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OF THE

## English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

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DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST  
RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE,  
THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF  
ALL THE WORDS, AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES,  
IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-  
SPEAKING PEOPLES, TOGETHER WITH PROPER  
NAMES OF ALL KINDS, THE WHOLE  
ARRANGED IN ONE ALPHA-  
BETICAL ORDER

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

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VOLUME I.—A TO DIVE

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The Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta

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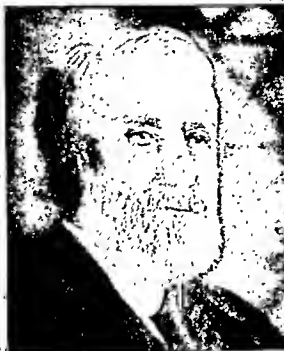
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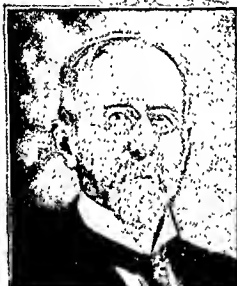
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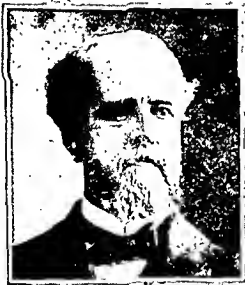
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# INTRODUCTORY.

THIS work is a development and extension of that originally issued by the present publishers under the title of "A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE." The endeavor has been to retain all those characteristic features which have stood the test of time, criticism, and popular approval, while adding all new information demanded by the world's advance in twenty years, and all new features that may promote ready and effective consultation. To attain this end, every word has been reexamined, every quotation, definition, or other item studied anew, with a view of bringing all to the highest attainable perfection by reediting and resetting. There has been in addition the strenuous endeavor to gather from every field of scholarship, art, science, exploration, commerce, industry, or invention, all new matter of real value and utility.

The governing principles of this, as of the earlier work, have been those announced by Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK in the introductory statement prefacing the original STANDARD, November 23, 1893, in the following words:

"The chief function of a dictionary is to record usage; not, *except in a limited degree*, to seek to create it. Yet, when custom or usage

#### Function of the Dictionary.

varies, it is important that a dictionary should be most careful, in its preferences, to give its sanction to the best forms and tendencies.

It has manifold opportunities to render good service to the language by characterizing certain words and variant forms of words, and certain meanings or usages, as archaic or obsolete, as foreign, dialectic, or provincial, as colloquial, vulgar, slang, or low, as inelegant or erroneously formed. In the STANDARD the aim has been to help, so far as this may legitimately be done in a work of the kind, to simplify and perfect the language.

"The editors of the various departments have been urged to keep always in mind that the essentials of a good dictionary are *comprehensiveness, accuracy, and simplicity*."

## I. THE VOCABULARY.

The "FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," based upon these principles, will be found to be decidedly in advance of previous editions of the STANDARD DICTIONARY in the number of words it contains. The first edition of this

#### A Comprehensive Vocabulary.

book contained 304,000 terms. Subsequently a supplement aggregating more than 13,000 terms was added, increasing the vocabulary proper to 317,000 terms. In the making of the present work no less than 513,000 terms of all kinds were critically examined, revised, or defined. Of these, 63,000 were rejected: (1) as dead beyond all hope of revival; (2) as obsolescent; (3) as of little or no value; and (4) as

of such rare or specific use as to be manifestly without the scope of a dictionary designed for practical and popular purposes. Many of

these rejected terms were mere obsolete variant forms of living words as used in the early stages of printing. Certain words current in the earlier periods of the history of the language are now omitted because, by the modern standard of culture, they are no longer approved. The decay of once useful words with lapse of time is one of the sure laws of language. Very many words used in the earlier stages of the sciences and of the mechanic arts have become obsolete, because displaced by the advancement of knowledge or the progress of invention. With obsoletes have been excluded many new words which have won transitory recognition, but give no evidence of value or permanence, such as minutely technical terms in science or industry, considered worthless by specialists in their own departments; experimental words, proposed even by some master in philosophy or science, but not adopted or given currency by other workers in the same field; nonce-words, used once by some gifted author, but never securing general acceptance.

While thus resolutely rejecting much, the purpose has been held steadily in view that the vocabulary should, first of all, embrace *all the live words* of the English language as used in the standard

speech and literature of the day. It has been deemed wise to include, in addition, those terms that are commonly used, dialectically or

#### New Words.

otherwise, by large numbers of people in different parts of the English-speaking world.

This body of terms has been augmented considerably by the territorial growth of the United States and of Great Britain, through the introduction of words in daily use among the peoples enjoying the protection of these two nations in their recently acquired dependencies, and also through the impulse given under the new flag to the development of various branches of science, commerce, industry, or manufacture, with special local applications.

The English language has been so greatly enriched by words drawn from dialectal sources and enlisted for general use that

#### Dialectal Terms.

sufficient reason is manifest for recording them in a popular dictionary. Such words

are worthy of special consideration, and not infrequently provincial usages will well repay a careful study. The American school of Dialect Story-writing has contributed many new terms, while HALL CAINE, CROCKETT, WATSON (Ian Maclaren), and BARRIE have increased the original vocabulary of Manx and of Scottish terms. The Irish revival also has made it necessary to place on record not only new words but the names of persons and places that have been brought to the front through this revival. In this work the Editors had the valued assistance of Dr. DOUGLAS HYDE. Some space is allotted also to the English dialect spoken in Ireland which the recent labors of Dr. P. W. JORCE have made available.

New terms of Latin or Greek derivation are constantly and freely introduced in the arts and sciences. The absorption of French words is unabated, as is evidenced by such terms as *automobile, charmeuse, chauffeur, garage, hangar, limousine, massage, pannier, sabotage, tonneau*, etc.

In the vast realm of science the growth during the past quarter of a century has proved phenomenal. Geology and Mineralogy have supplied thousands of new words. The terminology of Botany, has been completely recast (see THE BOTANICAL SCIENCES). In Chemistry, the discovery of new elements has enriched our vocabulary, and their practical application has exerted a marked influence

#### Increase in Scientific Terminology.

on our civilization, while a wealth of new words has been evolved as a result of expert research seeking for the improvement or cheapening of commercial processes, as, for instance, in the case of paints and dyes. The field of radioactivity is a fertile source for the coinage of new terms, and in the department of Electricity a large number of the additions are due to developments in Telephony, Telegraphy, Electrical Traction, and allied branches. The departments of Aeronautics (including Aviation), Motoring, and Motor-boating have supplied a varied and wholly new terminology. Astronomers and meteorologists have named for us new phenomena; explorers have given us new words—Rear-Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY and Sir ERNEST H. SHACKLETON have used a number which are not to be found in the earlier editions of dictionaries. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in his *African Game Trails* has employed many Anglo-African terms for the first time. The definitions of these terms were submitted to him, and he reviewed them personally. The terms used in Forestry and Logging are based upon work done for the United States Forestry Service by GIFFORD PINCHOT, as Chief Forester, and published by the United States Government, and the vocabulary of Meteorology has been greatly enlarged under the direction of Dr. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., by Prof. C. F. TALMAN, Librarian of the Bureau, who defined and edited all the terms in this department. The terms in Numismatics, including the table of Coins, were amplified, defined, or edited by Dr. T. L. COMPARETTE, Curator of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, by courtesy of the UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Again, the requirements of Commerce, of the Manufacturing Industries, of the Arts, of Finance, of Insurance—life, fire, and



marine—as well as of Agriculture, Engineering, Eugenics, Political Economy, Sociology, etc., have made the coinage of many new words imperative. Political life, especially in the United States, has fashioned for itself new words, meanings, or phrases, many of which have passed into general use.

The total number of proper names included in the present edition is approximately 65,000, of which the personal and biographical entries aggregate 16,000, and the geographical names more than 30,000. Biblical names, mythological names, and bibliographical entries are all given with equal completeness.

The selection of the biographical names included was made with great care after a complete survey of the names found in the leading encyclopedias of biography—American, English, French, German, Austrian, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Danish, etc.—and in the latest dictionaries of biography and annual handbooks.

Bibliographical names are followed, where necessary, by the name of the author and the title of the book in which they occur. In order that this department may serve as a guide to the characters and contents of the principal works of fiction, brief descriptions of the personages considered are given.

The geographic names selected embrace, in general, places of historic, literary, political, or scientific interest. The purpose is to supply such information as (1) the areas of continents; (2) the areas, capitals, and populations of countries, provinces, and states; (3) the areas and capitals of ams, counties, departments, kens, vilayets, etc.; (4) the geographic position of boroughs, cities, towns, and villages, together with any important fact or event connected with them; (5) the heights of mountains; (6) the lengths of rivers; (7) the sizes of lakes, etc. For greater convenience in keeping abreast with the publications of the censuses of various European countries, the *NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY* prints statistics of population separately. (See *STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF THE WORLD*, pp. 2792-2808.)

## II. SPELLING.

In the spelling of words this dictionary generally prefers the simpler form when two ways of spelling the same word are used by acknowledged authorities. In its efforts to help in the simplification of spelling it is conservative, while favoring progress along the lines of reform agreed upon almost unanimously by the leading philologists of America and England. The forms adopted and officially recommended for use by the *AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION*, the *AMERICAN SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION*, and the *SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD* are given place, braced together under the usual forms, the first being indicated by "r" or *PHIL. Soc.*, and the last by "s" or *S. S.* printed after the word. Where usage in England differs from that in America, as in the spelling of *meter* (metre), *theater* (theatre), *favor* (favour), *labor* (labour), *surprize* (surprise), etc., the form preferred in England is also given. In all words fully Anglicized "e" is preferred in this work to the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," as in *e[æ]sthetics*, *fe[æ]tus*, *home[œ]opathy*. In cases, however, where diphthongal forms are still largely or prevailingly used in current literature, the two forms, in deference to usage, have been braced together in vocabulary place. In general, and in harmony with modern practise, the use of the diæresis is discontinued.

To indicate promptly and clearly the correct way of writing words derived from proper names, these words, as well as all proper names, are printed with initial capital letters. In the treatment of the vocabulary of the sciences the aim has been to follow the system of spelling and capitalization recognized as authoritative in each science.

The decisions of the *UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD*, of the *GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA*, and of the *CENSUS OF INDIA*, are followed in the spelling of American, Canadian, and Indian names respectively. The authority followed for the British Isles is the *CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM*.

In order to supply a standard as well as to assist in the correction of existing confusion in both literary and lexicographic usage, the division of words into syllables in writing and printing and the com-

pounding of words have been reduced to a logical system by the foremost expert on these subjects in the United States. As a means of distinguishing a hyphenated compound from a syllabicated word, the German double hyphen is used for the first and an ordinary single hyphen for the second. Thus, in *an'ti-A-mer'i-can*, the double hyphen indicates that a hyphen is to be retained after the *anti* in ordinary writing or printing where the syllabic single hyphens (with the accents) disappear, so that the word will be regularly written or printed as *anti-American*. See *THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES*, p. xxix, 12, and *COMPOUND WORDS*, pp. xxx, xxxi.

## III. PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciations in this dictionary are, in the main, based on the principles laid down in previous editions of this work by the late Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH, LL.D. Words whose pronunciations are disputed were referred to an International Advisory Committee of experts in English speech.

In respelling words for pronunciation in the present work two keys are used, but quite independently of each other. Each word is respelled first (Key 1) in the Revised Scientific (or National Education Association) Alphabet, and second (Key 2) in what is commonly called the "text-book key." The use of two systems of notation is necessary during the period of transition from the second or old key to the new.

Of these the Revised Scientific Alphabet (Key 1) is a simple, logical system, in which the aim is to have one sign for each sound, and one sound for each sign, and in which only one diacritical mark is used—the macron or mark of length. Its basic principle, now adopted by many learned societies throughout the world, is the use of the fundamental vowel-letters in their Continental or so-called Roman values.

The second key (Key 2), long used in text-books and in the older dictionaries, preserves the letters of the regular spelling, but attempts to discriminate their sounds by various diacritical marks. The first key may be characterized as the more scientific, while the second is less exact and more cumbersome. For full explanation of these keys, see *SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION*, pp. xxiii to xxix.

As a rule, pronunciation is indicated for every word in the dictionary by respelling the word in full phonetically, but it is occasionally shown by merely separating the syllables by hyphens and accent-marks. The endeavor has been to omit nothing that any one can ever need, and respellings are often given which may not be necessary. In this respect, as in others, it has been held preferable to include too much rather than too little. If a word has two or more pronunciations, the first pronunciation given is the one preferred by this dictionary.

Exceptions to the respelling of words in this work are as follows:

1. Many obsolete words and some words almost obsolete are not respelled, as they are now of little importance in the spoken language.

2. Words beginning with combining forms (as *aero-*, *electro-*) are often given in groups and not respelled.

3. Respellings are omitted after some words with prefixes like *dis-*, *mis-*, *out-*, *over-*, *un-*, when the derivative is almost or only a nonce-word, as *disimprison*; but each prefix widely used is followed by the reference, "For respellings not given below, see the primitive words." Full respelling is given, however, in every case in which it is likely to be needed, as with *disband*, *disinherit*, *dismantle*, *misuse*, *output*, *overthrow*, *unknown*.

4. In a few instances, mainly of proper names, the respelling of a first element is given only with the first word in a series containing it, as in Biblical names with *Beth-*.

Correctness in pronunciation, like correctness in diction, depends upon the consensus of usage among educated people. There are many words in the language regarding the correct pronunciation of which expert orthoepists and scholars as well as dictionaries do not agree. The correctness of English pronunciation should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. Systematic endeavor has been made in this work to ascer-

**Simpler Forms Preferred.**

**Simplified Spelling.**

**Amount of Pronunciation Included.**

**Where Respellings Are Omitted.**

**Disputed Pronunciations.**

tain the consensus of usage throughout the English-speaking world, by selecting from scholars and professors of English in all the great centers of English civilization an Advisory Committee of twenty-five persons, to serve as witnesses to give testimony regarding the usage in those centers, and as a jury to decide upon rival claims in doubtful cases. Disputed pronunciations have been referred to this Advisory Committee, thus composed of prominent philologists in American, British, Canadian, Australian, South-African, and East-Indian educational institutions. The decisions reached by this committee are recorded, together with the preferences of each of the leading dictionaries, in a separate section. This section is referred to by the arbitrary symbol (XII), which is printed after the respelling of nearly every vocabulary term concerning the pronunciation of which there is any doubt.

#### Committee on Disputed Pronunciations.

### IV. THE DEFINITIONS.

The plan of defining by definitive statement rather than by synonym, steadfastly followed in the first edition of the STANDARD, has been even more carefully carried out in the present work. The aim has been to produce definitions that are clear, concise, and exact. Definitions are expressed briefly when few words are sufficient, but encyclopedic treatment is also employed when this is material to a correct understanding of the meaning or importance of the word.

#### Defining by Definitive Statement.

Wherever practicable, the definitive statement is followed by some illustrative phrase or phrases, showing how the word, in the sense defined, may be used in connection with other words. Thus, after the first definition of the adjective *auxiliary* will be found the following illustrative phrases: "as, *auxiliary* troops; an *auxiliary* means."

#### Illustrative Phrases.

If a word has two or more meanings, the most common meaning has been given first; that is, preference is given to the order of usage over the historical order. The average man (speaking in a general way) goes to a dictionary to find one or more of three things about a word: (1) Its correct spelling; (2) its correct pronunciation; (3) its most common *present* meaning. It has been the purpose to enable him to get this information with ease and certainty; and hence nothing has been permitted to stand between the vocabulary word and its most obvious or important *current* meaning. This reverses the usual or historical method followed by lexicographers, which is to give first the etymology of the word; next, the meaning nearest the root meaning, often obsolete; and then the subsequent meanings, the present or current meaning often coming last. *But this last meaning is precisely the one most commonly sought after.* The average man is thus embarrassed and confused. It was thought better not to follow a system simply because it is logically or philosophically correct, if, practically, it hinders rather than helps the inquirer. Precedent should give way to convenience.

Special pains have been taken to make the definitions given in this work authoritative by presenting exact and recent meanings and distinctions, by giving a definite clue to the great departments and divisions of knowledge, to which special meanings are referred, and by making the general definitions comprehensive and exhaustive.

#### Exactness in Definition.

Each set of words was defined or submitted to and passed upon by a specialist in the science, art, or branch of knowledge in which the terms are included. The absolute necessity for submitting each definition, if it is to be accepted as authoritative, to an expert in its proper department is so self-evident as to need none but passing reference. The ablest specialists that could be secured were engaged for this work, the list of whose names runs up into the hundreds; among them may be especially mentioned LORD AVEBURY, FRANK BAKER, EDWARD EMERSON BARNARD, SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, SIR DAVID BRUCE, FRANK W. CLARKE, PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, T. L. COMPARETTE, ANDREW S. DRAPER, HENRY VAN DYKE, HENRY GANNETT, THEODORE N. GILL, THEODORE W. HUNT, DOUGLAS HYDE, FRANK H. KNOWLTON, GEORGE T. LADD, EMANUEL LASKER, JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY, JAMES BRANDER MATTHEWS, SIR HIRAM MAXIM, WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, S. M. MITRA, WILLIS

#### Some Noteworthy Names.

L. MOORE, ROBERT E. PEARY, EARL ROBERTS, SLATIN PASHA, GEORGE OTIS SMITH, FRANCIS HOVEY STONNARD, ALICE VINTON WAITE, HARVEY W. WILEY, DEAN C. WORCESTER, ORVILLE WRIGHT, WU TING FANG, and ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.

*Anthropology* is defined under its two great divisions of *Physical* and *Cultural Anthropology*, with an extensive finding-list of subordinate terms and of the sciences that minister to each branch of the subject. At *man*, with its numerous derivatives and compounds, is given also a full-page plate of typical heads, illustrating the various *Race-Types of Mankind*. In the branches of *Anthropology*, *Archeology* and *Antiquities* may be mentioned many comprehensive definitions, as those of the *Code of Hammurabi*, *cronelech*, *dolmen*, *hieroglyphic*, *iconomatic*, (with an illustration of a typical iconomatic inscription) *Minoan*, *Moabite stone*, *mound* (with a description of the work of the mound-builders under *Indian mound*), *Nestorian tablet*, *pyramid* (showing the dimensions and exterior and interior plan of the great pyramid at Ghizeh), *Rosetta stone*, etc.

Architecture and Art have received definitions as full as possible within the space-limitations imposed, frequent cross-references and illustrations being added with a view to consolidating the whole. Representative definitions will be found at *Arabian*, *arch*, *architecture* (with finding-list), *buttress*, *Byzantine*, *capital*, *column*, *frieze*, *Henri-Deux*, *hypostyle*, *Norman*, *perpendicular*, *pointed*, *rafter*, *Renaissance*, *rock-temple*, and *roof*. In the field of art the definitions will be found to be concise, yet illuminating. As typical examples may be cited those at *art* (with encyclopedic note), *Babylonian school*, *chiaroscuro*, *Flemish*, *impressionism*, *perspective*, *Pre-raphaellism*, *relief*, *Renaissance painting*, *school of painting*, and *sculpture*. The illustrations of famous paintings, etc., are referred to under PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the Departments of Construction, Engineering, Handicraft, and Mechanical terms in general, the Editors had the advantage of consulting CHARLES ALLEN MUNN, A.B., editor of *The Scientific American*, whose specialized knowledge, assistance, and suggestions proved of immeasurable value. The aim was to cover civil and mechanical engineering and their allied trades as completely as is possible in a popular dictionary. No effort has been spared to make the definitions at once comprehensive and illuminating, and in all explanatory matter, from that covering the most complex of our modern mechanical triumphs to the description of common household tools, to use language free from unnecessary technicalities. For example, the definitions of *chassis*, *engine*, *locomotive*, *marine engine*, *motor-boat*, the treatment of *automobile* under *motor-vehicle*, and the extended definitions and descriptions under *printing-press* may be cited, with their illustrations. The illustrations under *locomotive* and *printing-press* are particularly noteworthy and show at a glance the state of perfection each department of manufacture has attained. Under *wire* will be found a very complete treatment of the different varieties and a table of *gages*, with diagrams of the United States and British standard *wire-gages*. At *watch* is shown the interior of an American open-faced watch, with the various portions of the works explained and described individually, and a complete list of parts given.

Modern *steel* and *iron-construction* are fully covered under *construction*, with a full-page plate, and under *concrete* are given a definition and an illustration of a monolithic concrete house, furnished by THOMAS A. ENISON. At *viaduct* are a comprehensive definition and an illustration, and at *bridge* are given definitions and illustrations of the principal types of bridge-construction. Under *Panama Canal* are furnished the principal facts and statistics relative to this great engineering and constructive achievement, with a profile section of the canal showing the location and elevation of the locks.

Handicraft terms have been gathered with great completeness, and in most cases will be found grouped under the different trade-names, tho the more important *Handicrafts and Trades* of them are defined in vocabulary place. There are many thousands of handicraft terms; as, among plumbers, *dummy*, *eel-pump*, *putty-joint*, *riser*; among house-builders, *mouse*, *deadening*; in the manufacture of

brick, clapper, cuckhold, Dutch clinker, unsoiling. Such terms are used particularly in builders' specifications, in handbooks, in commercial and news reports, in contracts, in court-rooms, and in conversation, and they are finding their way more and more into literature. Such common mechanical aids as the *bell*, *pulley*, *wedge*, and *wheel* are exhaustively covered, while such tools as *adz*, *ax*, *chisel*, *drill*, *file*, *hammer*, *saw*, etc., are described with all their special modifications.

Aviation and Aeronautics have been very fully covered under the personal supervision of ORVILLE WRIGHT, with the aid of many illustrative diagrams, among which may be mentioned the full-page plates at *aeronautics* and *aviation*, with the definitions and finding-lists under these words, and the definitions of such technical terms as *aeroplane*, *biplane*, *dirigible*, *helicopter*, *hydroaeroplane*, *monoplane*, *volplane*, etc., which afford in brief a complete exposition of the art of aviation as it exists to-day.

In selecting the terms in Medicine, Surgery, and their allied sciences, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, an attempt was made to determine: (1) whether the term is in actual use or has been in use during a period that would naturally bring it under the notice of a general reader; (2) whether it is likely to remain in use for an appreciable time. It is believed that the vocabulary will be found unusually full in this respect. Representative definitions in these branches are those at *medicine*, *eye* (with illustration of the inner structure of the eye), *muscular system* (with illustration showing location of the principal muscles), *nerve*, *nervous system* (with front view of the human nervous system), *arterial system* (with chart showing the circulatory system of the body as a whole and of the principal organs respectively), *antidote* (giving a list of the proper antidotes to be used in the more common cases of poisoning), *skeleton*, *craniometry* (with tables of craniometrical points, lines, planes, angles, and indexes), *brain* (with a view of the median section of the human brain), *heart* (with encyclopedic note and illustration), *blood*, *circulation of the blood* (with explanatory note and illustration), *fever* (characterizing various types), *lung*, *cell*, *epithelium*, *germ*, *germ-layer*, *metabolism*, *phthisis*, *tuberculosis*, *cancer*, *tumor*, *surgery*, *bone* (with a list and illustration of the bones in the human body). Under *bacteriology* are included a full-page illustration in colors of the forms of *bacteria* and a full description (under *culture*) of the various methods for their propagation, and at *Röntgen Rays* are given two full-page plates showing apparatus and radiographs of different parts of the body, outlining the anatomical structure, as well as a comprehensive definition of this form of radiant energy.

The definition of *law* is very full and complete. Under this are given clear definitions of *civil*, *common*, and *constitutional law*, *martial law*, *natural law*, *positive law*, *statute law*, etc. Then, under *act* will be found an extensive list of the most important acts of English and United States legal history, as the *Act of Elizabeth*, the *Act of Rescission*, the *Carey Act* (or *Desert Act*), the *Morrill Act*, the *Sherman Act*, etc., with dates and general terms of each. Some important *acts*, as the *Act of Settlement*, *Act of Uniformity*, etc., are listed with reference to the second element, as *settlement*, *uniformity*, etc., where the definition is fully given. Turning then to *case*, there will be found a long array of the most celebrated or important *cases* decided under English or American law, as the *American Tobacco Company case*, the *bank-tax case*, the *Northern Securities case*, the *Standard Oil case*, etc., under United States Law; *Bradlaugh's case*, *Bushnell's case*, *McNaghten's case*, etc., under English Law; the *McLeod case*, under International Law, etc.

It should be mentioned here that under *law* is also given a very extensive definitive list of the various uniformities recognized as *laws* in science, mathematics, language, etc.; as, *Ampere's laws*, *Arago's law*, *Coulomb's law*, *Grimm's law*, *Malthus's law*, *Mcndel's law*, and numerous others.

In the Department of Language the word *language* itself has a very comprehensive definition, showing how languages are grouped

according to structure, etc., with which is associated a Table of the *Principal Languages of the World*, based on T. G. TUCKER's *Introduction to the Natural History of Language*, in which the various languages are grouped under divisions, subfamilies, and branches, and details are given of the principal characteristics, development, and regional scope of each. At *alphabet* is an encyclopedic article relative to the origin of the alphabet, and under *Aryan*, *Indo-Chinese*, and *Indo-European* are valuable definitions. In the department of *grammar* proper may be noted the definition of *grammar*, and those at *adjective*, *case*, *conjugation*, *noun*, *plural* (giving rules for the formation of plurals of English words), and *pronoun*.

In defining the terms used in Psychology—including Psychophysics and Experimental and Physiological Psychology—and in Philosophy—including Metaphysics, Ethics, and much of Logic, Esthetics, and Theology—great pains were taken to overcome, so far as possible, the difficulties inhering in the very nature of the conceptions which it is intended to cover by these terms. Of these difficulties, perhaps the chief consists in the largely abstract character of the conceptions themselves.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that these branches of learning so largely make use of common words, but with specialized meaning. Such words as *Consciousness*, *Thought*, *Feeling*, *Pleasure*, *Pain* are among the most difficult of all words to define exactly. Even more conspicuously is this true of such words as *Soul*, *Mind*, *Relation*, *Time*, and *Space* in their metaphysical signification; while such purely negative conceptions as the *Unconscious*, the *Unknowable*, the *Unrelated*, and certain uses of the words *Absolute*, *Infinite*, etc., do not, properly speaking, admit of definition at all. The endeavor has been to give in each case the best definition consistent with the limitations of the subject.

In the consideration of new psychological terms the standing of the originator of the new word, the stress of need for it, the amount of acceptance which it has already gained, and the importance of the distinctions, or the alleged discovery, or the new thought, which it is intended to mark out, must all be taken into account. The main topics in this department have been treated in an encyclopedic manner. Among these may be cited those of *philosophy* and *psychology*, which are especially full, and those under *attention*, *being*, *consciousness*, *desire*, *ego*, *fatigue*, *Hegelianism*, *idea*, *idealism*, *Kantianism*, *method* (under which head many methods in these departments are defined), *mind*, *Platonism*, *reaction*, *reflection*, and *self*.

In the Departments of Mathematics and Physics, the list of terms will be found to include everything of value required by a popular dictionary. In writing the definitions designed for general use the aim was to make them clear to the ordinary reader and to avoid formulas and technical terminology wherever possible. The dominant idea governing the work was that it was designed for a general dictionary—not a technical encyclopedia. Occasional terms so very simple that it seemed useless to define them for the dictionary-user of ordinary intelligence have been omitted.

Among the more important astronomical definitions, all of which have been covered very fully, may be cited those at *astronomy* (which has a finding-list of the more important terms in the science), *comet*, *constellation*, *satellite*, and *star* (all of which have Tables associated with them), *aurora*, *edipsc*, *Leonid*, *Perseid*, *precession*, and the names of the planets, including the *earth*, together with the *sun* and *moon*, all of which have been treated in a statistical manner after reference to the most recent discoveries. Compare also the definition of *telescope*, describing and classifying the different classes, and the full treatment of the *spectroscope*.

Definitions in the Department of Electrical Engineering are based, so far as possible, upon the Standardization Rules of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Terms relating to modern electrical theory and the multifarious manifestations of the existence of electrons were defined only after a considera-



tion of the most recently published results of investigation by the Cambridge school of physicists. The more common terms in both Theoretical and Applied Electricity are defined so as to include those meanings which are commonly ascribed to them in standard text-books and in representative electrical periodicals. A number of words have been excluded because they are not currently accepted, because they are based upon a misunderstanding of the underlying theory of facts, because they are misleading, or because their use has been inhibited by conventional scientific agreement.

The industrial applications of Electricity in the many practical activities it controls have been treated with insistence upon scientific accuracy joined with the utmost attainable simplicity, to make them clear, as far as the subject permits, to the non-technical reader. Here may be specified *telephone* (explaining both the ordinary Manual System and the Automatic, now largely used in the Western United States and elsewhere), *telegraph*, and *wireless telegraphy*. Illustrations of apparatus used are supplied especially in the full-page plates of *Wireless Telegraphy* and *Wireless Telephony*. Electric Traction and Electric Lighting are very fully treated.

Great care has been exercised in the treatment of Music and Musical Instruments, many special points receiving encyclopedic

**Music and Musical Instruments.** *point, harmony, key, mode, music, neume, notation, note, opera, orchestra, pitch, staff, and tone.* Under *opera* is also given a list of the more important operas, with their composers and dates of production. The different instruments are comprehensively treated, as in the cases of *harp, organ, and pianoforte*, and a full-page plate of musical instruments is given at *musical*, and at *national* a four-page insert appears, showing the opening bars, original words, and English translation of many *National and Patriotic Songs* of the world.

Naval, Military, and Nautical Expressions have been treated very fully, much care being taken to differentiate between the United

**Naval, Military, and Nautical Expressions.** States and foreign usages and to give the latest information, whenever possible, covering new developments in the various branches. Illustrations have been used profusely, as in the full-page plates at *ship, steamship* (showing the "Imperator," a representative modern ocean passenger-steamer, and a number of typical steam-vessels), and at *war-ship*, giving views of many representative vessels of the American and British navies. Among the definitions, which are full, several being illustrated by cuts, may be mentioned those at *army, battleship, cannon, cruiser, dreadnaught, epaulet, fortification, gun, knol, navy, propeller, quartermaster, semaphore, squadron, steamboat, submarine, and torpedo*.

The Department of Games has been very fully covered, illustrative diagrams being given wherever practicable. Thus, plans of the field in each case, together with a finding-list of the principal terms used in the game, are given under *baseball, court-tennis, cricket, football* (diagrams of both American and Association fields), *lacrosse* and *lawn-tennis*. Under *golf* (all terms under which head were passed upon by W. J. TRAVIS, sometime champion of the world) is given a finding-list and an illustration of different styles of clubs; under *boxing, fencing, and single-stick* are shown the various positions of attack and defense; under *swimming* the different strokes are illustrated, as well as the proper positions to be taken in effecting a rescue; under *wrestling* are shown the various holds and falls, etc. *Chess* (passed upon by EMANUEL LASKER, champion of the world) and *checkers* or *drafts* are exhaustively covered, with all their terms, the moves and the principal openings being given in each case, and under *bridge* is given a table showing the method of scoring and a finding-list of the principal terms.

For the Department of Biology the terms presented were gathered from an extensive reading of recent biological literature, and the additions reflect a profound change in the nature of the activities of biologists at the present time. Whereas, a few years ago, the additions came largely from the systematists, now the new terms represent conceptions in Morphology, Physiology, Bacteriology, and Experimental Medicine. Improved technique and refinement of ob-

servation react mutually with new hypotheses and new theories. The result is that investigators are prone to coin new terms to express a theory believed to be warranted by the partial evidence before them. Such terms as remain unnoticed by their contemporaries are excluded; such as have been widely quoted are included and follow the definition given by the author in his original paper, altho some of these have already become rare. On the other hand, care has been taken to make as complete as possible the list of terms and the definitions concerning technical operations or results.

In the Botanical sciences unprecedented progress has been made in recent years. Ecology, Histology, Taxonomy, Cytology, and Phytogeography have been practically reconstituted. Extensive investigations into all these subjects have impressed new meanings on old terms and have necessitated the coinage of hundreds of new terms. The terminology of Botany required complete recasting through the action of the International Conference of Botanists held in Vienna in 1905, thus making it necessary to rewrite most of the definitions in this science. Economic Forestry has a terminology peculiar but indispensable. Thus the scientific vocabulary of the vegetable kingdom will be found to have greatly increased in this new work.

The vegetable kingdom comprises over 200,000 species. To compress botanical terminology within the limits of a general dictionary, some method of exclusion must be adopted. All words were judged on their individual merits. But terms interesting only historically, or ephemeral words and phrases, have been omitted.

While full provision is made for the reasonable needs of the scientist, the stronger claims of the general reader are not overlooked. Vernacular plant-names, with their synonyms and the definitions in horticulture and floriculture, will be found unusually numerous and full. The leaves and fruit of trees are pictured in connection with the appropriate definitions, as at *beech, birch, chin-kapin, maple, walnut*, etc., and a full-page plate in colors of *Typical Woods* further illustrates this topic. *Flowers* are very fully treated under their common as well as under their botanical names (see *lily, rose, violet*, etc.), and two full-page plates in which *Flowers, Wild* and *Cultivated*, are delineated in half-tone engraving.

For years to come the exports of the island possessions of the United States must be mainly agricultural. Special effort was made to include in this work the native names of all economically valuable plants cultivated in Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Definitions are also given of most of the tropical plants now naturalized in California, Florida, and the southwestern United States.

Under Agriculture prominent terms are extensively listed, supplying the material for cross-references. Lists of various varieties of agricultural products are very extensive (see *apple, coffee, cotton, grape, orange* [note the description of the *seedless orange* and the method of its propagation], *peach, pear, plum, tea, tobacco*, etc.).

**Agriculture.** Agricultural implements are very fully treated, as at *harrow, hoe, mower, picker, plow, reaping-machine, and threshing-machine*, and a full-page plate of Agricultural Machinery is given. Diseases of plants, with the insects or other agents producing them, are treated (as at *boll-weevil, phylloxera*, etc.). Varieties of domestic animals are listed and described. (See *cattle, dog, fowl, goat, horse, sheep, swine*, etc.), with illustrative plates of typical specimens. In the treatment of the names of domestic and some other animals the *female* is named under the definition of the *male*, thus serving both as antonym and as remembrancer.

In the Department of Zoology the rules of inclusion and exclusion followed in the first edition were followed also in this, with slight modifications to permit of the recording of terms now common in current literature.

**Zoology and Its Branches.** Changes in scientific nomenclature of zoological terms that have been suggested but not yet universally accepted are not followed. Through discoveries, experiments, and investigations by special experts attached to the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, the range of the Animal Kingdom has been greatly widened, and the information thus gleaned has been made available to the Editors. In addition, the Editor of the department himself contributed a large number of definitions of new

terms now current among the English-speaking peoples of Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. In this department material assistance was rendered by Mr. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, sometime United States Consul-General at Samoa and Tonga, who also contributed many Samoan, Melanesian, and Polynesian terms current in English literature. Here, also, the practical and popular element has been given place beside the scientific. The various animals, wild and tame, have been defined and pictured with great fulness and clearness, and with especial care to discriminate the different varieties by locality and characteristics, as the *Arabian* and the *Bactrian camel*, etc. (See *Bear*, *Camel*, *Cat*, *Lion*, *Tiger*, etc.) Note also the domestic animals referred to in the section AGRICULTURE, above. Birds of all varieties are defined and pictured under their familiar names (with addition of their scientific classification), and a full-page plate of *Birds* is added.

In the branches of Entomology and Ichthyology the definitions will be found in harmony with accepted modern scholarship and the results of scientific and expert investigation. The practical importance of many entomological subjects has been held constantly in mind. (See *Boll-weevil*, *Boll-worm*, *Browntail*, *Gipsy-moth*, *Mosquito*, etc.) Attention may here be called to

#### Entomology and Ichthyology.

the full-page plate of *Butterflies and Moths of Europe and America*, with the popular

and the scientific name of each. In the branch of Ichthyology the definition of *fish* has been treated encyclopedically, and a finding-list of the principal fishes is given in connection with it, together with an illustration showing the skeletal structure of a fish. Among other noteworthy definitions are those at *cod*, *cuttlefish*, *dolphin*, *lobster*, *porpoisc*, *ray*, *salmon*, and *shark*.

Of Chemical terms and definitions submitted, a few were eliminated as obsolete or unimportant; the majority, however, were carefully considered as to proper chemical phraseology, questions of fact, and correctness of formulation as regards composition. To

#### Chemistry.

this end resort was constantly had to the latest available literature and original papers. All terms submitted received a second checking, both as regards questions of fact and for the detection of typographical errors, that they might correspond to the latest facts and present day conceptions. The Table of Chemical Elements has been expanded to meet the latest discoveries, so that it now contains 81 elements, giving with each the *derivation* of the name, the chemical *symbol* used in formulas, etc., the *atomic weight*, the *specific gravity*, the *fusing- or melting-point*, the *valence*, the *date when discovered*, the *name of the discoverer*, and a compendious statement of *where and how found*. In connection with this a very full statement relative to what is termed the *periodic law* underlying the elements has been given under *periodic*, together with a table of the Periodic System, indicating the method under which the elements have been grouped according to this system.

In the Department of Geology a systematic revision was made of all the terms appearing in previous editions, in order to make all descriptive matter conform to the latest discoveries and conclusions of eminent geologists

#### Geology.

throughout the world. By this means it is hoped that the geological definitions as a whole will be found to be entirely comprehensible by a layman and yet sufficiently thorough to afford reliable information for the student. In the various branches consultations were held with leading experts about all doubtful and disputed terms, as, for instance, with Prof. CHARLES PALACHE, of Harvard University, regarding crystallography, in the effort to eliminate as far as possible the errors found in various works of reference upon this subject. The definitions of many recently proposed terms were submitted to their authors, who passed upon them personally, and no term was admitted that is not recognized as authoritative by expert usage.

The double-page Table of Geological History was prepared with the utmost pains, after consultation with various geologists of the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, and in accordance with the views expressed by a number of other eminent geologists, who have carefully discussed the various details of its system and scope. It is believed to be considerably in advance of anything of a similar nature heretofore published in the English language as regards the

stratigraphy of America and Europe, being, as it is, the first serious effort to collate in a comprehensive form the geological growth of the two continents in such a shape as to be readily accessible to, and available for use by, the general reader. In its preparation no one

#### A Unique Geological Chart.

authority was followed throughout, but the eclectic plan was adopted of consulting all available good authorities and deciding doubtful cases according to the preponderance of evidence. Where matters are extremely uncertain a tentative adherence is given to the more convincing evidence, and a note directs attention to the fact that the question still remains unsettled. It is hoped that this table, by its fulness, its scientific accuracy, and its inclusion of the latest geological information, may be of material service to all who consult it.

Full as the many specifications above given may appear, they are but pointers to the wealth of information to be found by the reader who will follow any subject with intelligent study from definition to definition throughout the work.

## V. ETYMOLOGY.

The same general plan of concise treatment which characterized the work of this department in the first edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, is followed in the present work. The etymologies, which were prepared under the direction of Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH, Ph.D., trace the meaning of any given word back in a direct line, avoiding mere guesses at derivation and the temptation to make

**Conservative Methods** extended incursions into cognate languages. **Followed.** The advantages of giving, along with the

English word, the word similar to it in sound, form, or idea, in the Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Swedish, have not appeared sufficient to justify the use of so much valuable space. Bearing in mind that a popular dictionary should aim to provide the information it contains in easily accessible form, words derived from languages whose alphabets differ in the forms of their letters from those of the Roman letters, as the Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, etc., are transliterated so as to be easily read by any one not familiar with the words in their native dress.

## VI. AIDS TO CONSULTATION.

The main purpose kept in view throughout this work has been to present its contents in such a way that the reader shall always

**One Alphabetical Order** have *direct and easy access* to the information he seeks. Therefore the plan of placing

**Throughout.** all proper names, whether Biblical, classical, or personal, geographical or bibliographical, in their alphabetical places in the main vocabulary was adopted, so that the reader may find the data he requires as readily and expeditiously as possible. This

**Proper Names in** method is a distinct advance upon that formerly in vogue of giving in several separate

**Alphabetical Place.** alphabetical groups various lists of proper names, classified as Bible, bibliographical, Greek and Roman, biographical, and geographical, often compelling the reader to turn to a number of these alphabetical groups, according to the plan of the work, before finding the information sought. In this edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY the inquirer has to look for the term that he seeks in *but one place*—a detail in which this work differs from all its predecessors. It is believed that the method

**One Word One Place.** here introduced—*every word in its own place throughout the alphabet*, no matter what the word may be—will so commend itself by its simplicity and convenience that the only question will be why it has not always been employed.

In order that the reader who wishes to trace the relation of terms in the sciences, or in other cognate subjects, to one another may do so with ease, cross-references are made between correlated terms in such a way that a complete survey of the science or subject is afforded. By a system of grouping terms, which originated with the

#### Grouping and Correlation.

first edition of this work, the facts pertaining to the subjects grouped are not only made easily accessible, but also permit of more comprehensive treatment. An examination of the text under such headings as are given below will illustrate the system. *Abbreviations* and *degrees* are distributed in alphabetical place throughout the text, but the

chief of these are also grouped under the parent term. The names of *authors, battles, coins, colors, constellations, dyes, elements, flowers, fruits, grasses, languages, measures, orders of merit, precious stones, stocks and tribes, stars, typical shades and hues* (see *SPECTRUM*), *weights*, etc., are tabulated and, in addition, all the more important of them are defined in their alphabetical places in the vocabulary. Lists of the more common *Americanisms* and *Britishisms* in use are grouped, for the first time in a popular dictionary, under the one or the other of these terms, but are defined in their respective places in the book. This plan of classifying terms under a general group-name serves a double purpose. It supplies the means of comparison and serves as a word-remembrancer or guide to the finding of some forgotten word of which the parent term is known. Yet in all such groups the method of *one alphabetical order throughout* will be found to have been steadily maintained.

Certain self-explanatory terms, or words whose meaning is too easily understood to require definition, are grouped under such prefixes as *in-*, *inter-*, *un-*, prepositions like *under*, etc. When necessary the reader is reminded of these groups where they occur by specific reference given at the foot of the page.

Another exclusive feature of this work, adopted for the benefit of those seeking the pronunciation of words, is the placing of the key-words indicating the systems of pronunciation used in this dictionary at the *top of the page* instead of at the bottom, enabling the student to follow the key-line with increased facility.

The key-words at the top of the pages present to the reader the first defined term on the left-hand page and the last defined term on the right-hand page. This enables any one who consults the book to see at a glance whether the word sought occurs upon either of the two facing pages to which he may turn.

Thus, if one is seeking the word *livid*, and opens to pages 1446-1447, he will find in the upper corner of each of these two pages the key-words  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{literal} \\ \textit{little} \end{array} \right\}$ , showing instantly that *livid* can not be there contained. No searching down the columns is necessary. One has simply to turn the page. Then, in either upper corner of pages 1448-1449 will be found the key-words  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{little} \\ \textit{Livistonia} \end{array} \right\}$ , showing that somewhere within the limits of those two pages *livid* will surely be found. This system will, it is believed, greatly facilitate the rapid location of any word desired.

## VII. SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

A characteristic feature of this work is its plan of presenting Synonyms and Antonyms. This department, which has been largely amplified, and now embraces 7,500 separate lists and discussions of more than 23,000 synonymous terms, not only gives lists of synonyms, but in brief paragraphs of comparison undertakes to bring out simply and clearly the finer, nicer distinctions between words similar in meaning, especially with reference to established usage at the present day.

The facts, principles, and plan of this portion of the work are thus stated by the Editor of this department:

The English, as a composite language, has a large number of words, especially those of Latin and French origin, that were originally almost or quite identical in meaning with corresponding Saxon words. With the advance of the language these have been steadily differentiated in meaning or use, until it has become exceedingly difficult to find any two words that are not distinct from each other at some point or in some respect. This process, still actively going on, is constantly enriching the language, enabling the writer or speaker to find an exact term to express almost any shade of thought as no other word could quite so perfectly express it.

In this work, therefore, the term *synonyms* has been used in a general sense to denote pairs or groups of words similar in meaning or associated in use, and has even been extended in some instances to include the discussion in a single article of contrasted terms. Thus such words as *induction* and *deduction*, *infection* and *contagion*, *imagination* and *fancy* can be more fully defined by comparison and contrast than would be possible by the treatment of each term separately.

The method of discrimination constantly followed has been *to take in each group some one word* whose meaning is well known or capable of being

succinctly stated, and to compare similar and dissimilar words with this central term, thus avoiding the vagueness often produced by easy sliding from synonym to synonym, while at the same time preserving the unity of the group.

Where a word has accepted usage in more than one prominent sense, synonyms have been given at one point for a single signification, and references made to other points for treatment of other meanings. In accordance with the general plan of the work, the synonyms have been held closely to present popular usage. Many elegant archaisms and recondite literary uses of interest to scholars have been left to the definitions and dropped from the synonyms.

Synonym discussion gives *definition by comparison*, each word better understood and better remembered because of its differentiation from others. One who understands the art of selection can choose promptly from any group the very word needed in a particular case, thus giving to a single sentence an instant definiteness and conclusiveness such as could not be attained by a paragraph of explanation.

The interchangeableness of words is also an important consideration. Frequent use of a single word in one sentence or paragraph gives the effect of repetitiousness, and hence wearisomeness, of thought. This is often instantly relieved by the substitution of an interchangeable word. To make such interchange discreetly and effectively, one must know the exact content of each of the words compared—knowledge which only the adequate study of synonyms can impart.

Antonyms, or the opposite meanings of words, are given freely in this work. They are not to be found in any other dictionary. Antonyms have the advantage of *definition by contrast*. The meaning of a word is often made clearer by the sharp statement of what it is *not*, as when we note that *pure* signifies "*not* adulterated or mixed," "*not* defiled, polluted, sullied, or tainted," "*not* immodest or indelicate." A statement is often made more effective by vigorous antithesis. Nearly 5,000 antonyms are given.

## VIII. QUOTATIONS.

In the treatment of illustrative quotations this dictionary is believed to be more distinctly representative of the literature of the English-speaking world than any other similar work. More than 100,000 volumes were read to supply the 2,000,000 quotations submitted. About 32,000 selections were made from this vast aggregation, from modern books including the very latest standard works of reference. Avoiding the common practise of spelling the words given to illustrate their usage in the forms preferred by the dictionary quoting them, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has taken pains to follow the author's spelling to the letter in every case. The places of quotations used to verify or illustrate the meanings of words are so indicated that they can be easily found—the name of the author and the title of the work, the volume, chapter, and page, and usually the name of the publisher and date of publication being given: as, *Prescott Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 286. [L. 1860.]; which means that the quotation given is to be found in Prescott's "*Ferdinand and Isabella*" in volume ii, part ii, chapter 1, page 286, in the edition published in 1860 by Lippincott. The abbreviations used to indicate publishers will be found on pp. xxxvi, xxxvii. Stock dictionary quotations—that is, those that have done service for years in dictionaries—were discarded, with few exceptions, and their places supplied by others believed to illustrate better the meaning of the words defined, while giving additional authority for their use in any specified sense. Practically all English literature from Chaucer's time to the present was ransacked for this purpose.

With the standard literature of the past, the current literature of the present was also recognized. Much of the English printed in our periodical press is of the purest type in use to-day; none is more forceful; none more incisive. The modern newspapers and magazines are true molders of thought and accurately reflect the culture of the time, especially in relation to the English-speaking peoples, inasmuch as of the total of 70,000 periodicals published throughout the world no less than 35,000 are in the English language. Therefore the daily papers and the periodical press have been freely drawn upon to illustrate by quotation the virile language of the time

Newspapers and  
Periodicals Quoted.

## IX. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations made especially for this work were produced in accordance with the rule that pictures in a dictionary should be definitive of the objects. A dictionary should not be a picture-book; yet this rule has been deviated from so far as to permit the admission of a few pictures, largely because of their historic or general encyclopedic value. The drawing and engraving of the illustrations were done in harmony with the general plan of the dictionary, that of having the work of each department committed, so far as feasible, to specialists.

Wherever possible, typical specimens of the fine arts are given. Reproductions of famous pictures by FRA ANGELICO, ROSA BONHEUR, DELLA ROBbia, GUSTAVE DORÉ, DRÖLLING, GÉRÔME, MICHELANGELO, JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET, NICCOLO PISANO, RAFFAEL, GUIDO RENI, RUBENS, VELASQUEZ, PAUL VERONESE, LEONARDO DA VINCI, and others are used.

## Reproductions of Masterpieces.

The pictorial illustrations number more than 7,000. If the items included in each picture-group were taken into consideration, the total would amount to more than 10,000. As a rule, every illustration given in this work has been inserted to serve a definite purpose—to supplement verbal definition by pictorial demonstration. Often it is much easier to show by a picture what a thing really is than to define it by mere words.

## Wealth of Illustrative Matter.

Special efforts were made to supply up-to-date illustrations, as will be seen by consulting the maps of the *poles* and any illustrations of the various mechanical devices and appliances. Many of these have been already mentioned under the topics to which they specifically apply. In Electricity, Engineering, Handicrafts, and Mechanical Arts in general, the very latest model available has been secured and presented, as will be seen under *aeroplane*, *caisson*, *chassis*, *marine engine*, *motor-boat*, *printing-press*, *steamship*, *three-high rolls*, *turbine*, *watch*, *wireless telegraphy*, *wireless telephony*, etc.

## Up-to-date Presentation of Technical Subjects.

In some cases, the better to aid comparison, a system of grouping has been adopted. A systematic plan of illustrating all sports, games, popular pastimes, setting-up exercises, etc., with accessories and dimensions, where needed, has been carefully carried out.

Among the full-page illustrations are a reproduction, in facsimile, of the *Declaration of Independence*; new full-page plates in black and white prepared under the direction of the

## Typical Illustrations.

AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, of New York, showing in pictorial form the history and development of *aeronautics* and *aviation*, and giving detailed views of the latest models of *aeroplanes*; two plates of modern *steel construction*, prepared under the personal direction of M. M. LE BRUN, architect and designer of the Metropolitan Tower, New York, and CASS GILBERT, architect and designer of the Woolworth Building, New York; two plates of *motor-vehicles*, including passenger and industrial and commercial vehicles, and showing the detailed mechanism of a typical car, prepared with the aid of the SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS and AUTOMOBILE TOPICS of New York; a plate of *wireless telephony* prepared by the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, New York, and one of *wireless telegraphy*, prepared by the RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA; and a remarkably clear plate of *diamonds* and *pearls*, prepared under the direction of DR. GEORGE F. KUNZ, gem expert of TIFFANY & COMPANY. This plate shows some of the world's noted diamonds, cut and uncut, with the sizes and weights of diamonds and pearls.

The plates of *fire-fighting appliances*; of the *leaves* of various trees; of *flowers*; of *birds*; of *dogs*, *horses*, *cattle*, *sheep*, and *swine*; the *table of geological history*, etc., will be found highly instructive. The many colored plates distributed throughout the book, as those of *bacteria*, *flags of the nations*, *coins*, *national coats of arms*, *pilot- and signal-flags*, the *solar spectrum* and *standard colors*, etc., are not only highly informing in themselves, but are striking examples of the lithographer's art of to-day.

Wherever a useful purpose is served by so doing, the proportion which the illustration of an animal bears to the animal illustrated is recorded in fractional numbers with the legend.

A plate of *solar spectrum* and *standard colors* is given in two sections, the upper part showing the spectrum, the lower part

being devoted to typical colors. Connected with this is the exact definition of the six primary colors of the *spectrum*, of which a table will be found, together with the analysis of several hundred shades and tints now before the public in various forms, many of which bear fancy names. This branch of the work was performed in the Department of Physics of Columbia University under the supervision of Prof. WILLIAM HALLOCK, Ph.D., and is based on the solar spectrum—nature's own standard of colors. It is to be hoped that Professor HALLOCK's labors may lead to the general use of the system he has devised, and prove a great step toward establishing that long-looked-for desideratum—a standard of colors.

## X. CHARACTERIZATION OF WORDS.

To aid those who consult the dictionary, certain words and meanings are characterized in such a way as to enable one to judge of their standing and application at a glance.

## Class and Use of Words Denoted.

If such a characterization indicates a language distinction—that is, if it classifies the word or meaning as foreign, non-reputable, or local—it is enclosed in brackets; as [P. I.] for Philippine Islands; [Colloq., Eng.] for colloquial in England; [Local, U. S.] for local in the United States. If it marks a class distinction—that is, if it designates the use or meaning of the word as principally confined to some class of persons or objects, as in technical or scientific use—it is italicized; as, *Med.* for *Medical* or *Medicine*, *Polit.* for *Politics*, *Bot.* for *Botany*, etc. In characterizing scientific and technical terms, care is taken to distinguish between words that properly belong to the scientific vocabulary and words that are common names of things of which the science treats; thus, *Mollusca* is marked *Zool.*, but *mollusk* has no characterization. In accordance with the plan of distribution of branches of art and science adopted in this work, a distinction is also made between terms and meanings confined to a branch of a science and those used more generally in that science; thus, *Pathol.*, *Anat.*, etc., have been used wherever practicable instead of *Med.*; *Entom.*, *Helminth.*, etc., instead of *Zool.*; and *Mech.*, *Optics*, *Elec.*, etc., instead of *Physics*. Sometimes, however, the characterization is embodied in the definition, preceded by "In" or "Among" (as, "In the Romance languages," "In astronomy," "Among zoologists," etc.); sometimes it is placed at the end; as, "said of birds of prey."

The definitions of foreign words that retain their original form and are always spoken with their original pronunciation are preceded by the abbreviated name of the language from which they were taken; as [F.] French, [It.] Italian. Foreign words partly modified in form or pronunciation, or words or senses used specifically in some foreign country, are usually marked by the name (generally abbreviated) of the country or region in which they are used or whence they come; as [S. Am.] South America, [Egypt.] Egyptian. The word *dialectic* is used to mark such words as have place in a recognized dialect, and *provincial* to mark rural as opposed to metropolitan usage, or that restricted to colonial or outlying regions, as distinguished from general usage. Words adopted from native tongues, or from the languages of previous colonists by English residents in India, etc., are marked [Anglo-Ind.], etc.

Words that are not used in the best literature are marked [Colloq.], [Slang], [Cant], etc. *Colloquial* words, altho not in literary use, are

Rank and Worth of Words Indicated. such as might be used in familiar conversation by the most cultivated people, while *slang* is intended to characterize such terms as have no proper place in cultivated language, altho not necessarily vulgar, but such as may perhaps be destined to attain reputable standing in the future.

If the living power of the English language is to be maintained it must continue to embrace the best that it can find in the common speech, as by natural processes it has done in the past. For these reasons slang words in considerable number will be found recorded in this work. Only that part of slang which is merely the expression of passing fancy or varying whim has not been included, because it is quickly displaced by that which is vigorous, expressive, and picturesque, and that alone is given place.

Variant forms are commonly placed directly after the ety-



mology (or, if they correspond only to a single meaning, directly after that meaning) and marked with a double dagger (‡) if they are living, otherwise with the usual mark for obsolescent forms (†). These forms include not only alternative spellings but also synonymous terms from different roots, as in the case of technical terms in which one of several names given to a thing has supplanted the others. Where variant forms are important, they are given also separate entry with a reference to the preferred form, but often, especially in the case of obsolescent and simple variations of spelling, entry as a variant is the only recognition given them. Where the variant form is of nearly the same importance as the preferred form, the two are braced together before the definition.

Words belonging rather to the past than to the present, such as obsolescent words, recently revived obsolescents, or affectedly old-fashioned forms, are designated as [Archaic]. In this work all terms are considered obsolete that have not been used by writers of authority since the year 1800. Obsolete words or senses are marked with a dagger (†). Such important words in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, however, as are no longer in use elsewhere have been marked [Archaic]. Words seldom used are marked [Rare].

A still broader characterization is made by printing many relatively unimportant words, with their definitions, in small type. In this class are included nearly all obsolescent and foreign words, and many rare, archaic, and technical terms, as well as phrases and compounds associated with a principal word.

Further features characteristic of this work are the giving in appropriate places, and only so far as it is permissible for the lexicographer so to do, certain fundamental rules, as of *grammatical and rhetorical construction*; rules correcting the common *errors of speech*; and rules governing the formation of the *plurals of nouns* and the correct *forms of address* used in writing.

Much help may be obtained from the plan followed of indicating the correct Prepositions to use in connection with other words.

The misuse of these little words is one of the most common errors, and one difficult to avoid; their correct use gives coherence, firmness, and compactness to style, and is an indispensable aid to lucidity. After many verbs, adjectives, etc., will be found a note, "followed by *by*," "followed by *in*," or the like. At the end of many synonym groups, also, appears a heading "Prep.," with examples indicating how various prepositions may be used in connection with the key-word of the group in different connections.

Such foreign phrases as the English-speaking person may find it essential or desirable to know are given place in a separate department (pp. 2781-2791). In this department the

specific aim is to give the reader a clue to foreign phrases that occur in English literature, law, and speech. Some foreign words and phrases the use of which is frequent in English, and the commoner Latin law terms used in English law, will be found explained in their proper alphabetical place in the main vocabulary of the dictionary. Wherever possible, foreign quotations have been traced to original sources. It must be borne in mind that many foreign phrases, in actual English quotation, have been wrested more or less from their proper original meaning, and that phrases, such as mottoes of institutions and of persons, have from time to time been constructed with little reference to pure classic usage. Therefore, persons who consult this department will, perhaps, need occasionally to remember that a phrase required may be entered in an alphabetic place not answering to that which the form of the phrase, as encountered by them in reading, would demand. Care was taken to conform to the best text accessible in each case.

## XI. CHRONOLOGICAL DATA.

In the effort to present an accurate statement of the dates of historic and other events, much time has been consumed by careful examination of authorities. Where these differ, as is not infrequently the case, that date has been accepted which seems to have the greater historical basis of truth. While it has been necessary to consult a great many works, especially in the search for the more obscure

data, the broad plan was followed of accepting as correct the leading authorities of each country in each department of chronology—biographical, bibliographical, historical, etc. Thus for men and women of note in American history the editors relied chiefly upon American publications; for those in British history upon works published in Great Britain and its colonies; for those in German history upon the encyclopedias of BROCKHAUS and MEYER; and so on throughout. For Biblical characters and events, the chronology of Archbishop USSHER was followed in part, but in the majority of cases no attempt was made to fix definitely such dates as are conceded by scholars to be beyond the possibility of exact historical computation. The dates in church history were obtained from such standard sources as *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, etc., and for those connected with secular history and its personages recourse was had to the best histories of the various countries concerned, as *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, *The Encyclopædia Britannica* (eleventh edition), and other equally authoritative works of reference.

With regard to the facts of ancient history it should be borne in mind that many dates prior to the commencement of the Christian era must be considered as only approximately correct. This is due

### Lack of Harmony in Ancient Chronological Systems.

on the one hand to the almost complete absence of reliable written records among primitive races and on the other to the complications incident to the peculiar methods of chronological computation obtaining among ancient peoples. These systems were almost invariably based upon some salient event, from the time of which all subsequent dates were reckoned. It is also true that in the case of many comparatively recent events the authorities often differ considerably. This is largely due to the changes made from time to time in the calendar, notably that made by Pope GREGORY XIII. in 1582, which, while adopted at once in Spain, Portugal, and parts of Italy, was not introduced in the Protestant states of Germany until 1700 or in Great Britain until 1750. This led to two different systems of dating, one ten or eleven days ahead of the other, which greatly increase the difficulty of fixing the time of many contemporary events.

Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK, the Editor-in-Chief, brought to the conception and completion of this revision the genius for comprehensive plan joined with marvelous mastery of detail—the wide, accurate, and various scholarship in union with the keen practical sagacity, alert to perceive the needs of busy men in the modern world—by which he was able originally to make the STANDARD DICTIONARY a work of such acknowledged worth and power. Not less important, perhaps, was the remarkable gift for organization that could select, from all parts of the world and from every field of human endeavor, scholars of highest rank and practical experts foremost in their several departments, and so coordinate the labors of these as to secure one great unity of final result. With advance of years his ripe experience and constant studious review of the original work had convinced him that the principles on which the STANDARD DICTIONARY had been made admitted of more extended application on the same broad basis of simplicity combined with accuracy. He recognized not less clearly that the rapid advance of the world in knowledge and achievement required the addition of what is new to what was of proved excellence in the old to make a dictionary that should represent the present, and not alone the past. This great undertaking, thus devised, he had practically completed before his death. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, now completed, stands as the crowning work of his great life.

To the Managing Editor, Dr. FRANK H. VIZETELLY, who was closely associated with Dr. FUNK in his work for more than twenty years, too high tribute cannot be paid for the administrative ability, the critical discernment, the wide lexicographic knowledge, and the loyal and tireless industry with which he has conducted the work from beginning to end.

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THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, which with each successive revision is kept abreast of the times, is now offered to the public with the confident hope that the favor so liberally granted to the original work may be extended in even larger measure to this, with its many new elements of value and efficiency.

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# SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

## 1. The Standard of Pronunciation.

THE primary function of an English dictionary is to record the facts of usage as regards the form, the meaning, and the pronunciation of English words. The book must be first of all a record of fact, not of opinion, dogma, or personal taste. Language in every phase of it is ultimately a matter of conventional usage, and there is no higher court of appeal. But this does not mean that the dictionary has no concern with what ought to be, in contradistinction to what is. On the contrary, it must often pass judgment and give counsel, thus becoming an "authority." This is what the public expects and has a right to expect.

There are two reasons why the dictionary can not, if it would, evade the responsibility of passing judgment. In the first place, usage is infinitely various, so that the whole of it can not possibly be recorded. It varies with the time and place, with the culture and social status of the individual, with the speech-habit of the community. A selection of the usages to be recorded must inevitably be made, and selection involves a critical act. To include or to exclude is to pass judgment.

In the second place, change is the law of life for a spoken language, and usage is therefore never absolutely binding. We call it binding in proportion as it has endured for a long time and has been accepted by everybody. Thus arise the so-called laws of language—brief, summary statements of accepted usage. Whatever runs counter to those laws must be regarded, provisionally at least, as incorrect or bad; and it is the plain duty of the lexicographer to state the fact as it is. But all things are in a flux, and that which is bad to-day may become good to-morrow. A fashion may spring up in defiance of previous usage, of logic, even of common sense; if it prevails it is a part of the language, and must be recognized as such by the lexicographer. But when may a usage be said to have prevailed? After a decade, or a century, or five centuries? How large a following must it have to give it entire respectability? To such questions no precise answer is possible. The dictionary is a record of fashion, and fashion varies with the time and place. Hence the lexicographer can not, if he would, avoid passing judgment on the facts of usage.

The bearing of all this on the subject of pronunciation should be obvious. It is customary to say that the "standard" is the usage of the best speakers. But who are the best speakers? Are they the literary class of London, or of New York, the scholars of New England, the merchants of Liverpool or Chicago, the gentry of the South? Shall we keep in view the language of refined conversation, that of formal public discourse, that of the stage, or that of the pulpit? To such questions, again, there is no scientific answer possible—no answer that is not more or less the voice of habit and prejudice. The educated person who is conscious of a good upbringing is apt to assume that his own way of speaking is normal English, and that those who speak differently speak "brogue" or "dialect." But the truth is that we all speak dialect—the dialect of our social group. This is the condition by which we make ourselves easily understood and avoid seeming odd.

It may be that at some future time the English-speaking peoples will call an international orthoepic congress, with a view to discussing and compromising dialectal differences and agreeing on a convenient eclectic norm, which could then be taught in the schools by means of standard phonographs. The lexicographer would then have a real if more or less artificial "standard"; but until then the idea of a standard pronunciation must remain somewhat chimerical. In the last analysis it must mean some one's preference. But no one has been appointed supreme arbiter or given the right to speak with "authority" for the two hundred millions, more or less, who now use the English language.

Under such circumstances the dictionary will do its duty best by faithfully reflecting the facts of refined usage and describing the more important of the existing differences, without claiming superiority for the speech-habit of any particular locality or social group on either side of the ocean. We say "refined usage"; for in general slang and vulgar speech and provincial dialect must be left to special dictionaries cover-

ing those fields. On the other hand, the larger differences that characterize the speech of great masses of educated folk in different parts of the English-speaking world must be taken into consideration. This means that we must have an alphabet capable of recording the differences in question.

## 2. The Necessity of Respelling.

It is unfortunate that pronunciation can not be exactly shown by means of the English alphabet as ordinarily employed, but such is the fact. This is because we are in the habit of denoting different sounds by the same letter and the same sound by different letters. The conditions are such that, if several educated persons were to hear a word for the first time, they would probably spell it differently; and if they were to see a word for the first time they would pronounce it differently. If, then, we wish to avoid ambiguity it is necessary either to employ diacritical marks or else to respell the word with symbols that are unmistakable.

The earlier lexicographers resorted to diacritical marks—dots, curves, numbers, or other signs—placed over or under the letter; and this method is still largely in use. But it is unsatisfactory because so many marks are required. If our spelling were nearly phonetic; if, for example, the letter *a* had only the two sounds it has in *bat* and *bar*, it would be easy to mark the latter, say, as *ā*, and there would be no need of respelling, so far as that particular letter is concerned. But the letter *a* is used also for the vowels heard in *fate*, *fare*, *fall*, *fast*, and in the first syllable of *about*. This necessitates five more marks for *a*; and since the total number available in the printing-office is not very great, it becomes practically necessary to use the same marks over and over again, in connection with other vowel letters, to denote various groups of sounds. There must be a mark to show when a letter is silent, a mark to show whether a vowel is long or short; and there must be accent-marks. And so it will often happen that the same letter must have two or three diacritics.

All this leads to confusion. The marks offend the eye, they make trouble for writer, printer, and proof-reader, they get worn and broken in the process of printing. Worst of all, they fail to do the work for which they are designed, since they leave us, just as in the ordinary spelling, with many different symbols for the same sound.

It is therefore better to respell, and this is the method adopted in recent years by most of the dictionaries. That we should be thus obliged to respell words in order to show how they are pronounced is a pity and an absurdity, since the original and proper function of spelling is to do that very thing. The maker of a German, an Italian, a Spanish dictionary has rarely any need to respell a word in order to tell his own countrymen how the word is pronounced. But in English that necessity exists and must continue to exist as long as our so-called orthography continues on its present footing. Hence arises the problem of a scientific alphabet—something not at all identical with the question of spelling-reform. The more tenaciously we cling to our present orthographic habits, the greater the need of an accepted notation which can be used, as the ordinary spelling can not be used, to show unmistakably and with a fair degree of precision how English words are pronounced.

## 3. The Problem of a Scientific Alphabet.

By a scientific alphabet is meant, ideally speaking, an alphabet in which each letter denotes one sound only, and each sound is invariably denoted by the same letter. The latter principle is more important than the former. To use two letters for the same sound does no harm except to cumber the alphabet with a useless symbol and to force on the writer the necessity of choosing between them on other than phonetic grounds. On the other hand, to denote two or more sounds by the same symbol may mislead the reader, which is a far more serious matter. For instance, if it is understood that *c* and *s* always have the same sound before *e*, the reader knows that *cent* is phonetically the same



as *sent*; but if *c* may also have the sound of *k*, he can not tell whether *cell*, for instance, means *settle* or *kettle*.

The ideal of a scientific alphabet is easy to formulate but hard to realize; nor is its complete realization practically of great importance. The total number of speech sounds used by mankind is beyond computation: a universal scientific alphabet would contain so many symbols that no one could read or remember them. And even if one regards only the English language and its dialects, the number of sounds that can be distinguished by an expert phonetician is much greater than is popularly supposed. At a moderate estimate he would need a hundred symbols. But such an alphabet, while useful in phonetic science, would be worse than useless in a dictionary for everybody. What is needed there is a golden mean between the expert's too many and the Latin alphabet's too few. Just as the housekeeper would be hindered rather than helped by a clock marking fractions of a second, so the average user of a dictionary is best served by a phonetic notation confined to what may be called the principal sounds of the language—those which can be discriminated by everybody who is willing to give a little attention to the subject—it being duly recognized that each symbol denotes not an invariable physical fact, but a type of sound that varies more or less within narrow limits. Thus the *n* of *tin* is not exactly the same as the *n* of *inch*, and the *t* of *bat* is slightly different from the *t* of *battle*; nevertheless, we can get along very well, even in an alphabet calling itself scientific, with one *t* and one *n*. What the "principal sounds" are, and how many symbols are therefore needed, is a question of some difficulty, about which there is room for a difference of opinion. It is a question to be answered by scientific analysis tempered by considerations of practical utility.

The prime requisites of a good notation are that it be easy to learn, easy to read, and easy to remember. This means that the familiar Roman letters are preferable to alphabetic characters such as those of Bell's "Visible Speech," which are eminently scientific but hard to learn and easy to forget. Minor requisites of a more esthetic nature are that the symbols be typographically congruous, *i. e.*, taken from the same type-font, without intermixture of Latin and non-Latin letters, or upper- and lower-case, or roman and italic forms. Diacritical marks should be as few as possible. Diphthongs should be denoted by their proper component parts; and if, for the reader's convenience, two letters are used for a simple sound, as *sh* for the consonant in *shy*, the two letters should be tied (*sh*) to show that the sound is not composite. Finally, it is better to use the fundamental vowel letters with their original Latin values. This brings the notation into accord with international phonetic science and makes it a help rather than a hindrance in the study of Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. It is really quite impossible to devise a satisfactory scientific notation if the diphthong which we miscall "long *i*" is to be denoted by *i* and a different short sound by *i*. The two sounds do not stand to each other in the relation of "long" and "short" any more than do the *a*'s of *fat* and *fate*, or the *e*'s of *evil* and *devil*.

#### 4. The Scientific Alphabet of 1877.

In the year 1877 the American Philological Association agreed on a notation which, with some slight modifications, was used in the first edition of this Dictionary and has often been referred to as the "scientific alphabet." The salient features of this notation were the use of the vowel forms *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* in their Latin values and the proposal of the three new letters *ā*, *ō*, *ū*. Thus the complete vowel-scheme consisted of the letters *a*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *e*, *u*, *ū*, which, when used without a mark of quantity, were to denote the sounds heard in *artistic*, *bat*, *pen*, *pin*, *poetic*, *not* (as pronounced with slight rounding), *full*, *but*. The corresponding long vowels, as heard in *art*, *bare*, *day*, *marine*, *note*, *north*, *fool*, *burn*, were to be marked if necessary with a sign of length.

The eminent scholars who devised this scheme hoped that the new vowels would gradually win their way into ordinary print. Just as, a few centuries ago, the public had accustomed itself to the useful differentiation of *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, might not the public of the nineteenth century accustom itself to the no less useful differentiation of *a* and *ā*, *o* and *ō*, *u* and *ū*? If this were to happen there would, of course, be a period of transition during which the new letters would be gradually gaining ground in public favor in the face of more or less opposition. To disarm this opposition, and facilitate the popular acceptance of the new way of spelling, it was deemed expedient not to insist on the strict ideal of a scientific alphabet, but to compromise somewhat freely

with the ordinary spelling. So the letter *c* was kept, but always with the sound of *k*. At the same time *k* was not rejected, and *q* and *x* were admitted as alternatives. Thus one might spell *quit*, *cwit*, or *kwit*; *fox*, *focs*, or *foks*. The digraphs *th*, *sh*, and *ng* were retained for the simple sounds heard in *thin*, *ship*, *sing*, and *dh* and *zh* were recommended for the simple sounds heard in *this* and *azure*. For the *ch* of *chin* and the *j* of *jaw* the familiar *ch* and *j* were retained.

#### 5. The Revised Scientific Alphabet.

It has been seen how, in the alphabet of 1877, scientific rigor was in some degree sacrificed to the hope of popular acceptance. But this hope was not fulfilled to a justifiable extent. In the course of time the question of a better notation—one somewhat more in accord with the new science of phonetics—began to be mooted among educationists. In the summer of 1903, on the initiative of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, a conference was called at Boston for the purpose of taking steps toward the adoption of a phonetic alphabet of medium precision, such as could be used in the elementary teaching of phonetics, and also in dictionaries and text-books where words are respelled for pronunciation. It was thought, naturally enough, that this double benefit could be got by this one effort; and that, if the experts could agree on a particular notation as on the whole the best, and if then the public could be induced to accept it, such a standard phonetic alphabet would have some very important educational uses in quickening the phonetic sense of our people.

The Boston conference, which comprised delegates from the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, the American Philological Association, and the Modern Language Association of America, quickly agreed that the alphabet of 1877 was excellent in its main features, but needed some revision in matters of detail. A joint committee of five was accordingly appointed, with instruction to consider the whole subject carefully and if possible to bring about an agreement of the experts on a phonetic alphabet, based on the alphabet of 1877. In 1904 this joint committee published an elaborate report, in which the entire problem was carefully traversed and an alphabet was submitted as a basis of agreement. The report of the joint committee, which was acceptable to the National Education Association Committee, was then sent to the two philological societies, which appointed committees of revision to investigate and report. The entire matter was then studied afresh by the two committees of revision, and the result of their labors was a second printed report, which in the main indorsed the report of the joint committee, but proposed certain amendments in identical form. This second report, with the amendments, was formally adopted by the two philological societies in 1905. We shall refer to it as the A. P. (American Philologists') alphabet. The A. P. alphabet, as finally adopted, was not altogether satisfactory to the Committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which committee accordingly submitted to the National Education Association at its meeting at Boston, July, 1910, an alphabet that seemed to it better adapted to educational needs. The Association ordered this alphabet printed and distributed among its members, and that it be submitted to the Department of Superintendence at its next meeting. It was so submitted at the meeting of the Department at Mobile, Ala., February 24, 1911, which body approved and adopted it. This is the alphabet employed in Key 1 of this Dictionary. We shall refer to it as the N. E. A. alphabet. The points in which it differs from the A. P. alphabet are as follows:

(1) *The notation of the a sounds.*—For the five sounds heard in *bat*, *bare*, *artistic*, *art*, *ask*, the A. P. alphabet has, respectively, the symbols *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, whereas Key 1 employs *a*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*. The crux here lies in the selection of the best symbol for the vowel of *bat*, since, with that question settled, the other symbols follow almost as a matter of course. The ligature *æ* is employed for the sound in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, and hence, quite generally, in the literature of phonetic science. It is used in the great Oxford Dictionary. This is obviously a strong point in its favor, and it must be admitted that, for the purposes of an international alphabet, *æ* is the best symbol. The sound hardly occurs in French, German, Italian, or Spanish; it is thus quite natural that Continental phoneticians should prefer to use the ordinary print form *a* for their own ordinary *a* sound, and to denote the peculiar high English vowel by the Anglo-Saxon ligature *æ*.

But in an English dictionary such a notation has its inconveniences: It necessitates the virtual disuse of the familiar *a* (the sound of *a* in *artistic* being extremely rare in English), and the use of the ligature in an immense number of very common words ordinarily spelled with *a*. Such respellings as *kæt* for *cat* and *hænd* for *hand* seem to the ordinary reader to make a simple matter difficult.

This being so, and also because the upright italic *ā* (with a macron as sign of length) has from the first been used in this Dictionary for the so-called Italian *a* and is now familiar to a multitude of readers in that value, and because, finally, it is deemed desirable that the form *a* should come into use in ordinary print for the sound in question (there being no likelihood that the public will take up with the Anglo-Saxon *æ* for the vowel of *bat*), the old notation for the *a* sounds has been retained, with the exception that *α* is used for the shortened *ā* as heard in *artistic*, but not for the final vowel of *sofa*, and with the addition of *ä* for the vowel that varies between *a* and *ā*. The use of these, as of all other symbols, will be explained below.

(2) *The y of yet and the j of jet.*—These two hang together. For the former the A. P. alphabet has *j*, for the latter *dʒ*, while Key 1 employs *y* and *j* respectively. Here again, from the point of view of international phonetic science, the former is the better notation; but for an eye accustomed only to the English language the latter is the more natural.

(3) *The sh of ship and the ch of chip.*—For the former the A. P. alphabet has *ʃ*, for the latter *tʃ*; Key 1 employs *sh* and *ch* respectively. This is again simply a concession to English visual habit.

(4) *The th sounds.*—For the *th* of *thin* the A. P. alphabet has *þ*, for the *th* of *this* *ð*; Key 1 employs *th* and *th*—another concession to English visual habit.

(5) *Syllabic l, m, n, r.*—For these the A. P. alphabet has *ˈl*, *ˈm*, *ˈn*, *ˈr*, spelling *battle*, *bottom*, *fasten*, *sinner* as *bætˈl*, *hətˈm*, *fæsˈn*, *sɪnˈr*. Omission of the apostrophe involves ignoring the very audible difference between the *l* of *battle* and the *l* of *battling*, for which a sign is really needed. But the apostrophe, which naturally suggests something omitted, is not a good sign for the purpose and might lead to confusion when used in connection with accent-marks, as in *batˈl*, *tɪˈkɛtˈl*.

From what has been said it will be evident that the N. E. A. Alphabet, intended as it is for the general public, is sufficiently precise for all practical purposes, but occasionally sacrifices the extreme of precision to simplicity and distinctness. Just what this means will appear from the detailed explanation of the symbols in § 8 below. In this Dictionary, the syllable which has the principal stress is marked by an acute accent (ˈ) after it. Syllables that have less stress than the primary are marked with a secondary accent (ˈˈ).

## 6. The Symbols for the Unstressed Vowels.

It is one of the deeply ingrained characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy*, *misery*, *primary*, *murmuring*, *martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the letter *ə*. It is a mistake to regard the "obscuration" of unstressed vowels as due to slovenly pronunciation or colloquial weakening. The phenomenon is a law of the language, and belongs not only to familiar talk, but also to the most formal and deliberate speech. There are, indeed, certain endings, such as *-ment* and *-tor*, which are more apt to have the *ə* in talk than in formal utterance; but these are exceptional cases. Speaking broadly, the "obscuration" of an unstressed vowel is just as much a part of the language as are its laws of grammar. One who should attempt to read a passage, it matters not whether lofty or colloquial, and to sound all the unstressed vowels "distinctly," *i. e.*, as they would be sounded in stressed syllables, would at once be set down as a person unacquainted with the English language.

Nor can we rightly say that the so-called obscuration is a matter of shortening, or of "variation" between two different types of stressed vowel. No amount of shortening of the *e* in *very* will produce the *e* in *misery*; the latter is a different vowel. Nor can we say that the *e* of *misery* is a vowel which "varies" between the *e* of *very* and the *u* of *but*. It does not vary at all, but is as uniform as any vowel in the language. Never does it sound like the *e* in *very* or the *u* in *but*. In short, it is a vowel *sui generis*, and as such should have a symbol in

any scientific alphabet. There are, indeed, cases in which some speakers avoid and disapprove the *ə* sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying *rek'ərd* instead of *rek'ərd*. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye. To have and use a letter capable of showing how one *does* pronounce has nothing to do with the question how one *should* pronounce. Phonetics is a matter of science; orthoepy, a matter of taste, depending on instruction or habit.

It is true that if there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a letter for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a letter for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit*, *candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*. It is a little nearer to the *i* of *sit* than to any other accented vowel, but almost as near to the vowel of *set*. One must remember that in passing from the *e* of *set* to the *i* of *sit* the forward movement of the tongue is very slight—only the minute fraction of an inch. If then the *i* in *sit* is uttered with a weak action of the tongue, such as regularly goes with an unstressed vowel, the result is slightly to "lower" the *i* toward *e*. Thus, one gets a vowel which is neither *i* nor *e*, but between the two and readily identifiable with either. One can easily imagine that one pronounces *habit* with an *i* and *valley* with an *e*; but it is not really so. It is the nature of this vowel, as also of *ə*, to be unstressed. If it be stressed ever so little, to show its kinship with some "distinct" vowel, its character is destroyed.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew*, *depress*, etc., one could get along with *e*. But one does not like to write *valley* as *vale*, or *city* as *cite*; nor does one wish to respell *palace*, *agate*, *average*, as *pales*, *aget*, *averej*, or *captain* as *kaptēn*, when it is stated expressly that *e* has the sound of *e* in *met*. It is sometimes best to keep a had notation to which everybody is accustomed; but to change from a bad one that is familiar to another bad one that is new is indefensible.

Since the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed *i*, it may very well be denoted by an *i* without the dot. Preference is given to that symbol instead of to the dotless *i* with a breve, suggested in the A. P. alphabet.

Aside from *ə* and *i*, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§ 7, 8, and 9 under *o*, *e*, and *u*.

## 7. The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels.

By the quantity of a vowel is meant, properly speaking, the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. The tempo of speech varies greatly. Some persons habitually speak more rapidly than others, and the same person uses a different tempo according to the occasion or the state of his feelings. Vowels may be prolonged in singing, in calling, for emphasis, or under the varying influence of the sentence-accent. It is thus impossible to fix a unit of length with mathematical accuracy, but every one can perceive gradations of relative length. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. This is what our conventional spelling undertakes to do, but with very indifferent success.

The usual way of denoting a long vowel, in the conventional spelling, is by means of a biliteral symbol, like the *oa* of *soap*, the *oo* of *door*, the *ou* of *pour*, the *o* + consonant + silent *e* of *note*—all for long *o*. The device for showing that a vowel is short is to double the following consonant, as in *bitter*, *dapper*, *juggle*. Neither of these methods, however, has been applied systematically; many biliteral symbols may denote a short sound, like the *ay* of *says*, the *oe* of *does*, the *eo* of *leopard*, the *ea* of *head*, and very frequently, as in *epic*, *tonic*, *river*, the consonant is not doubled after a short vowel. In a scientific alphabet neither of these methods is acceptable, since every symbol ought to be self-contained, *i. e.*, to show in itself what it stands for without depending on anything else. There is but one *t* in *bitter*: to write two, for the purpose of distinguishing the word from *biter*, is

quite wrong, since the difference between the two words resides in the vowel, not in the consonant.

Another difficulty begotten of our conventional spelling and the confused terminology that has grown up in connection with it is that notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long a" of *paste* and the "short a" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short e" and that of *mete* "long e"; but the real long of the e in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, tho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg*, *says*, *blend*. So, too, the real short of the e in *mete* is very rare in English, tho it may be heard in the first syllable of *Eolian*. What is called "long u" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short u" of *but*. In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation that aims at a high degree of precision it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation and nothing else. To carry out that principle strictly, however, would require several symbols more than appear in the N. E. A. alphabet. Most of the vowels are either open or close, and each variety may be long or short. Thus, taking the historical e sounds for illustration, one would need to distinguish the open short in *met*, the open long in *blend*, the close long in *they*, and the close short in the first syllable of *aerial*. But such refinements would be more bewildering than helpful to the general reader. Therefore, this alphabet ignores the open long e of *blend*, which always takes care of itself in pronunciation, and also the close short in *aerial*, which is of rare occurrence. Thus only two signs are used for the e sounds: e for the open short, and ē for the close long. This means, however, that the macron, which is primarily a sign of simple length, usually connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nēt, tho the e is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed e of *magnetic* (mag-net'ik).

Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity and on the general theory that, in a notation for popular use, a very little imprecision is better than a great deal of bewilderment. For details, see the following section.

## 8. The Symbols and the Sounds They Denote.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of the N. E. A. alphabet are used in Key 1 of this Dictionary, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are now considered. As to the mode of production of the various sounds by the organs of speech, and the technical names they bear in phonetic science, the reader is referred to the Dictionary itself under the letters A, B, C, etc.

### A. Vowels and Diphthongs.

The symbols are: a, ā, α, ā, α, e, ē, i, ī, o, ō, ē, u, ū, ū, ə, ai, au, ei, iu, iū.

#### (1) a and ā.

These denote the vowel heard short in *bat*, *cap*, *lack*, and long in *bare*, *fair*, *pear*, *heir*. Many speakers, especially in England, pronounce the vowel of *bear*, *fare*, etc. (ā before r), a little higher than that of *bat*, so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the e in *met*, *very*. It is further to be noted that a is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in *stand*, *villain*, *stand!* the vowel of *stand* is long, while in *standing* it is half-long, and in *instand* it is short. Note the similar difference in *mankind* (a), *every man* (a), *behold the man* (ā)! and in *has* (a) *he come?* *he has* (ā). Strict accuracy would thus require that the pronunciation of *has* be given as haz or hāz, according as the word is used. It is also often heard as hēz or ēz. In such cases a is used as representing the normal vowel, and the variants due to increase or decrease of stress are ignored.

#### (2) α and ā.

This vowel occurs chiefly before r; thus, α in *artistic*, *cartoon*, and ā in *art*, *hard*, *garden*, *calm*, *alms*, *father*. Most often the unstressed

or becomes ar, as in *separate*, *monarchy*, *partake*. There is some variation in the length of ā; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr*, longer in *garden* than in *garler*. These slight variations are ignored in respelling, ā being used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic*. In American English the so-called "short o" of *hot*, *not*, *poppy*, *rotten* has for the most part lost its rounding, so that these words are pronounced hat, nat, papı, ratn. In all such cases e is used and the variant with α is ignored.

#### (3) a.

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between a and α, or between ā and ā. It occurs before f, s, th, sometimes before n + consonant. Examples: *ask*, *glass*, *past*, *basket*, *laugh*, *after*, *quaff*, *bath*, *path*, *aunt*, *lancet*, *dance*, *France*. The prevailing vowel in the south of England is ā, in the United States ā. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately a, which rose to a in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became ā before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before n + consonant. Thus the words which had been ask, path, became āsk, pāth. In the eighteenth century the tendency set in, in the south of England, to convert this ā into ā, but conservatives resisted and clung to the old ā. Gradually ā prevailed in London, and then the idea took root that pās was vulgar and pās affected. So refined speakers made a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than ā but not so high as ā. It is this "refined transition," as it has been called, that is denoted by a. It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass*, *cow-path*, or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket*, *pastime*. The symbol a is used not to express a preference for the intermediate sound as more correct or more elegant, but simply as a short way of indicating that the pronunciation varies. Thus the respelling bāth means that the word is either bāth or bāth or between the two.

#### (4) e and ē.

As above stated in § 7, ē is closer as well as longer than e. Usually e stands for the open short vowel of *met*, ē for the close long of *may*. But e is employed also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg*, *blend*, *says*; and ē for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate*, *aerial*, *always*. So, too, in French and Spanish words, ē is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, *Médoc*, *León*, are respelled mē-dok', lē-ōn'.

Many speakers, both in England and the United States, make ē a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than e, the second a little lower than i. Such familiar spellings as *veil*, *skein*, *rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation. But as the final element is apt to be very faint, and the first element is a little closer than the e of *met*, it was deemed best to denote the sound by ē rather than by ei.

Examples of e: *set*, *ten*, *well*, *wealth*, *said*, *says*, *leopard*, *heifer*, *very*, *merry*, *bury*, *confess*; *oulet*.

Examples of ē: *bay*, *bail*, *they*, *veil*, *gate*, *great*, *taste*, *savior*, *danger*, *aorta*, *magnate*.

#### (5) i and ī.

Usually i denotes the open short vowel of *sit*, ī the close long of *seat*. But i is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid*, *big*, *sinned*; and ī for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian*, *athlete*.

Examples of i: *bit*, *bid*, *fill*, *busy*, *hymn*, *build*, *spirit*, *delirious*, *misfit*.

Examples of ī: *marine*, *lean*, *piece*, *seen*, *scene*, *Cæsar*, *Peter*, *people*, *fear*, *belief*, *receipt*, *athlete*, *regent*, *Socrates*.

#### (6) i.

See above, § 6. This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability*, *city*, *Sunday*, *visible*, *difficult*, *renew*, *debate*, *palace*, which are respelled as ə-bil'ı-tı, sit'ı, sun'dı, viz'ı-bl, dif'ı-kult, ri-niū', di-bet', pal'ıs.

An unstressed medial i in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between ı and ə; thus, *visible*, *difficult*, *agitate* are heard now as viz'ı-bl, dif'ı-kult, aj'ı-tēt, and now as viz'ə-bl, dif'ə-kult, aj'ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation, which accordingly is the one given in the Dictionary; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent *i* from becoming *ɪ*; thus the ending *-ism* is always *-izm*, never *-iz̩m*. The ending *-ist*, when immediately following the primary stress, as in *typist*, is frequently *-ist̩*; in the second remove, as in *fabulist*, *Darwinist*, the *i* is more distinctly pronounced.

#### (7) o and ɒ.

The short sound occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *podic*, *elbow*. Except when final, and especially before *r*, it is apt to become *ə*; thus, *original*, *agony*, *history* are often heard as *ə-rij'i-nəl*, *ag'ə-ni*, *his'tə-ri*. In such cases, however, careful speakers still pronounce *o-rij'i-nəl*, *ag'o-ni*, *his'to-ri*. In New England dialect *o*, instead of the usual *ɒ*, is sometimes heard in *coat*, *road*, *stone*. The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than *o*, being virtually identical with *e*. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar spellings as *shoulder*, *know*, represent this pronunciation.

Examples of *o*: *rotation*, *Bohemian*, *hero*, *shadow*, *potato*, *balcony*, *dissonant*.

Examples of *ɒ*: *boat*, *note*, *goes*, *pour*, *door*, *ford*, *motion*, *devote*.

#### (8) e and ɛ.

The vowel *e* differs from *o* in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *autum'nal*, long in *au'tumn*. *Or*, *for*, *nor*, etc., have *ɛ* when emphatic; when unemphatic, either *e* or, more commonly, *ə*. What is popularly called "short *o*," the vowel of *hot*, *not*, *pop*, etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel *e*, and is still so pronounced in England. In the United States, however, the *e* has for the most part completely lost its rounding, so that *hot*, *not*, *pop* are usually heard as *hat*, *nat*, *pap*. In southern English *ɒ* and *ɛ* are not usually distinguished before *r*, but come together in a vowel which is between the two: thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by *ō*, is in southern English half-way between *ɒ* and *ɛ*.

Examples of *e*: *august'*, *hol*, *cod*, *bog*, *stolid*, *begot*.

Examples of *ɛ*: *Au'gust*, *author*, *north*, *Paul*, *awl*, *call*, *bought*, *caught*, *lost*, *off*, *moss*, *cloth*.

#### (9) u and ū

Here again, as in the case of *e* and *ɛ*, *i* and *ɪ*, there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, *ū* as in *pool* being a little more rounded than *u* as in *pull*. In the interest of simplicity *u* is used both for the stressed vowel of *pull* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (*val'yū*), tho they are not exactly identical. The *u* of the ending *-ture* varies between *ə*, *u*, and *iū*, *nature* being heard as *nə'tʃər* or *nē'tʃur*, and *literature* as *lit'ər-ə-tʃūr* or *lit'ər-ə-tiūr*, or sometimes *lit'ər-ə-tʃur* or *lit'ər-ə-tʃə(r)*.

Examples of *u*: *push*, *pull*, *handful*, *could*, *hood*, *manhood*, *issue*.

Examples of *ū*: *rule*, *rude*, *blue*, *iute* (see below, under *iū*), *pool*, *mood*, *balloon*, *ghoul*, *soup*, *détour*.

#### (10) v and ū.

The symbol *v* denotes the so-called "short *u*" of *but*, which is much more common than *u*. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz*, *fund*. But this long *v*, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, *ū* being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before *r*. In the ordinary spelling *ū* is denoted in a variety of ways.

Examples of *v*: *but*, *cud*, *buzz*, *fund*, *gunned*, *insult*, *blood*, *rough*.

Examples of *ū*: *burn*, *learn*, *fern*, *urn*, *girl*, *whorl*, *return*, *concern*.

#### (11) ə.

The symbol *ə* may be called the low unstressed vowel, *ɪ* being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for *u*, but the difference between *ə* and *u* is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup*, *hyssop*; *luck*, *hillock*; *sum*, *winsome*. Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become *ə* when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward *ə* is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably *-or*, *-tor*, and *-ment*, *ə* or *e* being heard in formal utterance, *ə* in ordinary talk. Thus, *senat-*

*or*, *monument*, *president* are ordinarily *sen'ə-tər*, *mən'yū-mənt*, *prez'i-dənt*, but in more formal utterance *sen'ə-ter*, *mən'yū-ment*, *prez'i-dent*. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have *ə*, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban*, *gallant*, *balance*, *potence*, *potent*, *quotient*, *farmer*, *famous*, *portion*, *righteous*, *faction*, *crocus*, *kingdom*. The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-*, *af-*, *al-*, *an-*, *as-*), *ob-* (*oc-*, *of-*, *op-*), *con-* (*col-*, *com-*, *cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *sus-*) often have *ə* in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

#### (12) ai and au.

The symbol *ai* is used for the diphthong commonly called "long *i*," and *au* for that heard in *now*. In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced *haus*, but *haus*, or even *heus*, but *au* may be regarded as normal.

Examples of *ai*: *aisle*, *kaiser*, *rile*, *right*, *ibex*, *sleight*, *cry*, *die*, *dye*.

Examples of *au*: *sauerkraut*, *now*, *thou*, *bough*.

#### (13) ei.

The symbol *ei* is used for the diphthong heard in *avoid*, *choice*, *noise*, *hoist*, *alloy*, *boy*, *toy*.

#### (14) iu and iū.

What is popularly called "long *u*," as in *tube*, is denoted by *iū*, and *iu* is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation*. In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded *ū* as in *pool*, preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by *yū*; thus, for *tube*, *Tuesday*, we should have *tyūb*, *tyūz'di*, rather than *tiūb*, *tiūz'di*. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the *ū* of *pool*. This pronunciation is not well represented either by *tyūb*, *tyūz'di*, or by *tūb*, *tūz'di*. It is this *u*-sound, which may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by *iū*. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after *r* and *l*, where no *y* is pronounced. Thus *lute* (*liūt*) is distinguished from *loot* (*lūt*).

Examples of *iu*: *curator*, *duration*, *mulatto*, *superior*.

Examples of *iū*: *cute*, *dew*, *few*, *feud*, *suit*, *lure*, *mutual*.

### B. Consonants and Semivowels.

The symbols are: *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *ŋ*, *h*, *j*, *ch*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *sh*, *t*, *th*, *th*, *v*, *w*, *y*, *z*, *g*. Of these, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, *z* have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be*, *do*, *fee*, *he*, *key*, *pea*, *tea*, *vow*, *zest*; *g* sounds always as in *get*, never as in *gem*, and *s* always as in *sit*, never as in *rose* or in *sugar*. These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

#### (1) ŋ.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing*, *singer*. It is a simple sound, not a compound of *n* and *g*. The *ng* of *finger* is composed of *ŋ* + *g* (*fiŋ'gər*), the *nk* of *bank* of *ŋ* + *k* (*baŋk*).

#### (2) ch and j.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jaw*. Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of *t* + *sh*, the latter as consisting of *d* + *g*. The presence of a *t* and *d* is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch*, *badge*. It is to be observed, however, that *ch* does not consist of a complete *t* as in *tin* followed by a complete *sh* as in *ship*, but rather of a variety of *t* followed by a variety of *sh*. The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be*, no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall* never make an exact rime to *satchel*, as they would do if *ch* were exactly *t* + *sh*. A similar statement would hold of the equation *j* = *d* + *g*. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of *tsh* and *dg*, for these sounds.

#### (3) l, m, n, r.

Both the initial sound of *let*, *met*, *net*, *red*, and the final sound of *able*, *prism*, *fasten*, *flour*, are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds are called syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form



a syllable. Phoneticians usually distinguish syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* by a diacritic mark and are thus enabled to show the difference between the *l* of *battle* and that of *batling*; the *m* of *prism* and that of *prismatic*; the *n* of *lighten* and that of *lightning*; the *r* of *center* and that of *central*. As noted above in § 5, the alphabet employed in Key 1 ignores this difference. In most cases syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* derive from an ordinary *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* preceded by an unstressed vowel which first became *ə* and was then still further reduced to the slight vocalic resonance peculiar to the consonant itself; thus *little* was formerly *litel*, pronounced lit'el, then lit'əl, finally lit'l. In the case of many words in *-al*, *-el*, *-an*, *-en*, etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal*, *pedal*, *idol* as met'əl, ped'əl, ai'dəl, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle*, *peddle*, *idle*. On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether *-əl*, *-əm*, *-ən*, or simply syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*; but the tendency is toward the latter. One hears ped'ənt and ped'nt, ūrbən and ūrbn, etc. In the ordinary spelling syllabic *m* appears as simple *m* in *-ism*, *chasm*, *prism*, and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam*, *Adams*, as *-om* in *bottom*, etc. Syllabic *r* appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour*, but after a consonant always as *-ar*, *-er*, *-or*, etc. Such words are respelled *-ar*, as riv'ar, mūr'tar, not riv'r, mūr'tr, etc. On variant pronunciations of this letter, see under *R* in the Dictionary.

#### (4) sh and z.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship*, *azure*. On the analogy of *sh* a tied *zh* might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh*, *zh* has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it has been thought better to introduce the simple letter *z* to represent it, rather than to introduce an unfamiliar composite symbol for this purpose.

#### (5) th and dh.

It was explained above in § 5 that these letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* and *ð*, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

#### (6) w and y.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet*, respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow*, *blowing*, *say*, *saying* appear as blō, blō'ɪŋ, sē, sē'ɪŋ.

### 9. Foreign Words and Proper Names.

The alphabet hitherto under consideration was devised solely with reference to the English language, and hence does not provide exactly for certain sounds heard in foreign words and proper names. No difficulty is presented, of course, by borrowed words and names that have become completely Anglicized. More difficult is the problem presented by recent borrowings that have not yet become fully Anglicized, such as *hinterland*, *chauffeur*, *machete*; by relatively obscure names of persons and places, such as the ordinary reader may see now and then, but never hears and never has occasion to pronounce; and by recondite technical terms that are perhaps book words pure and simple. It must be remembered that the awe-inspiring phrase "correct pronunciation" has no other meaning than the pronunciation *usual* with educated speakers. If a word is not pronounced, or is pronounced very rarely by speakers of English, there is no usage, no convention, hence no standard of correctness. Let it not be supposed that the native or local pronunciation affords an ideal standard; if this were so the only correct pronunciation of *Socrates* would be sō-krā'tēs, and of *Naples*, nā'po-li. The ideal is really the phonetic form which the word is destined to take should it become completely Anglicized. But this is often very uncertain; and we have also to deal with a vast number of words and names which are so little used by speakers of English that they will never become Anglicized. In such cases the lexicographer can only approximate the native or local pronunciation.

We say "approximate," because any attempt at great precision would involve the use of a universal phonetic alphabet capable of recording not only the languages ordinarily studied in school and college, but also many others. But no one could read such an alphabet without special training in phonetics, and the information given by it would be, in the vast majority of cases, utterly useless. For it is impossible to learn exactly how the words of a foreign language are pronounced except by studying the language long and carefully. This being so, there is little use of meticulous exactness in giving the native or local pronunciation of foreign words that have no real currency in English.

In this edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY there are no separate lists of proper names. But as there was to be but one vocabulary and the key to pronunciation was to be repeated on every page, it was obviously impracticable to employ a different alphabet or to introduce many new symbols for the foreign words and proper names. It was therefore decided to use the N. E. A. alphabet as it has been described, with the addition only of those special symbols which were employed in the first edition. These are *ñ* to denote nasality of a preceding vowel; *h* for the Scotch *ch* in *loch* (German *ch*, whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and *ü* for French *u* (German *ü*), whether long or short. It should be distinctly understood that the pronunciations given, except in the case of words fully Anglicized, are but rough approximations.

The pronunciation of Latin presents a case by itself. Within the last few decades the so-called Roman pronunciation has been very generally adopted in the schools both of the United States and of England. The old-fashioned English pronunciation is no longer learned, or is learned only to a limited extent, and will soon become obsolete, so far as the reading of Latin authors is concerned. It persists, however, and will long persist, in proper names and in numerous words and stereotyped phrases pertaining, more especially, to law and medicine. Popular usage is already divided between the old and the new: one hears *ē* prai-ō'rai and *ū* pri-ō'ri; man-dē'mus and man-dū'mus (oftener man-dam'us). The ending *-itis* is regularly pronounced -ai'tis by Englishmen, while in the United States -ai'tis and -i'tis are about equally common. And there are other such cases of conflicting usage. It is probable that with the lapse of time the Roman pronunciation will prevail more and more, since modern scholarship is overwhelmingly in its favor. At the same time, the present facts have to be recognized. When the Dictionary gives the pronunciation of a Latin word or phrase according to the English method, it should by no means be understood that a preference for that method is thereby expressed. If, for example, *nisi prius* is given as noi'sai prai'us, the meaning is simply that the lawyer is apt to call it so in the court-room, albeit the same lawyer would probably say ni'si pri'us if he came upon the phrase in reading aloud from a Latin author.

### 10. Script for the Revised Scientific Alphabet.

Ā ā art	Ŋ ŋ sing
Ā a artistic	Ō ō mōte
Āi ai aisle find	Ō o poetic
Aw aw out	Ō ō mōr
Ā ā air	Ō o mot
Ā a at	Ōi oi oil
B b be	P p pit
Ch ch chew	R r rat
D d day	S s set
Ē ē prēy	Sh sh ship
E e men	T t ten
F f fee	Th th thin
G g go	Th th that
H h he	Ū ū rīde
I ī marine	U u push
I i tin	Ū ū vīge
Jw in mute	V v vī
J j jaw	V v van
K k kin	W w win
L l let	Y y yes
M m met	Z z zest
N n net	Z z azure

### 11. Pronouncing by Use of the Old Alphabet.

Each respelling in the Dictionary is repeated in the familiar alphabet with diacritics, this notation being called Key 2. In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter *o*, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "A, VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. Unmarked vowels are explained separately.

For *ā* as in *arl*, see (2). In Key 2 *ā* is always used for this sound, without distinction of length.

For *ā* as in *fale*, see (4). For *ā* as in *fal*, see (1).

For *ā* as in *bare*, see (1). For *ā* as in *ask*, see (3).

For *a* as in *what* and *a* as in *all*, see (8). These are the same as *e* and *ē* of Key 1, *ō* and *ō* of Key 2.

For *ē* as in *me*, see (5).

For *ē* as in *mel* and *ē* as in *fēle*, see (4). The sound of *ē* is the same as that of *ā*.

For *ē* as in *bear*, the same sound as *ā*, see (1).

For *ē* as in *fern*, see (10). For *i* as in *tin*, see (5).

For *i* as in *bite*, see (12).

For *i* as in *girl*, see (10). This is the same as *ū* and *ē*.

For *i* as in *marinc*, the same sound as *ē*, see (5).

For *ō* as in *go*, see (7). For *ō* as in *not* and *ō* as in *corn*, see (8).

For *o* as in *woman*, *ōō* as in *boat*, and *ōō* as in *book*, see (9). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by *u* as in *full* and *ū* as in *rude*.

For *ō* as in *son*, the same sound as *ū*, see (10).

For *o* as in *tomb*, the same sound as *y*, see (9).

For *ū* as in *culc*, see (14). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by *iū* or *iu* (internal) and *yū* or *yu* (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by *ū* in Key 2, length being disregarded.

For *ū* as in *cul* and *ū* as in *burn*, see (10).

For *y* as in *put* and *y* as in *rule*, see (9).

For the diphthongs *ou*, *ow*, see (12), and for *oi*, *oy*, see (13).

In Key 2 the plain vowel letters are used in obscure syllables, corresponding to *ə* and *i* of Key 1. See (6) and (11). An exception is made in the use of *o*, in using it for the obscure sound in closed syllables as in *action*, *kingdom*, and for the *o* in *obey*, *history*, where the sound of *ō* is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of *o* as in *obey*, seldom or never occurring in English words, *ō* is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as *-bolt* in Key 1, *-bōlt* in Key 2.

In Key 2 *y* is used as a vowel exactly like *i*.

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs *ch*, *sh*, *th* as in *thin*, and *zh* as without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See B (2), (4), and (5).

For *th*, as in *this*, see B (5). For *j*, see B (2).

For *ng* as in *sing* and *n* as in *ink*, see B (1).

In Key 2 the *k*-sound of *c* is noted by *c* and the *s*-sound by *ç*. These are always *k* and *s* in Key 1.

### 12. The Division of Words into Syllables.

Division of words into syllables is indicated in the vocabulary titles by insertion of hyphens and accent-marks as intended for practise in writing and printing. This work has been entrusted as a special department to Mr. F. HORACE TEALL. Respellings, the purpose of which is precise phonetic analysis, often necessarily differ in division from that shown in the titles, but agreement is preserved when possible. The approved division is always that shown in the heavy-faced print. Some words showing the conflict noted are *addi-tion*, *divi-sion*, *mea-sure*, *commu-nion*, *a-licen*, *na-tional*, *pecu-liar*, *spe-cial*, which are respelled *a-dish'ən*, *dī-viz'ən*, *mez'ur*, *kə-miūn'yən*, *ēl'yən*, *nash'ən-əl*, *pī-kiūl'yər*, *spesh'əl*.

The practise shown in the vocabulary is so simple and so unmistakably uniform that no elaborate system of rules is necessary. Every essential point is comprehended in the following four rules:

**Rule I.**—A consonant or a digraph or trigraph between two vowels goes into the later syllable when the first vowel is long, half-long, or obscure (except *-er* as in *gen-er-al*); as, *fa-tal*, *sea-son*, *sepa-rate*, *pro-gram*, *se-da-tive*, *omi-nous*, *mecha-nism*, *pecu-liar*, *pro-phetic*, *medi-cal*, *practi-cal*, *fa-ther*, *me-tallic*, *mo-nopo-ly*, *pre-sent* (v.), *de-throne*, *ca-pacity*, *pro-gress* (v.), *ca-pable*, *proce-dure*.

**Rule II.**—A consonant between two vowels goes into the earlier syllable when the first vowel is short and has any stress; as, *prod-uct*, *prog-ress* (n.), *rap-id*, *pres-ent* (n.), *vis-it*, *ton-ic*, *bus-y*, *crit-ic*, *proph-et*, *prophet-ic*, *cyn-ic*, *fath-om*, *flor-id*, *char-ity*, *sep-arate*.

**Rule III.**—Adjoining consonants usually separate into two syllables; as, *at-tract*, *con-demn*, *pam-phlet*, *syll-able*, *prac-tical*, *moun-tain*, *infan-try*, *connec-tion*, *produc-tive*, *delec-tive*, *suc-ces-sor*, *defen-dant*, *cor-respon-dent*, *as-sis-tant*, *mal-ting*, *com-pel-ling*, *fret-ted*, *En-gland*.

**Note.**—Doubled consonants ending a primitive word are kept together before a purely English suffix; as, *tell-ing*, *hiss-ing*.

**Rule IV.**—Purely English suffixes (*-ed*, *-er*, *-est*, *-eth*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-y*) are always kept distinct (except when the terminal letter of the primitive word is repeated, as in *compel-ling*); as, *heat-ed*, *hat-ed*, *bak-er*, *speak-er*, *speak-est*, *wak-eth*, *search-eth*, *hast-ing*, *baptiz-ing*, *brak-ing*, *break-ing*, *freak-ish*, *head-y*.

**Note.**—Terminations like *-al*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ive*, *-or* are treated as merely Anglicized endings (usually of Latin or Greek words taken into English entire, but with terminal change), not as separable English suffixes. Thus such confusion as *music-al*, *practi-cal*, *con-junc-tive*, *dis-junc-tive*, *abun-dant*, *defend-ant*, which is found in some other works, is avoided. The treatment here given makes every one of these terminations begin with the consonant.

### 13. Spelling Reform.

The subject of spelling reform has lately received a large amount of attention, owing to the activities of the Simplified Spelling Board in the United States and the Simplified Spelling Society in Great Britain. Some simplifications, not at all radical in their character and consisting mainly in the dropping of superfluous letters, have already been promulgated. From the nature of the case these modified spellings will come into general literary use but slowly, if at all, but the weight of expert authority behind them clearly requires that they be taken note of in a dictionary for the people. As in all matters involving technical knowledge, the opinion of one expert is worth more than the practise of multitudes who have never studied the subject and merely follow the fashion as they have learned it. The proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board are recorded in this Dictionary. The rules adopted by the Board will be found in the APPENDIX, page 2780.

The scientific test of good spelling is tolerably simple. A language is well spelled if, when one has learned the letters and their sounds and has had practise enough to beget facility in their use, one can write correctly any new word that one hears and pronounce correctly any new word that one sees.

If now we apply the scientific test of good spelling to the English language in a large way, it will appear that much of it is good just as it stands. This is true of an immense number of monosyllabic words containing short vowels, and of a far larger number of polysyllabic derivatives from the Latin. Then there is another large group of words of which the spelling is not ideal, but good enough for practical purposes. It is a great mistake to speak of English spelling as if it were altogether bad and needed to be thrown into the melting-pot and recast. But there is a third portion which is bad in varying degrees of badness, and unfortunately this third portion comprises a pretty large number of the commonest words in the language—words of Germanic origin containing a long stressed vowel or a diphthong. If *go* is a good spelling, then it is obvious to any one that *though* and *road* and *door* and *hoe* and *note* are not good spellings. The lack of a uniform, or at least approximately uniform, notation for the long stressed vowels and diphthongs is the deep-seated fundamental fault of our spelling. Any reform which does not correct that will only touch the fringe of the difficulty.

How our spelling came to be so confused, so far as it is confused, is now well known to experts in English philology. Speaking very generally, the trouble is due to an ancient confusion of the phonetic standards of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French; to the retention of old spellings after they had ceased to be phonetically correct, and to the introduction of new spellings patterned after conflicting analogies or supposed to convey valuable information—which was often misinformation—about the etymology and provenience of words. The resulting chaos is not at all mysterious. We should have lost nothing precious, but should have gained very much, if our spelling had kept pace with our speech and were to-day as good, say, as that of Spanish.

The obstacle is the inertia and the prejudice of habit. The adult who has once learned to spell will always find it easier to go on in the beaten path. No matter how bad the path may be, it will always be for him personally the line of least resistance.

The reform must be solved gradually in the elementary schools. The associations that cluster about words are not transmitted from one generation to another. Each child acquires them for himself, and they can be made to cluster as fully about a good spelling as about a bad. In countless instances we have actually improved on the orthographic practise of our ancestors.

# METHOD OF COMPOUNDING WORDS.

PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY, in his book on *The Life and Growth of Language*, speaks of "a process which the general history of language shows to be more important than any other," and then says: "It is the composition of words, the putting two independent elements together to form a single designation." He shows distinctly that he includes here the union of word-pairs with a hyphen by citing *rest-day*, *learning-knights*, and *head-dress*. This is stated as a general language fact, not merely as English.

In such matters the lexicographer's record must show selection, especially in English, and undoubtedly that selection should accord with the best usage, as decided by some person or body of persons. For this Dictionary, originally, the decision was made by submission of the question, with the fullest possible detail, to hundreds of the men best qualified to answer it. But the department was controlled by one man, Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, who has again controlled it throughout the remaking. Mr. Teall had published the only book that ever treated the subject exhaustively, *The Compounding of English Words*, and was chosen because that book proved his fitness. The prevalent confusion of ideas had been shown in letters received before then, one of which, a fair sample, said, "I always use a hyphen whenever two words are to be written as one," and proved that its writer did not do so by containing *when* and *ever* united without a hyphen. Again, the question was, When should two words become one? And this was not answered at all.

Mr. Teall's first work for the STANDARD DICTIONARY was the making of a list of more than forty thousand words showing his answer to the question as he offered it for embodiment in the work. That list was printed separately and sent to scholars the world over—some even to Australia—with requests for suggestions and criticisms. Practically no criticism came, but much enthusiastic commendation; and the list was finally adopted for the Dictionary. Some persons, especially printers, say that fashions change in such matters so that what was once good is so no longer; but this is only an evidence of the common confusion, which is and has been always present in practise, and the forms selected originally are still held to be the best.

Every important dictionary of the English language published before 1890, and every one since then except one, has included thousands of word-pairs joined with the hyphen. Of course but one reason could be assigned for this practical universality of method, so far as the earlier workers had any definite policy in this respect. The similarity resulted from the fact that so only could they record the best usage, and that what they so recorded was best not only according to practise among leading writers and printers, but also in keeping with the art of grammar. Not only have the best writers used hyphenated compound words, but every grammarian who ever taught anything about them has evidently striven to lay a basis for analogical decision. Many grammar textbooks merely say that some compound words are written with a hyphen and some as continuous words, and then say, "Consult the dictionary."

The exceptional dictionary alluded to above is the one that very many people will consult, and they will find there *countingroom*, *dining room*, *drawing-room*; *taleteller*, *story-writer*, *letter writer*; *ropemaker*, *love-maker*, but *lace maker* and others (the two-word forms not given as titles); *devilfish*, but *angel fish*; these being merely a few specimens that indicate lack of system. Such differences found so frequently make it impossible for any one to know in a given instance without looking in the book whether this authority uses one form or another, except as frequent looking happens to impress a few distinctions upon the memory. Certainly no one can ever learn all the differences just as they appear in the book.

In that dictionary are *backbone*, *breastbone*, *jawbone*, but *check bone*, *haunch bone*, *hip bone*, *thigh bone*; in this work each bone-name is given with a hyphen, except that *backbone* is given for the

figurative sense. Provision is necessary (or at least more comfortable) for the use of one form for each literal name.

It is simply impossible to eliminate inconsistencies of form from the English language, even if it could be proved desirable to do so. No phase of the language is less amenable to such stricture than the question when to compound and when not to compound. Mr. Teall's claims are stated below. His platform as to consistency may be formulated in words used by Lindley Murray in writing about verbs: "A principle may be warrantably adopted, and carried to a precise convenient extent, without subjecting its supporters to the charge of inconsistency for not pursuing it beyond the line of use and propriety."

No principle of language can be adduced in support of a choice of form for *counting-room*, *dining-room*, or *drawing-room*, or for *story-writer* or *letter-writer*, or for *angel-fish* or *devil-fish*, that is not equally potent in every exactly similar instance. Various groups of similar words must have similar forms if they are to be on a basis of comfortable agreement; but no single group can ever be so absolutely differentiated that any critic could not find a point of objection, or at least of question.

A close study of English literature has been made and a system constructed in accordance with the rules of grammar, which was modified somewhat by such fully established usage as does not follow those rules. The aim has been to give a full exposition of the forms used by the best writers and printers, with the additional feature of an analogical systematizing of the forms in general literary use, so far as the genius of the language will permit. The editor believes that he thus comes closer than any of his predecessors to an actual record of prevailing good usage, and that he has provided a selection of forms worthy of adoption without change.

Each form is based upon grammatical analogy, according to the following

## General Principles.

1st. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

2d. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

3d. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense.

The first of these principles forbids joining an adjective and a noun in regular use (including in the classification as adjectives all words used with clear adjectival force); as, *spinal column*, *chestnut horse*, *brick house*, *fellow citizen*, *he bear*, *man servant*, *brother officer*, *Armstrong gun*.

Arbitrary application of such terms requires that they should be joined. Thus we have *blue coat* for the coat itself, but *bluecoat* for a man, and *redhead* is the common form of the name of a duck with a red head.

The first principle, moreover, keeps a regular adverb separate from the adjective it modifies, even when the two express one attribution; as, "*highly colored wings*," "*recently published book*."

The second principle makes two nouns used together as one name become one word, if the first is not really attributive. Thus, while *brick* is attributive in *brick house* (a house made of bricks), it is *not* attributive in *brick-yard* (a yard where bricks are made). *Brick* in the first instance has the same qualifying sense that *bricken* would have if that were used, and so is an adjective, properly standing alone; but in the second instance it has no sense other than the naming of what is made in the yard, and no quality or attribute of the yard is noted, except in the name as a whole.

The second principle requires compounding:

1. When two adjectives, a noun and an adjective, or any two or more parts of speech are abnormally associated to express one

attribution; as, a *down-stairs* room; *dark-brown* hair, or hair that is *dark-brown*; a *well-known* man; *knee-deep* snow, or the snow is *knee-deep*; *free-trade* doctrines; a *silk-and-cotton* fabric; *North-American* birds.

2. When one of two words used together as a verb, an adverb, or any part of speech, is in such use not placed in accordance with a rule of grammar; as, to go *down-town*; to *haller-break* a horse; a *cross-action*; a *counter-complaint*; *broad-mindedly*; *after-ages*.

### Rules for Selection of Forms.

The legitimate conclusion from these principles is, that if one term having elements of certain kinds is properly a compound word, so is every other exactly similar term. The following categories or rules are thus obtained:

1. Every name that shows mere ellipses and inversion of a phrase containing two nouns is a compound noun.

A "box for a hat" is commonly called a *hat-box*; "a brush for the hair," a *hair-brush*; "a stove for cooking," a *cooking-stove* or *cook-stove*. It may be safely affirmed that *hat-box* is printed as a hyphenated compound word much more frequently than it is printed as two words, and the same is true of *hair-brush*; so we select the compound form as fixed in the best usage. *Pill-box*, *shoe-box*, *paper-box*, *ribbon-box*, and *collar-box* properly have the same form as *hat-box*, and so on through the entire range of known or possible boxes that may be named by the word *box* preceded by the name of what the box is to contain. As of *boxes*, so of *brushes*, and so also of everything named in this way—every such name, except as noted below, is given as a hyphenated compound word. Some names that are unquestionably compounds in their nature have never been so written, and it would be pedantic to insist that they should be. In usage, almost universally, such words as *company*, *association*, *asylum*, have been kept separate, as in *railroad company*, *racing association*, *insane asylum*. There is no error in writing any one of these as a compound, but there is no urgent reason for doing so.

### Seemling Exceptions.

I. Some uses in which the first of two nouns really stands as an adjective are as follows:

(1) With the sense "made of," as in *silk dress*, *brick house*, *feather bed*, *pumpkin pie*, *stone wall*.

(2) With the sense "having the shape or the character or quality of," as in *barrel vault*, *alligator forceps*, *companion picture*, *he bear*, *man milliner*, *man servant*, *boy bishop*, *bull calf*, *brother officer*, *fellow citizen*, *mesh structure*.

(3) With the sense "pertaining to, suitable for, or representing," as in *parlor clock*, *city officer*, *district attorney*, *government employee*, *railroad supplies*, *insurance office*, *church furniture*.

(4) With the sense "characterized by," as in *diamond ring*, *cylinder press*, *cupola furnace*.

(5) With the sense "situated in, having a character naturally implied from situation or connection," as in *mountain streams*, *country gentleman*, *ocean steamer*, *school etiquette*, *society manners*.

In specific names of this kind, however, compounding is required by the fact of specification, which is merely naming. For some common compounds other than such purely specifying names no reason is apparent, unless accent be taken as a reason; but here the indefinable border-line that exists in all human affairs seems to be encountered. Thus (a) we have *sea-anemone*, *sea-gull*, *field-mouse*, *house-fly*, *mountain-fringe* (a plant), etc., and, (b) while we

say and write as two words *o'cean steam'er*, we say as one word *wa'ter-an'imal*, and it should be so written.]

(6) With the sense "acting in support of, advocating," as in *Jackson voters*, *silver advocates*, *silver man*, *prohibition speaker*.

(7) With the sense "residing, existing, or originating in, or coming from (a place)," as in *Brooklyn politics*, *Bath brick*, *New York schools*, *Florida oranges*.

(8) With the sense "originated or made by, or named after," as in *Armstrong gun*, *Williams College*.

II. *Apposition*.—Placing two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same in effect as using the first as an adjective, the difference being that in a case of real apposition either word may be used alone for the thing named, as in *monarch oak*, *knight templar*, *knight companion*.

2. Possessive phrases used as specific names are compound words.

Literature exhibits such names of plants, etc., in different forms. Certain books have some of them compounded and others as two words; as, *hare's-tail* for one plant and *lion's tail* for another. Certain other books have the difference reversed; as, *lion's tail* and *hare's tail*.

It is absolutely impossible to make a record of the use of these names showing differences in form that can be proved to be established. Every such name given in this Dictionary is joined by a hyphen, except a few long established in continuous form, as *colts-foot*, *sheep'shead*.

3. Some words representing phrases in literal sense have become established in the solid form; as, *sunbeam*, *daylight*, *hillside*, *loophole*.

4. Some generic nouns are used, in certain classes of names, almost like mere suffixes; as, *man*, *way*, *weed*, *wort*.

Words like *footman*, *coachman*, *airway*, *entranceway*, *milkweed*, *seaweed*, and *motherwort* have the solid form in this Dictionary.

Every specific name of a fish that has a monosyllabic specifying element, with *fish* as the generic element, is given in continuous form; as, *goldfish*, *bluefish*, *hogfish*. Longer names of this kind (except *cuttlefish* and *silverfish*) have the hyphen.

5. Most words used to designate something named from having as a characteristic or adjunct that which is expressed by the elements of the name are given in the solid form.

A man who wears a *blue coat* is called a *bluecoat*; a man who watches or looks out is called a *lookout*, and said to be "on the *look-out*"; a plant that looks like a *golden rod* is called *goldenrod*; a fish with a *gill head* is called the *gillhead*; and many other things are named in this way—by making a word of the two words naming a prominent feature, likeness, characteristic, or the like. Predominance of the solid form in literature for such names is easily provable, tho they are printed in all three forms—two words, hyphenated, and continuous. Exceptional use of the hyphen in this work occurs in words that are made clearer by it, as *mouse-eat*, *abscess-root*.

The forms given in heavy type throughout the Dictionary are very carefully selected and recommended for use, even if an occasional form found in the text is not the one given in the vocabulary for the same word. Care has been exercised to make the vocabulary and the text agree throughout; but, as many compounds may properly be written either with or without a hyphen, it is much more than probable that absolute agreement in this respect has not been attained.



# FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

The following table shows the usual values of the various letters and combinations of letters in the alphabets of the several foreign languages included in its scope. In column 2 the modern English alphabetic characters, and some of their combinations, are given for comparison with the foreign. For convenience the phonetic symbols of the Revised Scientific Alphabet, listed with English key-words in the first column, are numbered consecutively from 1 to 59, these numbers being repeated at the right-hand margin of each page, and, together with the symbols, at the left-hand margin of the second page. The figure before a letter in a language column

indicates the number of such letter in its alphabet, and the small figure at the right of a letter gives the number of the explanatory note below referring to that letter. Thus, in line 16 (phonetic symbol "g as in go"), there stands in the Danish column "7 g<sup>4</sup>." By this is meant that *g* is the seventh letter in the Danish alphabet, that it is (sometimes) to be pronounced as *g* in the English word *go*, and that the conditions in which the letter has this value are stated in remark 6 in the Notes on Danish. Letters placed in parenthesis-marks are either variants or else call for special attention because they stand for a sound a little different from that represented by

PHONETIC SYMBOLS (KEY 1).	1. English.	2. Anglo-Saxon.	3. Dutch.	4. German.	5. Danish.	6. Swedish.	7. Polish.	8. Russian.	
1 a as in artistic...	1 a	1 a	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a	1 a <sup>1</sup> , 15 o <sup>1</sup> , 33 (я) <sup>2</sup>	1
2 ā as in father...	ā	ā	a <sup>1</sup> , aa	a <sup>1</sup> , aa	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	all <sup>3</sup>	2
3 oi as in aisle...	9 i, 25 y, ai, ei	ag, āg	aa (ei, ei, ij, ig) <sup>2</sup>	ei, ai	e <sup>1</sup> , n <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>1</sup> , ig <sup>3</sup>				3
4 ou as in out...	ou, ow		(au, ou) <sup>2</sup>	au	av <sup>4</sup>				4
5 a as in fat...	a	2 æ				5 e <sup>2</sup> , 28 ā <sup>6</sup>			5
6 ā as in fare...	a, ai, ea	æ						(a) <sup>1</sup>	6
7 o as in fast...	a					a <sup>1</sup>		2 ā	7
8 b as in bed...	2 b	3 b	2 b <sup>1</sup> , bb	2 b	2 b <sup>1</sup> , p <sup>4</sup>	2 b	3 b	2 ā	8
9 ch as in chin...	ch, tch, ti, t					tj, 11 k <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	6 cz <sup>5</sup>	24 q, 26 (ш) <sup>4</sup>	9
10 n as in G. ach, ich		10 h	ch <sup>3</sup> , 7 g <sup>3</sup>	ch <sup>3</sup> , g <sup>4</sup>	7 g <sup>4</sup>		5 ch <sup>4</sup>	22 x, 11 k <sup>1</sup> , 4 r <sup>1</sup>	10
11 d as in did...	4 d	5 d	4 d <sup>1</sup>	4 d	4 d <sup>1</sup> , 20 t <sup>1</sup>	4 d	8 d	5 ā	11
12 dz as in adze...									12
13 e as in get...	5 e, ca	7 e	5 e	5 e <sup>1</sup> , ā <sup>2</sup>	5 e <sup>2</sup> , 27 ā <sup>6</sup>	5 e <sup>2</sup> , 28 ā <sup>6</sup>	12 e	31 ō, 6 e (ē) <sup>2</sup> , a <sup>1</sup> , (i) <sup>2</sup>	13
14 ē as in fete, prey	a, ai, ay, ea, ei, ey	ē	e, cel	e <sup>1</sup> , ce	e <sup>2</sup> , (i) <sup>1</sup>				14
15 f as in fun...	6 f, ph	8 f	6 f <sup>1</sup> , v <sup>1</sup>	6 f, 22 v, ph	6 f <sup>1</sup>	6 f <sup>1</sup>	14 f, w <sup>1</sup>	21 φ, 3 b <sup>1</sup> , 34 θ <sup>2</sup>	15
16 g as in go...	7 g	9 g	7 g <sup>1</sup> , s <sup>1</sup>	7 g <sup>1</sup> , 11 k <sup>1</sup>	7 g <sup>1</sup> , 11 k <sup>1</sup>	7 g <sup>1</sup>	15 g	4 r	16
17 h as in hat...	8 h, wh	10 h	8 h	8 h <sup>1</sup>	8 h <sup>1</sup>	8 h <sup>1</sup>	16 h <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>4</sup>	r <sup>1</sup>	17
18 i as in hit...	9 i, y, ei, ie	11 i	9 i <sup>1</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , 10 (j) <sup>4</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , (e) <sup>2</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , 10 i <sup>2</sup>	36 (i) <sup>2</sup>	18
19 j as in police...	5 e, ea, ec, i, ci, ie	i	ū, iū	i <sup>1</sup> , se	i <sup>1</sup>	i <sup>1</sup>	17 i <sup>1</sup> , z <sup>1</sup> , y <sup>2</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , 10 i <sup>2</sup>	19
20 j as in habit...	i, e, a unstressed							28 i <sup>1</sup>	20
21 ū as in feud...	21 u, eu, ew, ue							32 k <sup>1</sup>	21
22 j as in jet...	10 j, 7 g, dg	4 e	11 k, 3 c <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	11 k, ek, ch <sup>3</sup> , 3 c <sup>1</sup>	11 k <sup>1</sup> , 7 g <sup>4</sup> , 3 c <sup>1</sup>	11 k <sup>1</sup> , 3 c <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	9 dz <sup>1</sup>		22
23 k as in kink...	11 k, 3 c, ck	25 x	24 x	chs, eks, 24 x	chs, eks, 24 x	24 x	19 k, g <sup>1</sup>	11 k	23
24 ks as in waz...	ks, cs, eks, 24 x								24
25 kw as in queen...	17 qu	13 l	17 qu	17 qu <sup>1</sup>	12 l	12 l	20 l, 21 i <sup>1</sup>	12 l <sup>1</sup>	25
26 l as in lad...	12 l								26
27 ly as in brilliant	li-, lli-	14 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	22 m	13 m	27
28 m as in man...	13 m	14 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	23 n	14 n	28
29 n as in nut...	14 n						24 n <sup>1</sup>		29
30 ny as in union...	ni-	n	n bef j, di, ti	ng, n bef k	n <sup>1</sup> , ng <sup>4</sup>	ng <sup>4</sup> , n <sup>1</sup> , 7 g <sup>1</sup>	2 q <sup>1</sup> , 13 e <sup>1</sup>	(e or ē) <sup>2</sup>	30
31 ŋ as in sing...	n, ng		ng, n bef k	ng, n bef k	n <sup>1</sup> , ng <sup>4</sup>	ng <sup>4</sup> , n <sup>1</sup> , 7 g <sup>1</sup>			31
32 ŋ as in F. bon...									32
33 o as in obey...	15 o	16 o	15 o <sup>1</sup> , oo	15 o <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	27 ā <sup>6</sup>		33
34 o as in go...	o, oa, eau	ō	ō	ō	aa, o <sup>2</sup>	aa, o <sup>2</sup>	15 o <sup>2</sup> , 27 ā <sup>6</sup>		34
35 o as in not...	o, a, nu (aw)	ō	ō	ō	aa, o <sup>2</sup>	aa, o <sup>2</sup>	25 o <sup>2</sup>	15 o <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>1</sup>	35
36 ē as in or...	au, aw, ou, o		(u) <sup>2</sup>	eu, āu <sup>2</sup>	ōj <sup>1</sup> , ōj <sup>1</sup> , ōg <sup>1</sup> , ōg <sup>1</sup>	ōj <sup>1</sup> , ōj <sup>1</sup> , ōg <sup>1</sup> , ōg <sup>1</sup>		ōj <sup>1</sup>	36
37 oi as in oil...	oi, oy	17 p	16 p, pp, 2 b <sup>1</sup> , s	16 p, b <sup>1</sup>	16 p <sup>1</sup> , 2 b <sup>1</sup>	16 p	27 p	16 l, 2 o <sup>1</sup>	37
38 p as in pay...	ps	18 r	18 r (tr. or uv.)	18 r (tr. or uv.)	18 r (uvular)	18 r (trilled)	28 r (trilled)	17 r (trilled)	38
39 ps as in lapse...	18 r	19 s	19 s <sup>1</sup> , sch <sup>4</sup> , 25z <sup>1</sup> , 3c <sup>1</sup>	19 s <sup>1</sup>	19 s, 3 c <sup>1</sup>	19 s, 3 c <sup>1</sup> , 26 z	30 s, z <sup>1</sup>	18 c, 8 s <sup>1</sup>	39
40 r as in roll...	19 s						31 sz, z <sup>1</sup> , rz <sup>1</sup>	25 III, (q, III) <sup>4</sup> , 7 ā <sup>6</sup>	40
41 s as in so, hiss...	sh, ti, si, ei, ssi	20 t	20 t, 4 d <sup>1</sup> , s <sup>1</sup> , d <sup>1</sup>	20 t, 4 d <sup>1</sup>	20 t <sup>1</sup> , 4 d <sup>1</sup>	20 t, dt	33 t, d <sup>1</sup>	19 t, 5 ā <sup>6</sup>	41
42 sh as in ship...							ds	23 II	42
43 t as in tell...	ts	21 p, 6 s	21 p, 6 s	21 p	21 p	21 p			43
44 ts as in lasts...	th	22 u	21 u <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	34 u <sup>1</sup> , 26 ā <sup>6</sup>	20 y <sup>1</sup>	44
45 th as in thin...	th	23 w	22 w	22 w	22 w	22 w	36 y, f	32 k <sup>1</sup>	45
46 th as in this...	u, oo, ou, ue, ui		u <sup>1</sup> , uu	u <sup>1</sup> , 25 y <sup>4</sup>	25 y <sup>4</sup>	25 y <sup>4</sup>			46
47 u as in full...	u, ou		eu <sup>1</sup>	15 ē	y <sup>4</sup> , 28 ā <sup>6</sup> , 29 ā <sup>6</sup>	29 ā <sup>6</sup>			47
48 ū as in rule...	ur, cr, ir, or			5 e final unstr <sup>1</sup>	5 e <sup>1</sup>	5 e <sup>1</sup>			48
49 ū as in G. dūne...	a, e, o unstressed	8 f	22 v, 6 f <sup>1</sup>	23 w	22 v <sup>1</sup>	22 v <sup>1</sup> , 6 f <sup>1</sup>	35 w	3 b, (r) <sup>1</sup>	49
50 u as in but...	23 w	23 w	23 w					27 l <sup>1</sup>	50
51 ū as in burn...									51
52 ē as in finl...									52
53 v as in van...									53
54 w as in win...									54
55 wa as in ward...									55
56 wt as in we...									56
57 y as in yet...									57
58 z as in rose, zone									58
59 z as in azure...									59

## GENERAL REMARKS ON SOUNDS FOREIGN TO ENGLISH.

[EXPLANATION.—In the following remarks and notes, all characters used as letters of an alphabet are set in italic form (Greek and Hebrew letters excepted), and all used as phonetic symbols are set in roman. That is to say, whenever a letter is italicized, the reader should call it "the letter so-and-so," and sound it as in the English alphabet (or, if preferred, in the alphabet of the language under discussion); when a letter is printed in the roman character, one should call it "the sound so-and-so," and pronounce it as directed in the column of phonetic symbols. The sign (=) is to be read "is pronounced as" or "pronounced as." For example, "e before a, o, u, = k" means "the letter e, when it stands before the letter a, o, or u, is pronounced as the sound k." Perhaps it should be added that letters and symbols introduced in the course of the remarks and notes are generally arranged not in alphabetical order but on the basis of the phonetic relations of the sounds that they represent.]

Syllables are called "open" when they end in a vowel. A single consonant between vowels, or any combination of consonants that can begin a word, is usually to be thrown with the following vowel. Hence a vowel, followed by a single consonant not final, is generally in an open syllable, but one followed by two or more consonants not final (unless the group is a combination that may stand at the beginning of a word) is in a closed syllable, because it is necessarily followed in its own syllable by a consonant. Thus, in *pit-ter* the *t* stands in an open syllable, in *pit-fer* the *f* stands in a closed syllable. A vowel may be phonetically in a closed syllable, but the spelling may show that it was formerly in an open syllable, as in the English word *dale* (dāl), which in early Middle English was pronounced dāle. The matter is of some importance because the length and the quality of vowels often depend upon whether they are (or were formerly) in an open or a closed syllable.

Other terms used in the notes, as "voiced," "voiceless," "palatal," "velar," "spirant," etc., will be found defined in the vocabulary.

An English-speaking person needs to be cautioned against pronouncing foreign long vowels as diphthongs. In English long ē with most speakers ends with a light i resonance (that is, as a diphthong, ēi); long ō is generally turned into ōu; long ū into ūā. But in German, French, and European languages generally, these vowels are to be pronounced without the i or u element at their close. Foreign vowels are generally triser than English vowels.

### VOWELS.

"Rounding" is the effect on a speech-sound of pursing the lips till the orifice is roundish, as in sounding

English ū (*boot*). In English only back vowels are rounded; in some other languages certain front vowels are thus modified.

1. Rounded i. To make it, say i (as in *see*, *machine*), at the same time pursing the lips as for ū (in *rule*). The symbol used in this dictionary is i<sup>1</sup>.
2. Rounded ē. Say ē (as in *fat*), at the same time pursing the lips. This is the sound heard in French (*eu*), German (*long ē*), etc.
3. Rounded e or a (really a sound between e and a). Make such a sound, at the same time pursing the lips. The sound is heard in French (*eu*), German (*short ō*), Danish (*ō*), etc.

The English sound nearest to these last two is the ū of *burn* (bŭrn), and hence the symbol here used for these two rounded vowels is ā. But the foreign sounds are not exactly ū. This English vowel is made at the middle of the mouth (by raising the middle portion of the tongue), and the lips are only slightly if at all pursed. The foreign sounds are made in the front of the mouth (by raising the front of the tongue, as for ē and e respectively), and are strongly "rounded."

4. In several languages, e. g., French, are heard "nasal" vowels, that is, vowels to which a nasal quality is imparted from the fact that, while they are being sounded, the passage through the nose is open as well as that through the mouth. Hence part of the voiced breath escapes through the nose and reverberates in the nasal cavities. The nasal vowels are not vowels followed by n or ŋ, but simply vowels that receive their quality or *timbre* from resonance in both mouth and nose instead of in mouth alone. In this dictionary nasality in a vowel is indicated by adding to the symbol of that vowel the symbol f; whence *af*=nasal a, *āf*=nasal ā, etc. Many Americans, in their normal speech, unconsciously pronounce some or all of their vowels with a nasal quality; hence they are in danger of making the foreign vowels too strongly nasal.

### CONSONANTS.

Consonants in foreign languages (with some exceptions) are more carefully, and often more firmly or energetically, enunciated than in English.

5. In Scotch Gaelic, German (*ch*), and some other languages there is heard a velar spirant, represented in this dictionary by the symbol *h*. The sound is made by raising the tongue at the back of the mouth (*toward* the position for *k*) until the breath makes a rasping noise as it is forced out through the narrowed place. It is

the strong *h* heard in an emphatic *who*. There is also a palatal spirant, the German *ch* heard in *mich*, and elsewhere after "front" vowels (i, e, ū). It is made by raising the front of the tongue (as if to whisper *ye*), and forcing the breath out with the tongue held tensely in that position. The sound is the strong *h* heard in an emphatic *how*. When English *y* (not the whispered *y*) is prolonged, the sound is a corresponding voiced palatal spirant. The velar spirant *h* (in Scotch *loch*, German *dach*, etc.) may also be voiced; and such a sound is heard in German *nd* and Danish (intervocalic *g*), and elsewhere. The sound does not exist in English, but would be heard if one pronounced the word *ouger* (ōger) without raising the tongue for the *g* high enough to close the mouth passage completely. The velar spirants here described occur in association with a back vowel (g, ō, ū), and the palatal in association with a front vowel (i, e, a, ū).

6. What one may call "palatalized" consonants occur in some European languages; they are a characteristic of Russian and Polish (Slavic languages), and of Hungarian. These consonants are made by combining the sound *y* with the normal consonants. Palatalized *l*, for example, is not *l* followed by *y* (as one hears it in *brilliant*), but *l* and *y* merged into one—*nl* made by raising not the tip of the tongue to the upper gums, but the front of the tongue to the front part of the palate above it. Palatalized *n* is made not by pressing the edge of the tongue against the upper gums, or roots of the upper teeth, as for normal *n*, nor by pressing the back of the tongue up against the back part of the roof of the mouth, as for *ŋ* (heard in *sing*), but by raising the front of the tongue just as for *y*, but further, until it is pressed against the front palate. After such a palatalized consonant there will almost unavoidably be a more or less distinct *y* heard as a glide to a following vowel; and the symbol used in this dictionary for these consonants is a combination of the appropriate consonant symbol with the symbol *y* (ny, ly, etc.). But such a symbol as *ny* is not to be interpreted as *n* followed by *y*, but as an *n* made at the same place in the mouth as *y* is made. It should be noted that the so-called *lemouille* in French (spelled *-il, -ill*) and in Hungarian (spelled *ly*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* at all, but is pronounced simply as *y*.
7. For most of the voiced consonants there are corresponding voiceless consonants; as, *b* and *p*; *d* and *t*; etc. But there is in English no "voiceless" *l*. It is heard in Welsh, however, spelled *ll*. To make it, place

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

the parallel character in the column of phonetic symbols, the explanatory note giving the needed information in each case.

In the chart the several languages are grouped on the basis of their kinship, as follows: the Teutonic, the Slavonic, the classical (Greek and Latin), the Romance, and the Celtic, of the Aryan family; the Hungarian of the Altaic-Ural group; the Hebrew of the Semitic family. Such a grouping makes possible a comparison of the sound systems and of the spellings in related Aryan languages, suggesting how far the spelling has become archaic by the shift of the language sounds from an earlier

basis approximately represented in classic Latin. The chart shows the general agreement of the continental (European) languages in the values that they assign to the vowel letters.

The chart, and the notes which accompany it, supply only the main or more usual values of the letters, and particularly these as they occur in native words. In loan-words, as noticed here and there in the remarks, letters often preserve the value they have in the foreign language from which the words are taken—a value often quite other than that normal to them in the native words.

	9. Greek.		10. Latin.		11. Italian.	12. French.	13. Spanish.	14. Portuguese.	15. Welsh.	16. Hungarian.	17. Hebrew.	
	Classical.	Modern.	English.	Roman.								
1 o	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a, a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	2 a <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	1
2 a	a <sup>1</sup>	a, a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	2 a <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	2
3 oi	a <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	(ei) <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	3
4 au	au <sup>2</sup>	(au) <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	4
5 a			a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	5
6 ā			a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	6
7 h			h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	— <sup>1</sup>	7
8 h			h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	— <sup>1</sup>	8
9 ch			h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	— <sup>1</sup>	9
10 h			h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	— <sup>1</sup>	10
11 d			d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	— <sup>1</sup>	11
12 dz			d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	— <sup>1</sup>	12
13 c			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	— <sup>1</sup>	13
14 e			e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	— <sup>1</sup>	14
15 f			f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	— <sup>1</sup>	15
16 g			g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	— <sup>1</sup>	16
17 h			h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	— <sup>1</sup>	17
18 i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	— <sup>1</sup>	18
19 i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	— <sup>1</sup>	19
20 i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	— <sup>1</sup>	20
21 i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	— <sup>1</sup>	21
22 i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	— <sup>1</sup>	22
23 i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	— <sup>1</sup>	23
24 k			k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	— <sup>1</sup>	24
25 kw			kw	kw	kw	kw	kw	kw	kw	kw	— <sup>1</sup>	25
26 l			l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	— <sup>1</sup>	26
27 ly			ly	ly	ly	ly	ly	ly	ly	ly	— <sup>1</sup>	27
28 m			m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	— <sup>1</sup>	28
29 n			n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	— <sup>1</sup>	29
30 ny			ny	ny	ny	ny	ny	ny	ny	ny	— <sup>1</sup>	30
31 n			n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	— <sup>1</sup>	31
32 n			n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	— <sup>1</sup>	32
33 o			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	— <sup>1</sup>	33
34 o			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	— <sup>1</sup>	34
35 e			e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	— <sup>1</sup>	35
36 e			e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	— <sup>1</sup>	36
37 el			el	el	el	el	el	el	el	el	— <sup>1</sup>	37
38 p			p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	— <sup>1</sup>	38
39 ps			ps	ps	ps	ps	ps	ps	ps	ps	— <sup>1</sup>	39
40 r			r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	— <sup>1</sup>	40
41 s			s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	— <sup>1</sup>	41
42 sh			sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	— <sup>1</sup>	42
43 t			t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	— <sup>1</sup>	43
44 th			th	th	th	th	th	th	th	th	— <sup>1</sup>	44
45 u			u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	— <sup>1</sup>	45
46 ū			ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	— <sup>1</sup>	46
47 u			u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	— <sup>1</sup>	47
48 ū			ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	— <sup>1</sup>	48
49 ū			ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	— <sup>1</sup>	49
50 v			v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	— <sup>1</sup>	50
51 v			v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	— <sup>1</sup>	51
52 v			v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	— <sup>1</sup>	52
53 w			w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	— <sup>1</sup>	53
54 w			w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	— <sup>1</sup>	54
55 w			w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	— <sup>1</sup>	55
56 w			w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	— <sup>1</sup>	56
57 y			y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	— <sup>1</sup>	57
58 z			z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	— <sup>1</sup>	58
59 z			z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	— <sup>1</sup>	59

the tongue in position for l, and then simply send out breath instead of voice past the sides of the tongue.

8. At least three r's should be distinguished: (1) The usual English r, made by raising the tip of the tongue close to the upper gums. Many sound it only before vowels. (2) A trilled r heard in Scotch, French, German, etc., made by raising the tip of the tongue almost to the upper gums and setting the tip to vibrating or fluttering against the gums. (3) The "uvular" r, made by raising the back of the tongue close to the soft palate and by means of the stream of breath setting the uvula to flapping in the narrow passage. In continental (European) languages the uvular r is frequent. The words *trilled* and *uvular* are in the language chart abbreviated to *tr.* and *uv.* respectively.

9. Strictly native words in French, Italian, Spanish, and some other European languages, do not use the letter w, which appears, in the main, only in borrowed words. In some native words, however, a sound like w is heard, represented by other letters. In French, for example, there are two w's, one represented by u (as in *nuil*), the other by ou (as in *ouï*). They differ in that the first (that represented by u) begins with the tongue and lips approximately in position for "rounded" i (see Rem. 1 above), and the second begins with a position similar to that for ū—is, in fact, about the normal English v. The sound of French u would, then, be more nearly represented by ū; but to avoid multiplying symbols the one symbol u is used in this dictionary to represent both the normal v sound (which begins with ū) and this other v (which begins with ū).

10. English f and v are made by placing the lower lip against the upper teeth. In some other languages, as Spanish and Latin (Roman method), similar consonants are *bilabial*, that is, made between the two lips. Such a v is like an English v, except that the lips are not pursed into a roundish opening, but are spread, the voice escaping, not all at the center, but between the lips along their total length. When the lips separate, they do so all at once, not with the gradual widening that marks the English w.

## NOTES ON THE SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

### 1, 2. English and Anglo-Saxon.

Both modern English and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) have the Germanic accent—on the root syllable. The Anglo-Saxon letters here given are the Roman letters as used in Britain at the time of the conversion

of the Anglo-Saxons, with the addition of two runic letters, *þ* (wen) = w, and *ƿ* (thorn) = th, and the crossed roman d (ȝ) = w, which was a variant of *þ*. In linguistic and phonetic work to-day, the last symbol (ȝ) is often used for th, in distinction from *þ*.

- The diphthongs ai, au, ei are very rare in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts; *æg* = ay, in later Anglo-Saxon ai.
- Anglo-Saxon *f*, *þ* (ȝ), *s* = usually f, th, s; but medially between a vowel and another voiced sound *f* = *þ* (*ȝ*) = th, and *s* = z.
- Anglo-Saxon *g* was probably a voiced palatal or velar spirant (= voiced h; Gen. Rem. 5); but *gg* = g, and *g* before i, e, y, and final after a front vowel = y.

Further description and discussion of the letters and their sounds may be found in the vocabulary under the corresponding English letters.

### 3. Dutch.

Dutch words are accented as German: chief stress on the root-syllable, which is usually the first.

- The Dutch vowel system is extremely simple. In open syllables, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and in closed syllables *aa*, *ee*, *ii*, *oo*, *uu*, are pronounced as *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*; and in closed syllables *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* are pronounced as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. *oe* = *ū*. *eu* = *ū* ("rounded" *ē*; Gen. Rem. 2).
- The Dutch diphthongs are *ai* = *ai*; *ei*, *ej* = *ai* (almost *ei*); *au*, *ou* = *ou* (almost *au*); *oi* = *oi*; *eu* = *eu*; *iu* = *iu* (almost *ei*); *oei* = *ui*; *uw* = *ū*. That is, Dutch diphthongs consist of the two vowel sounds indicated by their spellings, except that *ij* = *ei*.
- b*, *d*, *g*, as in English. But when final, *b* = *p*, *d* = *t*, *g* = *n*, unless the next word begins with a vowel or *b* or *d*. *dt* = *t*.
- f* and *s*, when followed by a vowel or *b*, *d*, become *v* and *z* respectively.
- c* before *a*, *o*, *u*; *k*; before *e*, *i*, *s*.
- ch* (in native words) = *h*. Initial *sch* = *sh*; medial or final *sch* = *s*, and in the reformed spelling the *ch* is discarded. *ʔ*: borrowed words, *ch* = *k* or *sh*, according to the source of the words.
- sj* after a "round" vowel (Gen. Rem. 1-3) is often pronounced *sh*; otherwise it is simply *s* followed by *j*, that is, *sy*.
- After *k*, *p*, *t*, *ch*, *f*, *s*, the letters *v* and *z* are sounded as *f* and *s*; *bv* = *pf*, *gz* = *sz*; *bz* = *ps*, *vz* = *fs*, *gz* = *ns*.

### 4. German.

The German alphabet has three letters, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, which are treated not as independent letters, but as forms of

*a*, *o*, and *u* respectively. If these were counted, the alphabet would have 29 letters.

The chief accent of words is generally on the root syllables in simple and derivatives, and on the first member of compounds. German vowels are more explosively begun than the English or French: what phoneticians call the "glottal stop" (a faint cough) is usually heard before all accented initial vowels. This glottal stop prevents German words from "running together," as English and French words do.

- The vowels are generally long in open accented syllables, short in closed accented or in open unaccented syllables; but the short vowel has approximately the same quality as the long. In the older spelling, now being discarded, a silent *h* after a vowel is a sign of length. *ci* = *oi*, *eu* = *oi*, *ie* generally = *i*.
- There are several so-called "modified" (*umlaut*) vowels in German: *ä* = *e* (when long, it is really between *e* and *a*); *ö* when long = "rounded" *ē*; when short = "rounded" *e* or *a* (Gen. Rem. 2, 3); *ü* = "rounded" *i* (Gen. Rem. 1); *äu* = *oi*. *ä*, *ö*, *ü* are sometimes printed as *ae*, *oe*, *ue*, *au*.
- ch* is a velar spirant when following *a*, *o*, *u*, and a palatal spirant when following *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö* (see Gen. Rem. 5); the symbol used in this dictionary is *h*. Before *s*, *ch* = *k*. In foreign words *ch* may = *k* (generally Greek words), or *sh* (generally French words).
- g* in native German words may in all cases be pronounced as *g*; but in present-day preferred usage it represents also two other sounds: (1) when final, it becomes equivalent to *ch* (that is, *h*; see Note 3 just above); and (2) when between vowels, it is pronounced as a voiced *h* (see Gen. Rem. 5).
- German initial *h* is strongly aspirated—far more so than English *h*. It is often a silent sign of length in the preceding vowel, but the reformed orthography discards it in this value.
- c* appears only in non-German words. In these, before *n*, *o*, *u*, it is pronounced as *k*; before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, as *ts*. In preferred reformed spellings it is replaced by its German equivalents.
- b* and *d* are sounded about as in English, except when final, or before a voiceless consonant, in which position *b* = *p*, *d* = *t*.
- In foreign words not fully nationalized the foreign values are preserved; hence in these *u* = *ū* in words from the French, *y* = *ū* in words from the Greek.
- s* has the sound of *s*, or of *z*: *s* = *s* when final in a word or a syllable, when preceded by any consonant other





- Italian *e* represents sometimes *ē*, sometimes *e* or *a* (more strictly, a sound between *e* and *a*). The best guide to the value of the *e* is the Latin source of the vowel. No brief rule can be stated. One may say that *e* when unaccented, when in monosyllables, when final and accented (always marked with a grave accent), and generally when in an open stressed syllable, has a sound near *ē*.
- The several Italian diphthongs are simply combinations of the sounds represented in their spellings.
- c*, and the *c* in *ce*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *ch* in all cases, = *k*; *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *gh* in all cases, = *g*.
- c*, *cc*, before *e*, *i*, = *ch*; *sc* before *e*, *i* = *sh*; *g*, *gg*, before *e*, *i*, = *j*.
- h* is silent. It is infrequent except after *c* and *g*.
- gl* (before *r*) and *gn* represent respectively the "palatal" *l* and *n* (see Gen. Rem. 6).
- n* before *g* = *ng*; hence *ng* always = *ng*, never *n*.
- The value of *o* in Italian (as of *e*; Note 1 above) depends largely upon its Latin source, knowledge of which is an approximate guide. *o* when in unaccented syllables, and when in monosyllables ending in a consonant, = *ō* or *o*; but when final and accented, in monosyllables or otherwise, = *ō* or *o*.
- s* when initial before a vowel, or when followed by a voiceless consonant, or when doubled (*ss*), = *s*; when between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, = *z* (exceptions are numerous).
- u* as a vowel always = *ū*. It may be short, but still has the quality of *ū*, not of *u*. Unaccented *u* before a vowel is a consonant and = *w*.
- Unaccented *i* before a vowel is a consonant and is sounded as a palatal *h* (see Gen. Rem. 5), but somewhat softer; it is, in fact, almost *y*. The letter *j* is simply a variant of *i* in this value.
- z*, *zz* when initial, or medial after *n* consonant, or before *i* followed by another vowel, = *ts*; when between two vowels, generally = *dz*.

## 12. French.

In French words no one syllable has a decided accent, but nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress of voice. To an English ear a chief stress seems to fall on the final syllable; hence, in this dictionary, the primary accent (') has been placed over the last syllable of most French words, and the secondary accent (") on the other syllables (except over obscure *e*), to indicate a careful enunciation of all the unaccented syllables.

- a* represents sometimes *ō*, but generally a sound between *a* and *ā*: (1) *a* = *ō*, in the endings *-as*, *-as* (when the *s* or *z* is pronounced, and often when *s* is silent), *-ase*, *-azon*, *-aille*; and when circumflexed *â*; (2) *a* (in most other cases), *â*, and *ā* are pronounced with a sound near that of *a*, but not so "flat" as this English vowel. French *o* approaches the sound *a* especially before the final sounds *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ny* (that is, the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *gn* when these are pronounced), and before final *-re*, *-ge*, *oi* = *wō* when following *r*, and in the ending *-oie*; in most other cases *oi* = *wa* (with a not so "flat" as the English *a*).
- (1) *e* before a pronounced consonant, before final silent *t*, *s*, and final silent *s* in monosyllables; *ei*, *oi* (except the verbal ending *ai*); *ê*, *ay*, *ey* — all are pronounced as *e* (really a sound between *e* and *ā*). (2) *ê* followed by a final silent consonant (other than *t*); or (when it is a verbal ending) — all are pronounced as *ē*.
- (1) *o* when it is the final sound in a syllable (that is, it may be followed by silent consonants), and *o* in the endings *-ose* (and generally before an *s* which has the value of *z*), *-me* and *-ne*; *ô*, *ad*, *au*, *eau* — all are pronounced as *ō*. (2) *o* not as above, and *au* before *r*, = *o*.
- eu*, *au* not followed in the same syllable by a pronounced consonant, or in a closed syllable ending with the sound of *z* or *t* (*-euse*, *-eute*, *-eure*), *eu* = "rounded" *ē* (Gen. Rem. 2); otherwise, *eu*, *au*, and always *ue*, *œ* before *-ille* (= *y*), = "rounded" *e* (Gen. Rem. 3).
- For pronunciation of *u*, *ū* = *u*, see Gen. Rem. 1.
- e* when final in unstressed syllables = *ə*; at the end of a word it is usually silent (as in English).
- Final *d*, *g*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *x*, and *z* are usually silent. But when the following word begins with a vowel, "liaison" may occur. These consonants (not in all cases; no rule can be given) are then pronounced as if beginning the following word, *d* being sounded as *t*, *g* as *k*, and *z* as *s*. *r* is silent in the final syllables *-er* and *-ier*. *h* is in most words silent.
- c* before *a*, *o*, *u* = *k*; before *e*, *i*, *y* = *s*; *ç* = *s*. *ch* = *sh*; but when final or before a consonant = *k*. *g* and *qu* generally = *k*.
- g* before *a*, *o*, *u* = *g*; before *e*, *i* (*y*) = *ʒ*; *ge* before *a*, *o*, *u* also = *ʒ*.
- gn* = "palatal" *n* (see Gen. Rem. 6).
- il* after a vowel = *y*; *il* = *ly* (see Gen. Rem. 6); also *i* before a vowel = *y*, unless a group of consonants precedes. By *y* is here meant the initial stage of the sound, not its consummation.
- m*, *n*, final or before a consonant, other than *m*, *n*, are silent, but impart to the preceding vowel a nasal quality. In such conditions, *am*, *an*, *em*, *en*, = *ān* (but final *n* preceded by the sound *y* = *ān*, not *ān*); *aim*, *oin*, *ein*, *im*, *in*, *ym*, *yn* = *ān*; *om*, *on* = *ōn*; *oin* = *wān*; and *um*, *un* = *ūn* (or *ān*). (See Gen. Rem. 4.)
- s* between vowels = *z*.
- ti* = *-si*, or *-ty*; a rule can not be stated.
- French has the letter *v* only in some foreign words; but the sound is heard in French words, spelled *ou* (as in *ouï*); and it is, further, the first element in the sound represented by *oi* (= *wa* or *va*), and by *oin* (= *wān*). A similar sound is spelled with *u* (as in *nuit*, *nuage*); but the sound of *u* in these words is not exactly *w*; it differs from *w* in that it begins with the organs in position for *ū*, not for *u* (see Gen. Rem. 10).
- x* between vowels generally = *z*. Otherwise, *x* = *ks*.

## 13. Spanish.

In general, Spanish words ending in a vowel or diphthong, or inflectional *-s*, *-n*, have the accent on the penult; with any other ending, on the final syllable. When the stress varies from this position, its place is often indicated by an acute accent-mark over the

stressed vowel. Spanish vowels, whether stressed or unstressed, are enunciated fully and clearly.

- a*, *i* (*y*), *u*, whether long or short, have the sound of *ā*, *ē*, *ū*, respectively. *e* and *o*, when final in word or syllable, = *ē* and *ō*; when in a closed syllable, or before *ll*, *rr*, = *e* and *o* (or, more exactly, between *o* and *ō*). An unstressed *u* before another vowel = *w* (as in Italian, Note 10).
- Spanish diphthongs, both "rising" (having the stronger stress on the second vowel) and "falling" (with stronger stress on the first vowel), are numerous, but are to be pronounced simply as the letters representing them indicate; *as*, *ai* = *ai*, *ao* = *ou* (almost), etc.
- b* = *b*; but between vowels it becomes a bilabial *v* (see Gen. Rem. 10). *r* has virtually the same sound as *b*, but a little softened, the contact between the lips being not so firm. *d* = *d*; but when final = (almost) *th*.
- ch* = *ch*. *c* before *e*, *i* = *th* (in Spanish America, *s*); otherwise, *c*, and *qu* always = *k*; *cc* = *kth*.
- g* before *e*, *i* = *g* (Gen. Rem. 5); otherwise, *g*, and always *gu* before *e*, *i* = *g*; between vowels, *g* often approaches a voiced *u* (Gen. Rem. 5).
- h* is silent; initial *hu* followed by another vowel = *hw*, as in *where*. *j* = *n* strong *h* (almost *n*).
- ll*, *ñ* represent the "palatal" *l* and *n* (Gen. Rem. 6). *n* before a *k* or *g* sound = *ŋ*.
- x* = *ks*; but before *p*, *t*, *c* often *x* = *s*.
- y* between vowels or initial before *n* vowel is a strong *y* (almost palatal *h*; Gen. Rem. 5). In other positions *y* is a vowel, being *n* variant of *i*, and = *i*.
- z* = *th* (in Spanish America, *s*).

## 14. Portuguese.

The accent in Portuguese is much as in Spanish.

- Portuguese has many diphthongs: the so-called "rising" which begin with half-consonantal *i* or *u* (light and fleeting), and the so-called "falling" which end with half-consonantal *i* or *u*. The diphthongs are pronounced just as they are spelled, except that *ei* = *ai*.
- b*, *d*, *g*, when between voiced sounds (that is, when preceded by a vowel and followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant), are somewhat altered from the normal *b*, *d*, *g*; *d* becomes almost *th*; *g* becomes the voiced *h* (see Gen. Rem. 5); and *b* becomes a bilabial *v* (that is, a *v* made between the two lips instead of between the lower lip and upper teeth; see Gen. Rem. 9).
- ç*, and *e* when it is stressed and long, or before final *r*, = *ē*. *ç*, and *e* when stressed and short, or before *r* not final, or before *ss*, *r*, or *c* (= *s*), = *e* (more exactly, a sound between *e* and *ā*).
- g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *gu* before *e*, *i*, = *g*; *g* before *e*, *i*, = *ʒ*; *gu* before *a* = *gw*, *u* and *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, = *k*; *ç*, and *c* before *e*, *i*, = *s*. *ch*, *x* (generally) = *sh*.
- e* in unstressed syllables generally = *ə*; but unstressed *e* before a front consonant (that is, one made in the front of the mouth), and unstressed *i*, = *i*.
- lh*, *l* (when final), and *nh*, are sounded as the "palatal" *l* and *n* (see Gen. Rem. 6).
- n* before the sounds *k* and *g* is pronounced *ŋ*, with the preceding vowel nasalized (Gen. Rem. 4); but the *ŋ* is very light — a mere glide from the nasal vowel to the following consonant.
- Nasal vowels are numerous in Portuguese. They arise as in French; but the matter is simpler in Portuguese because the fundamental quality of the vowel is not changed, with the exception that *am* = nasal *ou* (*ouñ*). Otherwise, regularly, *an* = *ān*, *em*, *en* = *ēn*, *im*, *in* = *īn*, *oñ* = *ouñ*, etc. Sometimes nasal vowels in Portuguese are indicated by a tilde (as *ā*, *ō*).
- ou*, and sometimes *o*, = *ō*; *o* (when short and in a closed syllable) = *ə*; *o* when final, and generally when in an open syllable, = *ū*. When *o* stands before or after another stressed vowel, it forms with that vowel a diphthong, the *o* being sounded as a light *u*.
- s* initial and *ss* = *s*; *s* between vowels = *z*; *s* between a vowel and a following voiced consonant = *ʒ*; *s* final or before a voiceless consonant = *sh*. *s* initial or between vowels = *z*; when final or before voiceless consonants = *sh*; when before a voiced consonant = *ʒ*.
- y* in Portuguese is a variant of *i*, and = *i*.

## 15. Welsh.

Welsh words of more than one syllable are generally accented on the penult. Certain verbal endings, however, receive the stress; and a number of dissyllables with the prefixes *go-*, *ym-*, *ys-*, and substantives in *-awdr*, have the stress on the last syllable.

In the standard or approved spelling, every letter is sounded, and no letter (with few exceptions) has more than one sound.

- a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, when long, are sounded as *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *y*, respectively; when short, they have approximately the same sounds, except that (1) short *a* = *a*, and (2) *y* in monosyllables, in final syllables, in the prefixes *cyd-* and (sometimes) *cym-*, and when preceded by the vowel *u* (= *ū*), has the sound of *ū*. *i* before another full vowel is consonantal and pronounced as *y*.
- Welsh diphthongs are numerous, but offer no difficulty; they are pronounced as the component letters of the spelling indicate.
- ch* = *h*; *f* = *f*; *dd* = *th*; *th* = *th*.
- ng* = *ŋ*; *ng* = *ŋh*. These sounds, never initial in English, may begin words in Welsh.
- l* is simply voiceless *l* (Gen. Rem. 7). Welsh *mh*, *nh*, *rh* are aspirated *m*, *n*, and *r*; they have much the effect of strong voiceless consonants.
- j*, *k*, *g*, *r*, *x* occur in foreign names; but many Welsh writers substitute the Welsh equivalents.

## 16. Hungarian.

Hungarian, the most important member of the Ural-Altaic group, is agglutinative in structure, words being built up by adding to *n* monosyllabic root successive formative suffixes. The vowels in these successive syllables are related to each other by the law of vowel harmony, or harmonic sequence. See HARMONIC SEQUENCE.

The accent in single words (simple or compound) rests upon the first syllable; in long words there is a secondary accent generally on the third syllable. But the lighter stressed syllables have scarcely less weight

than the fully stressed, and consequently every vowel is pronounced full and clear.

Hungarian spelling is very consistent: the letters and combinations of letters (in striking contrast with English spelling) generally keep each its one phonetic value, with the exception of *e*, which sometimes = *e*, and sometimes (especially before *r*) is more open, approaching *ā*. Consequently, the values of the letters once learned, any one can pronounce any printed word or spell any spoken word without difficulty. An acute accent over the various letters serves to distinguish the long (and *tense*) vowels, the letters for the corresponding short (and *lax*) vowels being unmarked. Counting the accented letters and the digraphs, the alphabet has 38 letters.

- The letters *é*, *ē*, *ō*, *ū*, *ü* are sounded as *ō*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū* ("rounded") *ē* — Gen. Rem. 2), *ū*, *ü* ("rounded") *ū* — Gen. Rem. 1), respectively — all long vowels. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *ü* = *o*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (but short), *ü* (but short), *ü*, respectively — all short vowels. Diphthongs are represented by the letters of their constituent elements: *ai* = *oi*; *ei* = *ei* (nearly *ni*); *au* = *ou*.
- Consonants are sounded as normally in English, except that *s* = *sh* and *j* = *y*. Consonant combinations as follows: *cs* = *ch*; *dsz* = *j*; *cz* = *ts*; *sz* = *s*; *zs* = *z*.
- Several "palatalized" consonants are heard in Hungarian (cp. Polish 9 and Gen. Rem. 6), indicated in the spelling by placing the letter *y* after the proper consonant letter, as *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ty*. (*y* serves no other purpose in Hungarian.) These sounds are the respective *d*, *l*, *n*, *t* sounds modified by raising the front part of the tongue as if for *y* at the time the consonant is pronounced; the position of the tongue gives a light *y*-glide after the consonants. The effect is to make *dy* sound somewhat like *j*, *ty* somewhat like *ch*. *gy* is pronounced as *dy*, somewhat like *j*. The Hungarian "palatal" *l* (spelled *ly*) has become in present pronunciation a simple *y* (as in French; see Gen. Rem. 6).
- n* before *k*, *g* = *ŋ* (hence *ng* always = *ŋg*, as in *finger*, never *n* alone, as in *singer*).
- A final consonant of one syllable is consistently assimilated to an initial consonant of the next syllable; that is, before a following voiceless consonant, all voiced consonants (except nasal and liquid consonants, *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*) are pronounced as the corresponding voiceless; and before a following voiced *stop* consonant, and *z*, *zs* (= *z*, *ʒ*), a voiceless consonant becomes voiced: before *p*, *t*, *k*, etc., *b* is pronounced as *p*, *d* as *t*, *g* as *k*, etc., and before *b*, *d*, *g*, etc., *p* is pronounced as *b*, *t* as *d*, *k* as *g*, etc.

## 17. Hebrew.

Hebrew is one of the Semitic languages, and has no close relations with the other languages represented in the chart. The others are all interrelated — members of the Aryan or Indo-European family, supposed to be developed from a common mother tongue.

Hebrew is written from right to left. Its alphabet consists of 23 consonants, the vowel sounds being represented by small dots and dashes placed (with three exceptions) under the consonants after which they are to be pronounced. In the table *n* horizontal dash indicates the position of the consonant, the vowel signs (except *·* for *o*) appearing under it. In two other exceptional cases (an alternate sign for *ō*, and the sign for *ū*) the dot is associated with the silent symbol *·*; and the symbol for *ē*, *i* may also have a silent *·* after the consonant that *ē*, *i* is to follow.

Three letters (*ק*, *י*, *ו*), originally vowels (*a*, *i*, *u*, respectively), are now mere vowel-strengtheners, or else virtual consonants, being respectively the "soft breathing" (Greek "English *h* in *hour*"), *y* (consonant form of *i*), and *w* (consonant form of *u*).

Hebrew vowels are long in open (simple), short in closed (compound) syllables. Their values are further affected by the accent. The vowel signs are as follows:

$\bar{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{a}$	$\bar{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{o}$
$\text{—}$	= $\bar{e}$	$\text{—}$	= $\bar{e}$ (long or short)
$\text{—}$	= $\bar{i}$	$\text{—}$	= $\bar{i}$
$\text{—}$	= $\bar{o}$	$\text{—}$	= $\bar{o}$
$\text{—}$	= $\bar{u}$	$\text{—}$	= $\bar{u}$

The first vowel here ( $\bar{\text{—}}$ ) is not exactly  $\bar{a}$ , nor  $\bar{o}$ , but about Swedish  $\bar{a}$ , a sound between  $\bar{a}$  and  $\bar{o}$ . The same sign stands for the short  $\bar{o}$ .  $\bar{\text{—}}$  is an open  $\bar{e}$ , and may be long or short.

- In unstressed syllables appear vowels that are much shortened and reduced or "observed." One of these is either altogether silent, marking syllable division, or else an obscure vowel (*i*); its symbol is  $\text{—}$ . But, especially when associated with velar consonants, the reduced vowel is represented in a more definite value by adjoining this sign ( $\text{—}$ ) to the actual vowel sign; as,  $\text{—}$  = reduced  $\bar{a}$ ;  $\text{—}$  = reduced  $\bar{e}$ ;  $\text{—}$  = reduced  $\bar{o}$ .
- Five consonants have a special form when final. These forms in the Language Chart are enclosed in parenthesis-marks.
- n* indicates not exactly the soft vowel beginning of the English (as in *hour*), but rather the energetic initial of the German vowel (as in *ein*). Three other characters represent consonantal sounds more or less resembling *h*. These are: (1)  $\text{—}$ , which is approximately *h*; but at the end of a word, unless furnished with a dot (cp. Note 6), it is silent. (2)  $\text{—}$  usually = *h*; but at times it is much stronger, somewhat like an aspirated *g*, which may be transcribed as *gh*. (3)  $\text{—}$  is usually a strong velar *n* (Gen. Rem. 5), but is sometimes weakened to an *h*.
- $\text{—}$  and  $\text{—}$  (both = *s*), originally differing in value, are now identical.  $\text{—}$  (another *s*) differs from  $\text{—}$  (*ç*),  $\text{—}$  (*t*) from  $\text{—}$  (*t*), and  $\text{—}$  (*k*) from  $\text{—}$  (*k*), in that the first consonant in each pair is emphatic — enunciated with stronger articulation, and with compression of the larynx.
- The stopped consonants (*p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*) and their corresponding spirants (*f*, *v*, *th*, *dh*, "voiced" *h*) are represented by the same signs, namely,  $\text{—}$ ,  $\text{—}$ ,  $\text{—}$ ,  $\text{—}$ ,  $\text{—}$ ; but the stops are distinguished by a dot placed within the sign; thus,  $\text{—}$  = *p*,  $\text{—}$  = *f*,  $\text{—}$  = *t*,  $\text{—}$  = *d*,  $\text{—}$  = *k*, etc. In the case of all the other consonantal letters, however, and also in the case of the six just mentioned when they stand between vowels, a dot thus placed is a sign merely of stronger enunciation (as if the consonant were doubled). Modern Jews pronounce  $\text{—}$  as *s*.

# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH QUOTATIONS CITED  
AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS DICTIONARY.

For economy of space, the names of some publishers have been condensed, but in such a manner as to allow the editions of books quoted to be readily identified. For other abbreviations, see alphabetical place, or list under ABBREVIATION.

- A. A. .... D. Appleton & Co.  
A. A. .... American Agriculturist  
A. A. S. .... Ass'n for the Advancement of Science  
A. & A. Cath. .... Adds & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary  
A. B. B. .... B. Burdick; B. Bros.  
A. B. C. .... Chaucer's A. B. C.  
A. B. C. .... Am. Book Co.  
A. B. Ex. .... Am. Book Exchange  
A. & C. .... Applegate & Co.  
A. D. W. .... A. D. Worthington & Co.  
A. F. .... Anthony Finley  
A. F. .... Assemblée of Foulies  
A. H. .... A. S. Hale & Co.  
A. H. & Co. .... Alexander Hilslop & Co.  
A. H. E. S. .... Amerleann Humane Educational Soc.  
A. H. M. A. .... Am. Home Miss. Ass'n  
A. H. .... Hart  
A. & J. .... Aylott & Jones  
A. J. R. .... A. J. Root  
A. Law Dict. .... Abbott's Law Dict.  
A. L. B. .... L. Bancroft & Co.  
A. L. B. & Co. .... Alden, Bardsley & Co.  
Ald. B. P. Co. .... Aldine B'k Pub. Co.  
All. .... W. L. Allison  
Al. M. .... Albert Mason  
Al. S. .... Alex. Strahan  
Am. Mech. .... Knight's Am. Mechanical Dictionary  
Am. N. Co. .... Am. News Co.  
Am. P. Co. .... Am. Pub. Co.  
Am. Ref. .... Am. Reform Tract & Book Soc.  
A. M. & S. A. .... Murray & Sons  
A. M. & W. .... Allen, Morrill & Wardwell  
An. .... Annellida and Arcite  
Ant. Ins. .... Antiquarian Institute  
A. O. M. .... A. O. Moore & Co.  
A. P. A. .... Am. Pharmac' Ass'n  
A. P. Co. .... Authors' Pub. House  
aph. .... aphorism  
A. P. H. .... Acme Pub. House  
app. .... Appendix  
A. P. P. Co. .... Arundel Pr. & Pub. Co.  
A. P. S. .... Am. Peace Soc.  
A. Pub. Co. .... Arena Pub. Co.  
A. S. .... A. Selle  
A. & S. .... A. C. Armstrong & Son  
A. S. B. .... A. S. Barnes & Co.  
A. S. B. Co. .... Am. School-Book Co.  
A. S. Co. .... Am. Stationers' Co.  
A. S. .... A. Sherman  
A. S. P. .... Am. Swedenborg Print. and Pub. Co.  
A. S. S. U. .... Am. Sunday School Union  
Astr. .... Treatise on the Astro-lah  
A. T. .... A. Tompkins  
A. T. S. .... Am. Tract Soc.  
A. U. A. .... Am. Unitarian Ass'n  
Aus. .... Stephen Austin  
A. U. S. .... Am. Unitarian Soc.  
A. V. .... Authorized Version  
A. V. B. .... Alex. V. Blake  
A. V. S. .... A. V. Stewart  
A. W. .... Andro Wilson  
A. W. & Co. .... A. Williams & Co.  
A. W. L. .... A. W. Lovering  
A. W. M. .... A. W. Mumford  
B. .... Bohm Library  
Ba. .... W. Baynes & Son  
B. .... Bagster & Co.  
Bal. .... J. Ballantyne & Co.  
Balt. Pub. Co. .... Baltimore Pub. Co.  
Bal. V. .... Balade of the Village  
Bar. .... Barstow & Co.  
Bar. & W. .... Barstow & Wright  
Bay. .... Richard Baynes  
B. .... Brentano Bros.  
B. & B. .... Barnes & Burr  
B. B. Co. .... Burrows Bros. & Co.; Boston Book Co.  
B. B. & Co. .... B. Blackston, Son & Co.  
B. & Br. .... Bell & Bradford  
B. Bros. .... Bayler Bros.  
B. & R. .... Bayley & Burns  
B. & G. .... Baldwin & Cradock  
B. C. & Co. .... Bedford, Clark & Co.; The Bedford Co.  
B. & Ch. .... Bridgman & Childs  
B. & Co. .... Blanchard & Co.; Blanchard & Lea  
B. D. & Co. .... Bradley, Dayton & Co.  
B. Dict. .... Brande's Dict. of Science, Lit., and Art  
B. & E. .... Bazin & Ellsworth  
Bell. .... Bell & Sons; Bell & Dady  
Ben. .... Benziger Bros.  
Ben. & Son. .... Bentley & Son; R. Bentley  
Ber. .... Birmingham & Co.  
B. F. & D. .... Burnham, Felt & Dillingham  
B. & G. .... Brown & Gross  
B. G. & Co. .... Bradley, Garretson & Co.  
B. H. G. .... Benj. H. Greene  
B. .... B. B. Bliss  
B. & M. .... B. B. Bliss & Malm  
Bix. .... Bixby & Whiting  
Bl. .... A. & C. Black  
Black. .... Blackwood & Co.  
Bl. & Co. .... Bliss & Co.  
Ble. .... Blelock & Co.  
B. M. .... B. B. Mussey & Co.  
B. M. Co. .... Bowen-Merrill Co.  
B. M. P. .... B. M. Pickering  
B. N. & B. .... Bishop, Newberie & Barker  
B. N. & Co. .... Bill, Nichols & Co.  
B. & O. .... Burns & Oates  
Bogue. .... David Bogue  
Boo. .... John Booth  
Bos. .... Boston  
Bos. Bk. Co. .... Boston Book Co.  
Bou. .... J. W. Bouton  
B. P. C. .... Buckeye Pub. Co.  
B. P. Co. .... Henry Bill Pub. Co.  
B. Q. .... Bernard Quaritch  
B. & R. .... Brooke & Rider  
Brad. .... John Bradbury  
Br. & Co. .... Bragg & Co.  
Br. & E. .... Bradbury & Evans  
Br. & W. .... Bradley & Woodruff  
B. S. .... Blackie & Sons  
B. & S. .... Blekers & Son  
B. & Scr. .... Baker & Scribner  
B. & Sons. .... Bemrose & Sons  
B. T. .... Brown & Taggard  
B. & T. .... Boericke & Tafel  
B. & T. Co. .... Baker & Taylor Co.  
Bue. .... J. Buchanan  
bul. .... bulletin  
B. & W. .... Broughton & Wyman  
C. .... Century Dictionary  
C. .... Centigrade  
C. .... W. Cates  
C. & A. .... Cushing & Appleton  
Ca. & H. .... Carter & Hendee  
Ca. & L. .... Carlton & Lanahan  
Cal. & Co. .... Callaghan & Co.  
Cam. .... Cambridge  
Cama. .... Munchessee Homusjee Cama  
Cam. U. P. .... Cambridge University Press  
Ca. & P. .... Carlton & Porter  
Car. .... Carroll & Haven  
Cas. Co. .... Cassell Co.; Cassell, Pether & Galpin  
Cath. P. S. .... Catholic Pub. Soc.  
C. B. .... Crocker & Brewster  
C. & B. .... Colburn & Bentley  
C. B. Co. .... Columbian Book Co.  
C. B. K. .... Complaint of the Black Knight  
C. Bro. & Co. .... Collins, Bro. & Co.  
C. Bros. .... Clark Bros.  
C. B. & W. .... Carvill, Bliss & White  
C. & Bros. .... Carter & Bros.  
C. C. C. .... C. C. Chatfield  
C. C. & Co. .... Copp, Clark & Co.  
C. Co. .... Century Co.  
C. & Co. .... C. W. Carleton & Co.  
C. D. .... Chas. Dolman  
C. D. .... Chaucer's Dreame  
C. & D. .... Caddell & Davies  
C. E. & B. .... Ewer & Bedlington  
C. Ed. .... Caxton Edition  
C. & G. .... Crissy & Grigg  
C. & H. .... Chapman & Hall  
Cha. .... John Chapman  
Chaut. .... Chautauqua Press  
Ch. & Co. .... John Church & Co.  
Chrs. .... W. & R. Chambers  
C. H. S. .... Chas. H. Sergel  
C. & Ht. .... Carey & Hart  
C. & K. .... Crowell & Kirkpatrick  
C. K. & Co. .... Collins, Reese & Co.  
C. L. .... Court of Love  
G. & L. .... Carey & Lea; Garey, Lea & Blanchard  
C. L. C. .... Carey, Lea & Garey  
G. L. Co. .... Christian Literature Co.  
C. L. & Co. .... Crosby, Lockwood & Co.  
Cl. P. .... Glarendon Press  
Cl. S. .... Clowes & Sons  
G. L. W. .... C. L. Webster & Co.  
C. M. .... Complaint of Mars  
G. & M. .... Crissy & Markley  
C. & M. C. .... Goehrane & M'Crone  
C. M. I. .... Complaint of Mars and Venus  
C. N. .... Cuckow and Nightingale  
C. N. & Co. .... Crosby, Nichols & Co.  
Col. .... Collins & Co.  
Col. Co. .... Columbia College Press  
Col. & Cn. .... Colburn & Co.  
Comm. .... Commentary  
Con. & Co. .... Constable & Co.  
G. P. .... Cambridge Press  
C. & P. .... Childs & Peterson  
G. P. Co. .... Columbian Pub. Co.  
C. P. H. .... Central Pub. House  
C. & Ph. .... Carlton & Phillips  
C. P. S. .... Congress! Pub. Soc.  
C. P. W. .... C. P. Wayne  
Cra. .... Craddock  
C. R. & H. .... Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger  
Cr. & S. .... Cranston & Stowe  
C. & S. .... C. J. Clay & Sons  
C. & S. Co. .... C. H. Sutz & Co.  
C. & Sons. .... Curwen & Sons  
Ct. .... Cowperthwait & Co.  
C. T. .... Canterbury Tales  
C. & T. .... Cushing, Thomas & Co.  
C. & U. .... Cupples, Upham & Co.  
Cu. & H. .... Cupples & Hurd  
Cum. .... Cummlings & Hillard  
Cur. .... E. Curil  
C. & W. .... Chatto & Windus  
C. W. B. .... C. W. Bardeen  
C. W. C. .... C. W. Chatfield & Co.  
Cyc. .... Cyclopaedia  
D. A. .... D. Allinson & Co.  
Da. & Co. .... Dana & Co.  
Dane. .... Dane & Tippet  
Dar. .... Darter Bros. & Walton  
Day. .... Day & Son  
D. B. .... D. Burgess & Co.  
D. B. & Co. .... Delington, Bell & Co.  
D. Bros. .... Dawson Bros.  
D. C. H. .... D. C. Henry & Co.  
D. C. L. .... D. C. Lent & Co.  
D. & Co. .... Delington & Co.  
D. D. .... Daniel Dana, Jr.  
Dec. .... Decorative  
D. E. & Co. .... Dix, Edwards & Co.  
D. E. F. .... D. E. Fisk & Co.  
D. F. .... Dick & Fitzgerald  
D. F. & Co. .... De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.  
D. G. F. .... David G. Francis  
D. H. .... David Huntington  
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 Sim. .... A. Simpson & Co.  
 S. K. W. .... S. K. Whipple & Co.  
 S. L. .... Samuel Leigh  
 S. M. .... Sampson Low & Co.  
 S. & M. .... Soule & Mason  
 S. M. B. .... S. M. Betts & Co.  
 S. M. & Co. .... Simpkin, Marshall & Co.  
 S. M. P. H. .... Southern Methodist Publishing House  
 S. N. D. .... S. N. Dickinson  
 S. & O. .... Saunders & Otley  
 Son. & Co. .... Sonnenschein & Co.  
 S. P. .... Septimus Prowett  
 S. P. C. K. .... Scribner for Promoting Christian Knowledge  
 Sp. & Co. .... Spon & Co.  
 S. P. Co. .... Standard Pub. Co.  
 Spr. .... J. Spragg  
 S. S. .... Simplified Spelling Board  
 S. & S. .... Stanford & Swords  
 S. S. & M. .... Stevens, Sweet & Maxwell  
 S. & T. .... Stringer & Townsend  
 St. & Co. .... J. M. Stoddard & Co.  
 S. T. Co. .... Syndicate Trading Co.  
 Ste. & Co. .... Stearns & Co.  
 Stock. .... John Stockdale  
 St. Ptg. Off. .... State Printing Office  
 St. & S. .... Stirling & Slade  
 St. & W. .... Sturges & Walton  
 Sw. .... Surveying  
 Sw. .... Sweden; Swedish  
 S. W. .... Smart-Walker  
 S. & W. .... Scribner & Welford  
 Swan. .... J. Swan  
 S. W. & S. .... S. Wood & Sons  
 S. W. T. .... S. W. Tilton & Co.  
 Syc. .... W. Syckelmoore
- T. .... Tauchnitz  
 T. A. .... Thos. S. Arden  
 T. & A. .... Thomas & Andrews  
 Tal. .... D. A. Talboys  
 Tay. & M. .... Taylor & Maury  
 T. B. .... T. Belknap  
 T. & B. .... Tilt & Bogue  
 T. B. & Co. .... Thompson, Brown & Co.  
 T. Bo. .... Translation of Boethius  
 T. P. .... T. B. Peterson & Bros.  
 T. Bros. .... Tinsley Bros.  
 T. C. .... T. Cadell  
 T. & C. .... Troliss and Cresselde  
 T. & Co. .... Ticknor & Co.  
 T. D. .... T. Dwight  
 T. & D. .... Tappan & Dennett  
 T. & D. H. .... Towar, J. & D. M. Hogan  
 T. & E. .... Thayer & Eldredge  
 Tegg. .... Wm. Tegg & Co.  
 T. E. Z. .... T. Elwood & Zell  
 T. & F. .... Ticknor & Fields  
 T. F. U. .... T. Fisher Unwin  
 T. & H. .... Troutman & Hayes  
 T. H. .... Theophilus Barrios  
 T. H. M. .... T. H. Moore & Co.  
 T. H. W. .... T. H. Webb & Co.  
 T. & J. A. .... T. & J. Allman  
 T. & J. J. .... T. & J. W. Johnson  
 T. L. .... Testament of Lave  
 T. & M. .... Taylor, Walton & Maherley  
 T. M. C. .... Townsend, MacCoun & Co.  
 T. N. .... Thomas Nelson & Sons  
 T. N. K. .... T. Newton Kurtz  
 T. N. P. .... True Naturalist Pub. Co.  
 T. P. S. .... Theosoph. Pub. Soc.  
 Tr. Ass. .... Tribune Ass'n  
 Tr. & Co. .... Trubner & Co.  
 T. R. K. .... T. R. Knox & Co.  
 T. & S. B. .... T. & S. F. Bradford  
 T. T. .... Thomas Tegg  
 T. & C. T. .... T. & T. Clark  
 T. W. .... T. Whitaker  
 T. & W. B. .... Thos. & W. Bradford  
 Tweed. .... W. Tweedie  
 T. W. & M. .... Tappan, Whittemore & Mason  
 T. Y. C. .... T. Y. Crowell & Co.
- U. Ed. Ass. .... United Editors Ass'n  
 U. G. .... Upcott Gill  
 U. H. .... Uriah Hunt  
 U. K. P. Co. .... Useful Knowledge Pub. Co.  
 Univ. Pub. Co. .... University Pub. Co.  
 U. N. Y. .... University of City of New York  
 U. P. .... University Press  
 U. P. Co. .... Universal Pub. Co.  
 U. P. H. .... Universalist Pub. House  
 U. S. B. Co. .... U. S. Book Co.  
 U. S. P. Co. .... U. S. Pub. Co.
- V. .... Virtue & Co.; Hall, Virtue & Co.  
 V. A. B. .... Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
- V. & B. .... Van Amringe & Bixby  
 V. & H. .... Vernon & Hood  
 V. L. .... Vitzely & Co.  
 V. N. & Co. .... Van Nostrand & Co.  
 V. V. .... John Van Vorst  
 V. W. .... C. S. Van Winkle
- W. .... Webster's International Diet.  
 Wa. .... W. Walker  
 W. A. .... Woolworth, Alnsworth & Co.  
 W. A. H. .... W. A. Houghton  
 Wa. & M. .... Walton & Maberly  
 War. .... Thomas Wardle  
 Wa. & S. .... Walden & Stowe  
 W. A. T. .... W. A. Townsend & Co.  
 W. B. .... W. Blackwood & Sons  
 W. & B. Co. .... Wessels & Bissel Co.  
 W. B. E. .... W. B. Evans & Co.  
 W. B. K. .... W. B. Ketcham  
 W. Bl. .... William Black  
 W. Bros. .... Wilson Bros.  
 W. C. .... Wm. Creech  
 W. C. & Co. .... Wilkins, Carter & Co.  
 W. C. P. .... W. C. Palmer  
 W. C. & S. W. .... W. C. & S. W. Clowes & Son  
 W. & D. .... Ward & Downey  
 W. D. G. .... Wm. D. Gard  
 W. D. T. .... William D. Ticknor  
 W. E. Pub. Co. .... West End Pub. Co.  
 Wes. & D. F. .... Westley & A. H. Davis  
 Westm. Cat. .... Westminster Catechism  
 W. & F. C. W. & F. G. Cash  
 W. F. & Co. .... Walker, Fuller & Co.  
 W. F. D. .... W. F. Draper  
 W. G. B. .... W. G. Bowman  
 W. G. D. .... Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.  
 W. G. N. .... W. G. Nixon  
 W. G. W. .... White, Gallaher & White  
 W. H. .... Wm. Heineman  
 W. H. A. .... W. H. Allen & Co.  
 W. H. C. .... Wm. H. Colyer  
 Wil. .... Wilson  
 Win. .... Winsor & Newton  
 W. I. P. .... W. I. Pooley & Co.  
 W. & J. I. .... William & John Innys  
 W. J. J. .... W. J. Johnston Co.  
 W. J. S. .... W. J. Squire  
 W. J. W. .... W. J. Widdleton  
 W. L. .... W. L. Wells & Lilly  
 W. L. & Co. .... Ward, Lock & Co.; Ward, Lock & Tyler  
 W. M. .... W. S. & A. Martien  
 W. & M. .... B. Waugh & T. Mason  
 Wm. C. .... Wm. Collins  
 Wm. L. .... Wm. Lower  
 Wm. M. .... Wm. Miller  
 Wm. R. .... William Reeves  
 W. R. .... William Smith  
 W. & N. .... Williams & Norgate  
 W. N. & H. .... Whittemore, Niles & Hall  
 W. & O. .... Wright & Owen  
 Wor. .... Worthington & Co.  
 W. P. .... William Pickering  
 W. & P. .... Wiley & Putnam  
 W. P. Co. .... World Pub. Co.  
 W. P. F. .... W. P. Feltledge & Co.  
 W. Ph. .... W. Phillips  
 W. P. N. .... W. P. Nimmo  
 W. R. .... Worcester's Diet.  
 W. R. .... Wm. Robling & Sons  
 W. R. S. .... William Wright  
 W. R. .... Wm. Rogers  
 W. S. .... Walter Scott  
 W. & S. .... John Wiley & Son; Wiley & Haistead  
 W. S. A. .... White, Stokes & Allen  
 W. S. G. .... W. S. Gottsberger  
 W. S. M. .... Wm. S. Martin  
 W. & Sons. .... Waterloo & Sons, Ltd.  
 W. Sp. .... Wm. Spiers  
 W. T. .... Wm. Tate  
 W. T. A. .... W. T. Amles  
 W. T. & Co. .... Whitaker, Treacher & Co.
- X. .... root  
 < .... derived from  
 > .... whence  
 ~ .... cognate with, equivalent to  
 + .... and  
 - .... variant, called also  
 \* .... obsolete  
 \* .... hypothetical  
 § .... paragraph  
 § .... section  
 \* .... primary accent  
 \* .... secondary accent

# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH QUOTATIONS CITED  
AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS DICTIONARY.

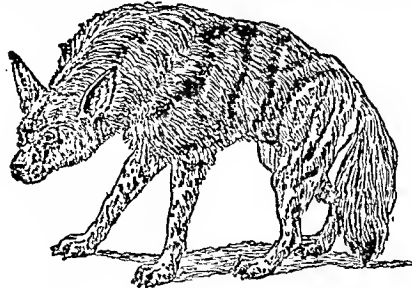
For economy of space, the names of some publishers have been condensed, but in such a manner as to allow the editions of books quoted to be readily identified.<sup>2</sup>  
other abbreviations, see alphabetical place, or list under ABBREVIATION.

- A. A. .... D. Appleton & Co.  
A. A. .... American Agriculturist  
A. A. S. .... Am. Ass'n for the Advancement of Science  
A. & C. .... Cath.  
D. .... Addis & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary  
A. B. B. .... A. B. Burdick & B. Bros.  
A. B. C. .... Cbanger's A. B. C.  
A. B. Ex. .... Am. Book Exchange  
A. & C. .... Applegate & Co.  
A. & D. W. .... A. D. Worthington & Co.  
A. F. .... Anthony Finley  
A. F. .... Assemblée de Poules  
A. H. & Co. .... A. S. Halo & Co.  
A. H. & Co. .... Alexander Hislop & Co.  
A. H. E. S. .... American Humane Educational Soc.  
A. H. M. A. .... Am. Home Miss. Ass'n  
A. Ht. .... A. Hart  
A. & J. .... Aylott & Jones  
A. J. R. .... A. J. Root  
A. Law Dict. .... Abbott's Law Dict.  
A. L. B. .... A. L. Bancroft & Co.  
A. L. B. & Co. .... Alden, Beardsley & Co.  
Ald. B. P. Co. .... Aldine Bk. Pub. Co.  
All. .... W. L. Allison  
Al. M. .... Albert Manson  
Al. S. .... Alex. Strahan  
Am. Mech. .... Knight's Am. Mechanical Dictionary  
Am. N. Co. .... Am. News Co.  
Am. P. Co. .... Am. Pub. Co.  
Am. Ref. .... Am. Reform Tract & Book Soc.  
A. M. & S. .... A. Murray & Sons  
A. M. & W. .... Allen, Morrill & Wardwell  
An. .... Annellida and Arelte  
Ant. Ins. .... Antiquarian Institute  
A. O. M. .... A. O. Moore & Co.  
A. P. A. .... Am. Pharmat' Ass'n  
A. P. Co. .... Authors' Pub. Co.  
asp. .... aphorism  
A. P. H. .... Acme Pub. House  
app. .... appendix  
A. P. P. Co. .... Arundel P. & Pub. Co.  
A. P. S. .... Am. Peace Soc.  
A. Pub. Co. .... Arena Pub. Co.  
A. S. .... A. S. Selle  
A. & S. .... A. C. Armstrong & Son  
A. S. B. .... A. S. Barnes & Co.  
A. S. B. Co. .... Am. School-Book Co.  
A. S. Co. .... Am. Stationers' Co.  
A. Sh. .... A. Sherman  
A. S. P. .... Am. Swedenborg Print. & Pub. Co.  
A. S. S. U. .... Am. Sunday-School Union  
Astr. .... Treatise on the Astronolabo  
A. T. .... A. Tompkins  
A. T. S. .... Am. Tract Soc.  
A. U. A. .... Am. Unitarian Ass'n  
Aus. .... Stephen Austin  
A. U. S. .... Am. Unitarian Soc.  
A. V. .... Authorized Version  
A. V. B. .... Alex. V. Blake  
A. V. S. .... A. V. Stewart  
A. W. .... Audro Wilson  
A. W. & Co. .... A. Williams & Co.  
A. W. L. .... A. W. Lovering  
A. W. M. .... A. W. Mumford  
B. .... Bohn Library  
Ba. .... W. Baynes & Son  
Bass. .... Barstet & Co.  
Bal. .... J. B. Ballantyne & Co.  
Balt. Pub. Co. .... Baltimore Pub. Co.  
Bal. Y. .... Balade of the Village  
Bar. .... Barnard & Co.  
Bar. & W. .... Barnard & Wright  
Bay. .... Richard Baynes  
B. B. .... Brentano Bros.  
B. & B. .... Barnes & Burr  
B. B. Co. .... Burrows Bros. & Co.  
B. B. Co. .... Boston Book Co.  
B. & Co. .... B. Blackiston, Son & Co.  
B. & Br. .... Bell & Bradtuto  
B. Bros. .... Butler Bros.  
B. & Bu. .... Bayler & Burns  
B. & C. .... Baldwin & Craddock  
B. & C. Co. .... Bedford, Clark & Co.  
The Bedford Co.  
B. & Ch. .... Bridgman & Childs  
B. & Co. .... Blanchard & Co.  
B. & Co. .... Blanchard & Co.  
B. D. & Co. .... Bradley, Dayton & Co.  
B. Dict. .... Brande's Dict. of Science, Lit., and Art  
B. & E. .... Barin & Ellsworth  
Bell. .... Bell & Sons; Bell & Daldy  
Ben. .... Benziger Bros.  
Ben. & Son. .... Bentley & Son; R. Bentley  
Ber. .... Birmingham & Co.  
B. F. & D. .... Burnham, Felt & Dillingham  
B. & G. .... Brown & Gross  
B. G. & Co. .... Bradley, Garretson & Co.  
B. H. G. .... Benl. H. Greene  
Bl. .... C. Bliss  
Bl. & M. .... Biglow & Main  
Blx. .... Bixby & Whiting  
Bl. .... A. & C. Black  
Black. .... Blackwood & Co.  
Bl. & Co. .... Bliss & Co.  
Ble. .... Blelock & Co.  
B. M. .... B. B. Mussey & Co.  
B. M. Co. .... Bowen-Merrill Co.  
B. M. P. .... B. M. Pickering  
B. N. & B. .... Elsbop, Newberle & Barker  
B. N. & Co. .... Bill, Nichols & Co.  
B. & O. .... Burns & Oates  
Bogue. .... David Bogue  
Boo. .... John Booth  
Bos. .... Boston  
Bos. Bk. Co. .... Boston Book Co.  
Bou. .... J. W. Bouton  
B. P. Co. .... Buckeye Pub. Co.  
B. P. Co. .... Henry Bill Pub. Co.  
B. Q. .... Bernard Quaritch  
B. & R. .... Brooke & Rider  
Brad. .... John Bradbury  
Br. & Co. .... Bragg & Co.  
Br. & E. .... Bradbury & Evans  
Br. & W. .... Bradley & Woodruff  
B. S. .... Blackie & Sons  
B. & S. .... Bickers & Son  
B. & Scr. .... Baker & Scribner  
B. & Sons. .... Bemrose & Sons  
B. T. .... Brown & Taggard  
B. & T. .... Boerleke & Talel  
B. & T. Co. .... Baker & Taylor Co.  
Buc. .... J. Buchanan  
bul. .... bulletin  
B. & W. .... Broughton & Wyman  
C. .... Century Dictionary  
C. .... Centigrade  
Ca. .... W. Cates  
C. & A. .... Cushing & Appleton  
C. & H. .... Carter & Hendee  
Ca. & L. .... Carlton & Lanahan  
Cal. & Co. .... Callaghan & Co.  
Cam. .... Cambridge  
Cama. .... Munchesjee Homusjee  
Cam. U. P. .... Cambridge University Press  
Ca. & P. .... Carlton & Porter  
Car. .... Carvill & Haven  
Cas. Co. .... Cassell Co.; Cassell, Cath. P. S. .... Crocker & Galpin  
C. B. .... Crocker & Brewster  
C. & B. .... Colburn & Bentley  
C. B. Co. .... Columbian Book Co.  
C. B. K. .... Complaint of the Black Knight  
C. Bro. & Co. .... Collins, Bro. & Co.  
C. Bros. .... Carville Pub. Soc.  
C. & B. W. .... Carvill, Bliss & White  
C. & Bros. .... Carter & Bros.  
C. C. .... C. C. Chatfield  
C. C. & Co. .... Copp, Clark & Co.  
C. Co. .... Century Co.  
C. & Co. .... G. W. Carlton & Co.  
C. D. .... Chas. Doleman  
C. E. .... Chas. E. Dreame  
C. & D. .... Cadell & Davies  
C. & E. .... Ewer & Bedlington  
C. Ed. .... Caxton Edition  
C. & G. .... Crissy & Grigg  
C. & H. .... Chapman & Hall  
Cha. .... John Chapman  
Chau. .... Chautauqua Press  
Ch. & Co. .... John Church & Co.  
Chrs. .... W. R. Chambers  
C. H. S. .... Chas. H. Sergel  
C. & Ht. .... Carey & Hart  
C. & K. .... Crowell & Kirkpatrick  
C. & K. Co. .... Collins, Keese & Co.  
C. L. .... Court of Love  
C. L. .... Laura & Lea; Carey, C. L. & Co. .... Carey, Lea & Carey  
C. L. Co. .... Christian Literature Co.  
C. L. & Co. .... Crosby, Lockwood & Co.  
Cl. P. .... Clarendon Press  
Cl. & S. .... Clowes & Sons  
C. W. .... John Church & Co.  
C. M. .... Complaint of Mars  
C. & N. C. .... Crissy & Markley  
C. & M. C. .... Cochrane & M'Crone  
C. V. .... Complaint of Mars and Venus  
C. N. .... Cuckow and Nightingale  
C. N. & Co. .... Crosby, Nichols & Co.  
Col. .... Collins & Co.  
Col. Co. .... Columbia College Press  
Col. & Co. .... Colburn & Co.  
Comm. .... Commentary  
Con. & Co. .... Constable & Co.  
C. P. .... Cambridge Press  
C. & P. .... Childs & Peterson  
C. P. Co. .... Columbian Pub. Co.  
C. P. H. .... Central Pub. House  
C. & P. .... Carlton & Phillips  
C. P. S. .... Congregat'l Pub. Soc.  
C. P. W. .... C. P. Wayne  
Cra. .... Craddock  
C. R. & H. .... Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger  
Cr. & S. .... Cranston & Stowe  
C. S. .... C. J. Clay & Sons  
C. S. & Co. .... C. H. Sulz & Co.  
C. & Sons. .... Curwen & Sons  
Ct. .... Cowperthwait & Co.  
C. T. .... Canterbury Tales  
C. & T. .... Cushing, Thomas & Co.  
C. & U. .... Cupples, Upham & Co.  
C. H. .... Cupples & Hurd  
Cum. .... Cummings & Hillard  
Cur. .... E. Curl  
C. & W. .... Chatto & Windus  
C. W. B. .... C. W. Barden  
C. W. C. .... C. W. Chatfield & Co.  
Cyc. .... Cyclopaedia  
D. A. .... D. Allinson & Co.  
Da. & Co. .... Dana & Co.  
Dane. .... Dane & Tippet  
D. .... Darter Bros. & Walton  
D. B. .... D. Burgess & Co.  
D. B. & Co. .... Delington, Bell & Co.  
D. Bros. .... Dawson Bros.  
D. C. H. .... D. C. Heath & Co.  
D. C. L. .... D. C. Lent & Co.  
D. & Co. .... Delington & Co.  
D. D. .... Daniel Dana, Jr.  
Dec. .... Decorative  
D. E. & Co. .... Dix, Edwards & Co.  
D. E. F. .... D. E. Fisk & Co.  
D. & F. .... Dick & Fitzgerald  
D. F. & Co. .... De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.  
D. G. F. .... David G. Francis  
D. H. .... David Huntington  
D. H. & Co. .... Donobue, Henneberry & Co.  
D. J. .... D. Johnson  
D. & J. .... Derby & Jackson  
D. & J. S. .... D. J. Sadler & Co.  
D. L. Co. .... D. Lothrop Co.  
D. L. & Co. .... Donnelly, Loyd & Co.  
D. L. R. .... De La Rue & Co.  
D. Mal. .... D. Malloy  
D. M. B. .... D. M. Bennett  
D. M. & Co. .... Dodd, Mead & Co.  
D. Med. Dict. .... Duglison's Med. Dict.  
D. M. & Co. .... Derby, Miller & Co.  
D. N. .... David Nutt  
Dod. .... J. Dodsley  
Doug. .... David Douglas  
D. P. .... Doubleday, Page & Co.  
D. & P. .... Durrle & Peck  
D. & S. .... Dodge & Sayre  
D. T. & Co. .... Desilver, Thomas & Co.  
Du. .... The Book of the Duchesse  
Dun. .... James Duncan  
D. W. & D. .... DeWitt & Davenport  
E. .... Encyclopedie Dict.  
E. A. .... Edward Arber  
E. B. .... Elstha Babcock  
E. & B. .... Eldredge & Brother  
E. B. T. .... E. B. Treat  
E. & By. .... Elliot & Beezby  
E. C. .... Eugene Cummings  
E. C. B. .... E. C. Biddle & Co.  
E. & Co. .... Estlin & Co.  
E. D. .... E. Duyckinck  
E. & D. .... Edmonston & Douglas  
E. D. & Bro. .... Edward Dungan & Bro.  
E. F. .... E. Ferret & Co.  
E. H. .... E. Howell  
E. H. .... E. H. Fletcher  
E. I. P. .... Empress of India Press  
E. J. H. .... E. J. Hale & Son  
E. & J. Y. .... E. J. Young & Co.  
E. K. .... Eastburn, Kirk & Co.  
E. K. M. .... E. K. Meyers  
E. L. .... Edw. Lumley  
E. & L. .... Estes & Leffert  
E. M. & Co. .... E. M. Maynard  
Encyc. Brit. .... Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition, Cambridge University Press Edition  
E. P. .... Ebenezer Palmer  
E. P. G. .... Edgewood Pub. Co.  
E. P. D. .... E. P. Dutton & Co.  
E. P. H. .... Eastern Pub. House  
E. R. .... E. Read  
E. S. .... Elliot Stock  
E. & S. .... Ellis & Scrutton  
E. Sm. .... E. Smith  
E. & Sp. .... Eyre & Spottiswoode  
E. St. .... Edward Stanford  
E. S. W. .... Edgar S. Werner  
E. & T. S. .... E. & T. N. Spon  
E. W. K. .... Egerton, Whitehall & Kearsley  
Ex. P. H. .... Excelsior Pub. House  
F. A. .... Ferdinand Andrews  
FAIRHOLT  
Dict. .... Fairholt's Dict. of Terms in Art  
F. A. S. Co. .... Frederick A. Stokes Co.  
F. B. D. .... F. B. Dickerson  
F. B. F. .... Francis B. Felt & Co.  
F. & C. .... Forrester & Campbell  
F. & Co. .... C. S. Francis & Co.  
F. & D. .... Farmer & Dagers  
F. Dict. .... Farmer's Slang Dict.  
F. & F. .... Farm & Fireside Co.  
F. F. & Co. .... Follet, Foster & Co.  
F. F. L. .... Frank F. Lovell  
F. H. & H. .... Fords, Howard & Hurlburt  
F. H. R. .... F. H. Revell  
F. & Co. .... Fisher & Co.  
F. I. & S. .... Fisher & Son  
F. J. H. .... F. J. Huntington & Co.; Bunce & Huntington  
F. L. .... F. L. Leopoldt  
F. & L. .... The Flour and Leaf  
F. L. Jr. .... Fielding Lucas, Jr.  
F. N. .... Frank Murray  
F. Mac. .... Francis Macpherson  
F. & Mc. .... Forshee & McMakin  
F. Med. Dict. .... Foster's Med. Dict.  
F. Mil. Encyc. .... Farrow's Military Encyclopedia  
F. M. L. .... F. M. Lupton  
Fow. & W. .... Fowler & Wells Co.  
F. P. .... Franklin Press  
F. & P. .... Fairbanks & Palmer Pub. Co.  
F. & S. .... Forest & Stream Pub. Co.  
F. S. E. .... F. S. Ellis  
F. Soc. .... Fabian Society  
F. Sup. Dict. .... Fallows' Supplemental Dict.  
F. & T. .... Field & Tuer  
F. & V. .... Flood & Vincent  
F. & W. .... Funk & Wagnalls Co.  
F. W. & Co. .... F. W. & Co.  
F. W. G. .... F. W. Greenough  
G. A. .... George Allen  
G. Ad. .... George Adlard  
G. A. J. .... G. A. Jones & Co.  
G. B. .... G. L. Benjamin  
G. B. & Co. .... Griffin, Bohn & Co.  
G. C. .... Garretson, Cox & Co.  
G. & Co. .... Ginn & Co.; Ginn & Heath  
G. D. .... George Dearborn  
G. E. .... G. G. Evans  
Geb. .... Gebble & Co.  
G. F. & Co. .... Griffith, Farran & Co.  
G. F. H. .... G. F. Hopkins  
G. H. B. .... Geo. H. Bites  
G. & I. .... Gall & Inglis  
G. J. .... G. J. Jones & Co.  
Gil. P. C. .... Gilbert Publishing Co.  
G. K. .... Gustav Kobbé Co.  
G. L. .... G. A. Leavitt  
G. & L. .... Gould & Lincoln  
Gl. Encyc. .... Globe Encyclopedia  
G. M. .... G. C. Merriam  
G. Mne. .... Geo. Maclean  
G. & N. .... Gould & Newman  
Gov. Pte. Off. .... Gov't Printing Office  
G. P. .... Geo. Phillip & Son  
G. P. E. .... G. P. Engelhard & Co.  
G. P. H. .... Globe Print'g House  
G. P. P. .... G. P. Putnam's Sons  
G. R. .... George Redway  
G. & R. .... G. J. Jones & Co.  
Gra. .... J. T. Gracely  
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H. & Z. .... Hayes & Zell  
I. Imp. Dict. .... Imperial Dictionary  
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Int. Cyc. .... International Cyclo.  
Int. P. Co. .... International Pub. Co.  
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I. P. Co. .... Interstate Pub. Co.  
I. & S. .... P. Ives & A. Smith  
J. J. Dict. .... Johnson's Dict.  
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Jar. .... Jarrold & Sons  
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Jas. B. .... James Barnes





**aardwolf**, 1 ărd'wulf; 2 ărd'wulf, n. [-WOLVES, 1-wulvz; 2-wolvz, pl.] A nocturnal carnivorous mammal (*Proteles lauriei*) of South and East Africa, like a small hyena, but having very weak teeth.



Aardwolf. 1/11

The Aardwolf, 1/11, lives on carrion, white ants, and lambs and kids. *Siend, Lib. Nat. Hist. vol. 1, p. 82. [univ. soc. '03.]*

[< D. oard, earth, + wolf, wolf.] [capitall, Aarau, Aar'au, 1 ă'gou; 2 ă'gou, n. A Swiss canton; 542 sq. m.; Aar'hau, 1 ă'gou; 2 ă'gou, n. 1. An amt in Jutland. 2. Its seaport capital. Aar'buust.

Aa'ri-lu' Pa-sha, 1 ă'ri-lu' pa-sha; 2 ă'ri-lu' pa-sha' (1619-1895). A Turkish statesman; prime minister, 1879. Aar'on, 1 ă'ron; 2 ă'ron, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. Bib. The first Jewish high priest; brother of Moses. 3. In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, a Moor, loved by Tamora. [< Heb. Ahron, mountaineer, a high priest.] Aaron's rod (Bib.), the rod cast by Aaron before Pharaoh which became a serpent (Ex. vii, 9-15) and which later blossomed (*Nym. xvii, 8*).

Aa-ron'le, 1 ă-rōn'le; 2 ă-rōn'le (xiii). o. Of or pertaining to (1) Aaron, the high priest, or his descendants, (2) the regular line of the Jewish priesthood, or (3) the order of lesser priests in the Mormon Church. Aa-ron'le-calt, 1 ă-rōn'le-calt, n. A member of the Jewish priesthood; a descendant of Aaron. Aa'ron-lu'le, 1 ă-rōn'lu'le; 2 ă-rōn'lu'le, n. 1. An evergreen yellow-flowering European shrub (*Hypericum calycinum*), about 2 feet high, growing on hills. 2. A white-flowering Chinese herb (*Sorbaria amurensis*) of the saxifrage family. 3. The smoke-tree (*Cotinus coccinea*). 4. The meadowsweet (*Spiraea salicifolia*). 5. A low European orchid (*Orchis maculata*). 6. The Kenilworth ivy. See under ivy.

Aa'ron's-rod, 1 ă-rōn's-rōd; 2 ă-rōn's-rōd, n. 1. Arch. A rod with leaves sprouting from it, or a single serpent twined about it; used as an ornament. Compare canceus. 2. Bot. A plant that flowers on long stems, as the goldenrod and mullein.

Aa'rt'sen, 1 ă'rt'sen; 2 ă'rt'sen, Pieter (1507-1573). A Dutch painter of religious and genre subjects. Aa'rt'sen, 1 ă'rt'sen; 2 ă'rt'sen, n. Norse Myth. One of the horses of the sun, Aurfax, the dawn. [< Icel. dr, early, + art, awake, Aa'rt'sen.]

aa's, 1 ă's; 2 ă's, n. [AA'SAR, pl.] [Dan.] Geol. A ridge, as of sand or gravel.

A. A. S., abbr. Academia Americana Societas (Fellow of the American Academy); American Academy of Sciences and Arts. A. A. S., 1 ă's; 2 ă's, n. [AA'SAR, pl.] [Dan.] Geol. A ridge, as of sand or gravel.

Aa'sen, 1 ă'sen; 2 ă'sen, Ivar Andreas (1915-1915-1915). A Norwegian philologist; Dictionary of Norwegian Dialects.

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abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. WHARTON. *Law Lex.* [*< L. abacista, < L. abacus; ad abacus.*] ab'ack't, n. A square tablet; nucleus.

a-b'ack', 1 ă-b'ăk; 2 ă-b'ăk, adv. 1. Naut. Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. 2. At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.

O would they stay aback free courts. Burns Two Dogs l. 175. 3. [Prav. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks aback. [*< AS. onbæc; see a-, an, and back, n.*] a-b'ack'e't, n. All aback forward (Naut.), the call of the lookout that the head-sails have been blown aback—braced a. (Naut.), swung around so that the sails are fast aback: said of the yards—flat a. (Naut.), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.

We lugged the vessel home flat aback with all her studding-sails set. R. H. Dana Two Years Before the Mast p. 44. [u. 1840.]

—laid a. (Naut.), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway. —taken a. 1. Naut. Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. 2. Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.

I don't think I was ever so taken aback in my life. Dickens American Notes p. 34. [u. c. 1889.]

A-b'ac-o, 1 ă-b'ăk-ō; 2 ă-b'ăk-ō, n. An island at the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen Hole in the Wall.

Ab'ac-o-l'le, 1 ă-b'ăk-ō-l'le; 2 ă-b'ăk-ō-l'le, n. pl. Crust. A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antennae 5-jointed; parasitic in holothurians. A-b'ac-o-l'le, n. (t. g.)—a-b'ac-o-l'le, n.

a-b'ac-o-l'le, n. Same as PROCOET: corrupt form. ab'ac'-(t)nal, 1 ă-b'ăk'-(t)nal; 2 ă-b'ăk'-(t)nal, n. 1. A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antennae 5-jointed; parasitic in holothurians. A-b'ac'-(t)nal, n. (t. g.)—a-b'ac'-(t)nal, n.

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From (the so-called mouth) radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. Agassiz Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S. vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. [u. c. 1867.]

[< AB + ACTINAL.] ab'ac'-(t)nal-y, adv. ab'ac'-(t)nal, 1 ă-b'ăk'-(t)nal; 2 ă-b'ăk'-(t)nal, n. Med. A driving away; expulsion. [L., < abducere, pp. of abduco, < ab, from, + ducere, drive.]—ab'ac'-(t)nal, n. Med. A driving away; expulsion. [L., < abducere, pp. of abduco, < ab, from, + ducere, drive.]—ab'ac'-(t)nal, n. Med. A driving away; expulsion. [L., < abducere, pp. of abduco, < ab, from, + ducere, drive.]

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ab'ac'-(t)nal, 1 ă-b'ăk'-(t)nal; 2 ă-b'ăk'-(t)nal,







H. S. E. *Hic sepulchus or situs est* (here is buried at said). [iness.]  
H. S. H. Hls (or Her) Serene High-  
H. S. S. *Historia Societatis Socius*  
(Fellow of the Historical Society).  
h. t. *Hoc titulo* (to [or under] this  
title).  
ht. height.  
Hun., Hung. Hungarian, Hungary.  
hyd., hydral. Hydraulics.  
hyd., hydros. Hydrostatics.  
H. Y. M. A. Hebrew Young Men's  
Associa<sup>ti</sup>on.  
hypoth. Hypatbesis, hypothetical.  
  
I  
I. Idabo, Imperator (Emperor), Im-  
peratritz (Empress), lodln, Islaod.  
See also under J.  
I. Immortalis (undylog), Iotrasositive.  
See also under J.  
Ia. Iowa.  
lb., lld. Ibidem (in the same place).  
I. C., I. X. Iesus Christus (Jesus  
Christ).  
Ice., Iceel. Iceland, Icelandic.  
Ich., Ichth. Ichthyology.  
Id. Idem (the same).  
Ida. Idaho.  
I. e. Id est (that is).  
I. H. N. In His Name (motto of the  
Order of King's Daughters and  
Sons).  
IHS. monogram signifying Jesus  
Christ: erroneously regarded as  
abbreviations of Iesus Hominum  
Salvator (Jesus Savior of Men), In  
hac [Crucis] salus (in this [Cross]  
salvage); really Greek IHΣ (for  
IHΣOYΣ, Iesus, Jesus).  
Ill., Ills. (official), Illinois.  
Imp. Imperator (emperor), impera-  
trix (empress), impertum (emprise).  
Imp. Imperative, imperfect (tense),  
Imperial, Imprimatur (let it be  
printed).  
Impx. Imperatritz (empress).  
In. Iodum.  
In. [ins., pl.] Inch.  
inc., incorp. Incorporated.  
Inco. Iocogitolo.  
I. N. D. In Nomine Dei (in the Name  
of God). [Index.]  
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana (official).  
Ind., Indic. Indicative. [ists.]  
Ind. Meth. Independent Metbad-  
Ind. T. Indiao Territory (official).  
Inf. Infantry, Infinitive.  
In f. In fine (at the end).  
Infus. Infusus (an Infusioo).  
In lhm. In lhmne (on the threshold).  
In loc. cit. In loco citato (in the place  
cited). [ning.]  
In pr. In principio (in the beglo-  
I. N. R. I. Iesus [Jesus] Nazareus  
Rex Iudaeorum [Judaeorum] (Jesus  
of Nazareth, King of the Jews).  
Ins. Inspector, Insurance.  
Inscr. Inscriptions.  
Inst. Instut, Institute, Institution.  
Instr. Instrument, Instrumental.  
Insur. Insurance.  
Int. Interest, Interjection.  
Intens. Intensive.  
Interj. Interjection.  
Internat. International. [tive.]  
Interrog. Interrogation, Interraga-  
Intr., Intrans. Intransitive.  
In trans. In transitu (to course of  
transit).  
Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.  
Intro., Intro. Introduction.  
Inv. Invented, Inveoctor, Invoice.  
Io. Iowa.  
I. O. I. Independent Order of  
Foresters.  
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of  
Good Templars.  
Ion. Ioole.  
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of  
Odd Fellows.  
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red  
Men. [the Sons of Malta.]  
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of  
I O U, I owe you. See lo vocab.  
I. q. Idem quod (the same as).  
Ir. Ireland, Irlidum, Irish.  
Iran. Iranian, Iranic. [hood.]  
I. R. B. Irish Republican Brother-  
hood. [Ireland.] [Irene Office.]  
I. R. O. Inland (or Internal) Rev-  
Irr. Irregular, Irregularly.  
Is. Isa. Isalah.  
Isl. [Isals., pl.] Islao. [hood.]  
I. S. M. Iesus (Jesus) Salvator Mundi  
(Jesus Savior of the World).  
I. S. O. Imperial Service Order.  
It., Ital. Italian, Italic, Italy.  
I. T. U. International Typographica  
Unloo.  
  
J  
J. Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter,  
Justice [JJ., pl.], Juez (Judge).  
J. A. G. Judge Advocate.  
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.  
Jan. January.  
J. C. Jesus Christ, Julius Caesar.  
Jer. Jeremiah.  
J. H. S. See I. H. S.  
JJ. Justices.  
Jn. Junction.  
Jo. Joel.  
Josh. Joshua.  
J. P. Justice of the Peace.  
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.  
Jr., Jun., Junr. Junlor.  
Judg. Judges.  
Jun., Junr. Junlor.  
Junc. Junction.  
Jus., Just. Justice.

**P.** *Plico, Porto Rico.*  
**p.** *Prime. Primory, primate, primitive.*  
**prin.** *Principal, principally, principles.*  
**print.** *Printing.*  
**priv.** *Privative.* [arises].  
**p. r. n.** *Pro re nata* (as the occasion  
**prob.** *Probable, probably, problem.*  
**Proc.** *Proceedings.*  
**Prof.** *Professor.*  
**prom.** *Promontory.*  
**pron.** *Pronoun, pronunciation.*  
**prop.** *Properly, proposition.*  
**prop., propr.** *Proprietor.*  
**pros.** *Prosody.*  
**Prot.** *Protestant.* [belong].  
**pro tem.** *Pro tempore* (for the time  
**Protoz.,** **protozool.** *Protozoology.*  
**Prov.** *Provençal, Proverbs, Province.*  
**prox.** *Proximo* (next [month]).  
**Pra.** *Praers—pra. Pairs.*  
**Prus.** *Prussia, Prussian.*  
**P. S.** *Perment Secretary, post scriptum* [ppa., pl.] (postscript),  
**Privy Seal.**  
**Pa., Paa, Paalm, Psalms.**  
**ps.** *Pieces.*  
**pseud.** *Pseudonym.* [logy].  
**psych.** *Psychic, psychical, psychology.*  
**psychol.** *Psychology.*  
**p. t.** *Post-town.*  
**p. t.** *Pointum, point, port.*  
**pt.** [p. r.] *Port, payment, pint.*  
**Ptg.** *Portugal, Portuguese.*  
**P. T. O.** *Please turn over.*  
**pulv.** *Pulvis* (powder).  
**pnn.** *Puncheon.*  
**p. v.** *Post-village.*  
**pwt.** *Pennyweight.*  
**P. X.** *Pleasa aexchange.*  
**pnt.** *Pintir* (he [or she] painted it).  
**pyrotech.** *Pyrotechnics.*

**Q**

**Q.** *Quebec, Queen.*  
**q.** *Quadrans* (tartbling), *quasi, query,*  
*question, quintal, (Naut, log-book)*  
*squalls.* [Counsel].  
**Q. C.** *Queen's College, Queen's*  
**q. d.** *Quasi dicit* (as if he should  
*say), quasi dicitur* (as if said),  
*quasi placet* (as if he had said).  
**q. e.** *Quod* (which is).  
**q. e. d.** *Quod erat demonstrandum*  
*(which was to be demonstrated).*  
**q. e. f.** *Quod erat faciendum* (which  
*was to be done).*  
**q. e. l.** *Quod erat intendendum* (which  
*was to be found out).* [agreeable].  
**q. f.** *Quantum libet* (as much as is  
*q. l.* *Quintal.*  
**q. m.** *Quoniam* (in what manner, by  
*what means, how).*  
**Q. M. G.** *Quartmaster-general.*  
**q. p., q. q.** *Quantum placet* (as  
*much as seems good).*  
**q. r.** [q. s., pl.] *Quadrans* (tartbling),  
*quarter* (weight or measure), *quire,*  
**q. s.** *Quantum sufficit* (as much as  
*suffices), quarter-section.*  
**q. t.** *Quanti, quart., q. t. s.* *Quarts.*  
**Qu.** *Queen, qu.* *Question, lterly.*  
**qu., quar., quart., Quarter,** **quar-**  
**qu., qy.** *Query.*  
**Que.** *Quebec.*  
**q. v.** *Quantum vis* (as much as you  
*will), Quod vide* (which see).  
**qr.** *Query.*

**R**

**R.** *Radical, railway, Réaumur,*  
*recipe, Reptina* (Queen), *Republican,*  
*Rex* (King), *rhodium, rifles,*  
*(Naut, log-book)* *ring* (deserted).  
**r.** *(Naut, log-book)* *roiny, rore, right,*  
*rod, rood, rupee.*  
**R. A.** *Reor-admiral, Royal Academy,*  
*Royal Academy, Royal*  
*Arenum, Royal Artillery, Russian*  
*America.*  
**Ra.** *Radium.*  
**Rabb.** *Rabbinical.*  
**R. A. C.** *Royal Arch Chapter.*  
**Rnd.** *Radiol.—rad. Radix* (root),  
*rail, Ralientendo.*  
**R. A.** *Royal Academy of Music,*  
*Royal Arch Monsion.*  
**R. A. S.** *Royal Asiatic Society, Royal*  
*Asiatic Society, Royal*  
*Astronomical Society.*  
**Rh.** *Rubidium.*  
**R. C.** *Red Cross, Roman Catholic.*  
**r. c.** *Right center.* [figs].  
**R. C. R.** *Reformed Church in Amer-*  
**R. C. Ch.** *Romon Catholic Church.*  
**R. C. P.** *Royal College of Physicians.*  
**repl.** *Receipt.*  
**R. C. S.** *Royal College of Surgeons.*  
**R. D. S.** [U. S.] *Post-office, Rural d-*  
*livery service.* [Exchange].  
**R. E.** *Reformed Episcopal.*  
**R. 1.** *Right first entrance, Right first*  
*entrance, Right second entrance, etc.*  
**Réaum.** *Réaumur.*  
**rec'd., recd.** *Received.*  
**Rec. Sec.** *Recording Secretary.*  
**rec't., rec.** *Receipt.*  
**Ref. Ch.** *Reformed Church.*  
**Reg., Reg.** *Regiment, Regiment.*  
**rel.** *Relative, Rileon.*  
**rel. pron.** *Relative pronoun.*  
**rem.** *Remark.*  
**Rep.** *Representative, Republican.*  
**Repub.** *Republic, Republican.*  
**retd.** *Returned.*  
**Rev.** *Revelation, revelation, Reverend*  
*[Rev., r. s.] review, revision.*  
**Rev'd.** *Reverend.* [Statutes].  
**Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats.** *Revised*  
**Rev. Ver.** *Revised Version.*



X. (*Library cataloging*) Xavier.  
X., Xt. (Gr. form of Ch., *Christos*).  
Xist. Compare *Christum*, in  
vocabulary.  
xcp. Without coupon.  
xdir. Without dividend.  
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.  
Xn., Xlan. Christian.  
Xnty., Xty. Christianity.  
Xper., Xr. Christopher.

Y

Y. (Corruption of character *Þ*.) Th.  
See THORN, n., 7, in vocab.—Yē.  
The or Thee.—Ym. Them.—Yn.  
Then.—Yr. Their.—Ys. This.—  
Yt. That.  
y. Yard, Year.  
Y. B., Yr. B. Year-Book.  
Yb. Ytterbium.  
yd. [Yds., pl.] Yard.  
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian  
Association.  
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catho-  
lic Association. [Union].  
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian  
Union.  
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's So-  
ciety of Christian Endeavor.  
yr. [Yrs., pl.] Year, younger, your.  
Yt. Ytterbium. [Yan Association].  
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Chris-  
tian Association.  
Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's  
Christian Temperance Union.

Z

Zach. Zachary.  
Zeeph. Zechariah.  
Zeph. Zephaniah.  
Z. G. Zoological Gardens.  
Zn. Zinc.  
zoogeog. Zoogeography.  
zool. Zoology, zoological.  
zooph. Zoophytology.  
Zr. Zirconium.

**Ab'd'-el-Krim'**, 1 krim'; 2 krim', *n.* [Ar.] A Riffian leader of a Berber tribe of Morocco against Spain and France, 1923. Surrendered to French; exiled to Reunion, 1926.

**Ab'd'-el-Wa'hah**, 1 ūb'd'-el-wō'hōh; 2 āb'd'-el-wā'hāh, *n.* An Arab (1891-1897), founder of the Wahabīs. [(Douai).]

**Ab-dem'e-lech**, 1 ab-dem'i-lek; 2 āb-dem'e-lec, *n.* *Bib.*

**Ab'de-mon**, 1 ab'di-mōn; 2 āb'de-mōa, *n.* A Tyrian who solved the riddles propounded by King Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre.

**Ab-den'a-go**, 1 ab-den'a-gō; 2 āb-den'a-gō, *n.* *Bib.* [(Douai).]

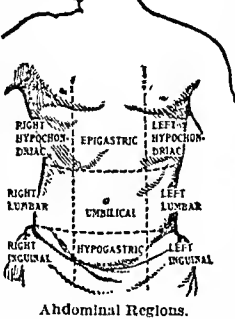
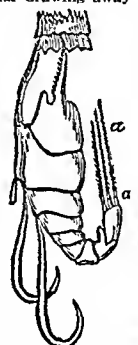
**Ab-de'ra**, 1 ab-d'rā; 2 āb-de'ra, *n.* A seaport city of ancient Thrace. **Ab'de'ra** [Gr.].

**Ab-de'ri-an**, 1 ab-di'rri-an; 2 āb-dē'ri-an, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to Abdera. 2. Given to laughter; scoffing; as, *Abderian* laughter; from Democritus, "laughing philosopher," who lived in Abdera.

**Ab'de-rite**, 1 ab'di-rit; 2 āb'de-rit, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Abdera; reputed stupid. 2. A stupid person. 3. A scoffer. — the *Abderite*, Democritus of Abdera. See **DEMOCRITAN**.

K

L









vessel or train.—to fall a. 1. To strike a vessel's side: fowl. 2. To assault by boarding.—to haul the tacks a., to bring the weather-clews of the courses close down; set the courses.—to have the port (or starboard) tack a., to sail on the port (or starboard) tack; have the wind from the port (or starboard) side.—to lay a., to run alongside of for the purpose of boarding.

a-board', 1 a-bōrd'; 2 a-bōrd', prep. 1. On the deck of, on board of, as a ship; in or into. 2. Across; alongside of.

A-bōr' or A-bōr' Bjūr' ne-borg, 1 a-bōr' by ūr' na-būrg; 2 a-bōr' by ūr' ne-bōrg, n. A government in Finland; 9,333 sq. m.

a-bōr'a, 1 a-bōr'a; 2 a-bōr'a, n. [Pg.] Bot. 1. An ornamental stove or greenhouse vine (*Abobro riridiflora*) from Brazil. 2. [A.] A small genus of South American climbers of the gourd family, with dissected leaves, solitary greenish flowers on slender pedicels, and small scarlet fruit.

A-bōr'ns, 1 a-bōr'ns; 2 a-bōr'ns, n. *Bib.* (Doubt).

ab-o-cock', n. Same as BYCOCK.

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. [Pg.] Bot. 1. A small genus of South American climbers of the gourd family, with dissected leaves, solitary greenish flowers on slender pedicels, and small scarlet fruit.

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

abode', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

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a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

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a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

a-bōd'e', 1 a-bōd'e'; 2 a-bōd'e', n. 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3. Delay. [*<ABIDE>*].

A-bō'mey, 1 a-bō'mi; 2 a-bō'my, n. A town, former capital of the kingdom of Dahomey (annexed by France in 1894).

a-bōm'i-na-bile, }  
1 a-bōm'i-na-bi;  
2 a-bōm'i-na-bi;  
o. 1. Very hate-  
ful; loathsome;  
detestable; horri-  
ble; as, an abom-  
inable lie. 2. [Col-  
loq.] Extremely  
disagreeable.

The rain was pitiless, and the road abominable. TYNDALL *Glaciers* pt. 1, § 27, p. 218. [L. M. 1860.]

This word, formerly spelled *abominable*, owes its meaning to a mistaken derivation from the Latin *ob homine*, nway from or contrary to man. The error antedates the use of the word in English. [OF. *<L. obominabilis, <obominari>*; see ABMINARE, r.] SYN: abhorrent, heinous, detestable, execrable, foul, hateful, horrible, nauseous, odious, offensive, repulsive, vile, wicked. See NAR: CHIN: NAT: ANT: admirable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enjoyable, excellent, grateful, lovely, sweet, worthy. —a-bōm'i-na-bi(-e)-ness, n.—a-bōm'i-na-bi, adr.

a-bōm'i-nate, 1 a-bōm'i-nē; 2 a-bōm'i-nā, n. [*<NAT- >*; NAT: NO.] To hate violently; regard with horror or aversion; loathe; as, to abominate sin. [*<L. abominatus, pp. of abominari, <ab, off, + omni>*; see OMEN.] a-bōm'i-nate, n. See ABOMINATE; compare ABOMINATION.—a-bōm'i-nate, a. Abhorred.—a-bōm'i-na'tor, n.

a-bōm'i-na'tion, 1 a-bōm'i-nē'shan; 2 a-bōm'i-nā'shon, n. 1. Anything that excites disgust and hatred or loathing; a very detestable act or practice; anything vile or shamefully wicked; as, "the abominations of the heathen." [E.KINGS xxi, 2. 2. Any unpleasant factor or object. Bred up flaxseed and lime juice and quinine and willow stems into an abomination which was dignified as beer.]

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. II, ch. 5, p. 59. [L. M. 1856.]

3. Extreme disgust and hatred; loathing or aversion. See note under ABOMINABLE. a-bōm'i-na'tion, n.

SYN: abhorrence, annoyance, aversion, crime, curse, detestation, disgust, evil, execration, hatred, horror, iniquity, nuisance, offense, plague, shame, villainy, wickedness. Abomination (from the *L. ob omni*, a thing of ill omen) was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial aversion; as, "that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God." [LUKE xvi, 15.] In common use it signifies something very much disliked or loathed or that deserves to be. Choice food may be an object of aversion and disgust to a sick person; vile food would be an abomination. A toad is to many an object of disgust; a foul sewer is an abomination. As applied to crimes, abomination is used of such as are especially brutal, shameful, or revolting; theft is an offense; infanticide is an abomination. —ANT: affection, appreciation, approval, benefit, blessing, delight, desire, enjoyment, esteem, gratification, joy, satisfaction, treat.

—abomination of desolation (*BD.*), a desecration of sacred precincts, as by the placing of the image of a bearded god in the temple (DAN. ix, 27; xi, 31, etc.); sometimes identified with some historic character, event, or thing.

a-bōm'i-na'tion-ly, n. Abominably.

a-bōn'dance', 1 a-bōn'dāns; 2 a-bōn'dāng, n. [F.] *Cordé, playing.* In solo waltz, a player's declaration that he will take nine tricks.—abundance declared, in solo waltz, a player's declaration that he will take all the tricks.

A-bōn'y, 1 a-bōn-y; 2 a-bōn-ya, n. A town in Hungary.

a-bōon', 1 a-bōn'; 2 a-bōon', n. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Above.

A prince can mak' a belted knight, . . . But an honest man's above his might. BRASS *For a' That and o' That* st. 4.

a-bōord' d, adr. Aboard. a-bōord' d, n. In a direction away from the mouth. [*<AB- + ORAN>*].

a-bōr'al, 1 a-bōr'al; 2 a-bōr'al, n. Pertaining to or situated in the part most remote from the mouth. [*<AN-; and see ORAL>*]. —ly, adr. [accompanying; approach.]

a-bōrd' d, 1. *cf.* To approach; occur. II. 1. Manner of a-bōrd' d, 1 a-bōrd' d; 2 a-bōrd' d, n. IF. 1. The net of hostility boarding a vessel. 2. A falling aboard; collision.

a-bōr'ig'i-nal, 1 a-bōr'ig'i-nal; 2 a-bōr'ig'i-nal, a. Of or pertaining to the aborigines; native to the soil; savage in respect of culture; indigenous; primitive; hence, simple; unsophisticated. [*<L. ab origine>*; see ABORIGINES.] a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ry, n. See PRIMEVAL.—a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ism, n. The doctrine that savage races may be civilized, and hence should be respected.—a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ty, n. The quality or condition of being aboriginal.—a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ly, adr. Originally; from the first.

a-bōr'ig'i-nal, n. 1. An original inhabitant. 2. A native plant or animal. a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ry, n. [Rare.] a-bōr'ig'i-nal, 1 a-bōr'ig'i-nal; 2 a-bōr'ig'i-nal, n. [Rare.] One of the aborigines. a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ty, n. [Singular form of aborigines, which in Latin has no singular; assumed from regarding the word as English, and now often used.]

a-bōr'ig'i-nal-ry, 1 a-bōr'ig'i-nal; 2 a-bōr'ig'i-nal, n. pl. 1. The original or earliest-known native inhabitants of a country. 2. The indigenous flora and fauna of a country or district. [L., the primeval Romans, <ob, from>; and see ORIGIN.]

a-bōr'se'ment', n. Abortion.—a-bōr'siret', a. Abortive. a-bōr't', 1 a-bōr't'; 2 a-bōr't', n. 1. To bring forth young prematurely; miscarry. 2. To fail of development; become abortive; as, the peach-buds aborted. They (the turkish bones) may, on the contrary, abort altogether. MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii, 112. [M.]

3. To cease or be checked without going through the usual stages; as, typhoid sometimes aborts. II. 1. To make abortive; cut, to abort the course or growth of; as, to abort a fever. [*<L. abortus, pp. of abortire, <ab, from, aborti a fever>*]. —a-bōr't'ed, pa. Bot. 1. Prematurely born. 2. Imperfectly developed; rudimentary; abortive.—a-bōr't'ic(-e), n. Med. 1. The intentional destruction of the life of fetus; feticide. 2. Same as ABORTIFACIENT, n.—a-bōr't'ient, a. [Rare.] Bot. Sterile; barren; tending to abort.—a-bōr't'ic-fa'cent, Med. 1. a. Causing abortion. II. n. Anything that is used to cause abortion.

a-bōr't', a-bōr't'ment', n. Abortion.

a-bōr'tion, 1 a-bōr'shan; 2 a-bōr'shan, n. 1. The act of bringing forth young prematurely; in a loose use, miscarriage. In the human subject, a usually construed inflow and medicine, abortion is the expulsion of the product of conception at any period of gestation before the fetus becomes viable. In a strict sense it is "the expulsion of the ovum before the third month of gestation, as distinguished from miscarriage" (*F. Med. Dic.*). The period is variously lim-

ited by other authorities. The word *abortion* is also sometimes loosely used to mean criminal abortion.

2. The fruit of the act of aborting; hence, any misshapen or defective thing. 3. Biol. The partial or complete arrest of development of an organ. 4. Failure in anything during progress and before maturity, as in an enterprise or project. [*<L. abortio(n)-, <abortire>*, see ABORT.]

SYN: defect, disappointment, failure, frustration, miscarriage, mishap, monstrosity, perversion.—ANT: achievement, completion, consummation, development, exploit, feat, perfection, realization, success, triumph.

—criminal abortion (*Law*), the act of causing abortion or miscarriage in a pregnant woman, except when necessary to preserve her life.—missed a. (*Pathol.*), the retention of a fetus in the womb after its death, accompanied by indications of abortion.—a-bōr'tinnal, a.—a-bōr'tion-ist, n. One who criminally procures an abortion.

a-bōr'tive, 1 a-bōr'tiv; 2 a-bōr'tiv, a. 1. Brought forth a-bōr'tiv; prematurely; hence, imperfectly developed; rudimentary; as, an abortive organ or stamen. 2. Coming to naught; failing; as, abortive schemes.

An enterprise undertaken without resolution . . . will easily . . . prove abortive. BARROW *Sermos* vol. III, ser. 47. [L.]

3. Med. (1) Causing abortion. (2) Shortening in course; as, abortive treatment of fever. 4. Rendering ineffectual. [*<L. abortivus, <abortus>*; see ANORT.] SYN: see ABORT.—a-bōr'tive vellum, vellum made from the skin of an abortive calf.—a-bōr'tiv(-e)-ly, adr.—a-bōr'tiv(-e)-ness, n.

a-bōr'tive, n. 1. The fruit of an abortion. 2. A drug, or the like, capable of causing abortion. [abortion. a-bōr'tus, 1 a-bōr'tus; 2 a-bōr'tus, n. [L.] The fruit of A-bōr't, 1 a-bōr't; 2 a-bōr't, n. A treatise of the Mishna containing the oldest collection of ethical maxims and aphorisms of rabbinical sages.]

Ab'oth-roph'e-ra, 1 a-bōth-roph'e-ra; 2 a-bōth-roph'e-ra, n. *pl. Herp.* The true vipers, a primary group of solenophry serpents without anteorbital pits. [*<Gr. o-phr-, <bothros, pit, + pherō, bear>*].

A-bōu-ben-Ad'hēm, 1 a-bōu-ben-Ad'hēm; 2 a-bōu-ben-Ad'hēm, n. A character in Leigh Hunt's poem of the same name who, in a vision, sees an angel writing in a book of gold the names of those who love the Lord.—Abou prays to be written down as "one who loves his fellow men," and later learns that love of man is love of God.

a-bōuche, 1 a-bōuch; 2 a-bōuch, n. [*<F. Hesp.*] Having a notch in the upper right-hand corner; said of a shield. [*<F. Hesp. With closed mouth>*].

a-bōught', n. *mp.* of ABY, r.

a-bōn-ban'nes, 1 a-bōn-bān'nes; 2 a-bōn-bān'nes, n. [Ar.] The sacred fish (*Abis religiosus*) of northern Africa. Its mummies are found in ancient temples. a-bōn-men'geli; a-bōu-ban'nesi. [ABU-HASAN.]

A-bōn Has'san, 1 a-bōn Has'san; 2 a-bōn Has'san. Same as A-bōn-kir', 1 a-bōn-kir'; 2 a-bōn-kir', n. Same as ABUKIR. A-bōo-keer't'. [ABU-AL-FEOA.]

A-bōn-fed'a, 1 a-bōn-fed'a; 2 a-bōn-fed'a, n. Same as a-bōn-fil-a, n. *Pathol.* Same as ABULIA. a-bōn'lo-ma'ni-at. a-bōund', 1 a-bōund'; 2 a-bōund', n. 1. To be in great plenty; be present in large numbers or quantity; as, game abounds in the hills. 2. To be plentifully supplied (with); be wealthy (in); teem; as, the sea abounds with fish; Ossian abounds in metaphors. [*<F. abonder, <L. abundo, <ab, from, + unda, wave>*]. —a-bōund'er, n. SYN: be plentiful, be plentiful, flourish, luxuriate, swarm, teem. See FLOW; compare ABUNDANT.—ANT: be deficient, fall, lack, miss, want.—PREP: in, with (see definition 2).—to abound in one's own sense, in fact after one's own convictions; rely on one's own judgment.

a-bōund'a-ble, a-bōund'ance, n. See ABUNDANT; ABUNDANCE.

a-bōund'ing, 1 a-bōund'ing; 2 a-bōund'ing, n. Abundance. a-bōut', 1 a-bōut'; 2 a-bōut', n. 1. Around, in situation: (1) Around the outside; on every side; all around; as, "The blessings of a glad father compass thee about!" SHAK. *Tempest* act v, sc. 1. (2) Nearly; approximately; almost; used of numbers, quality, degree, etc.; as, about completed; about right; about an hour. (3) In readiness, as for business or action; at the point; as, about to speak; about to begin. 2. Around, in motion: (1) Round; in revolution or rotation; as, the earth turns about on its axis; he brought the army about. (2) In rounds, complete or partial; in rotation, succession, or alternation; round and round; as, to read turn about. (3) Toward every, any, or the opposite side; in any direction; as, to look about; move about.

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins. *Heb. xi, 37.*

(4) Moving around; on the stir; (o) At work; astir; io activity; as, the cholera is about; the swallows are about. (b) Circuitously; in winding course; hither and thither; up and down; to and fro; as, to wander about; to run about. (5) In effort or in scheming. [*<AS. abūtan, <an, on + būtan, outside, <be, by, + ūtan, outside, <at, out>*].—about East (Colloq., New Eng.), all right; correct.—a face (*Mil.*), a command to turn about so as to face the opposite way.—ready a.; a ship, a command to prepare for tacking.—right a.; left a. (*Mil.*), a command to turn in the direction opposite to that which one is facing.—to a ship (*Naut.*), to change the course by going on the opposite tack.—to be a., to be up and dressed or attending to one's duties.—to bring a. 1. To cause to come to pass; effect. 2. *Naut.* Same as TO GO ABOUT, 2.—to cause a. to turn out; take place; happen.—to give a. 1. To try to accomplish; prepare; form designs. 2. *Naut.* To go on the opposite tack.—turn and turn a., one after another; by turns.

a-bōut', prep. 1. On the outside or outer surface of; surrounding: (1) On every side of; all around so as to encircle; as, walls about a city.

The wars which were about him on every side. 1 *Kings v, 3.*

(2) Round the outside of; around, as opposed to across, over, or into; as, the movement of a planet about the sun. (3) Round or over the parts of; to and fro; upon; as, to go about the world. 2. On some side of; beside; close to; somewhere near; as, the cool air about the door.

I have staid in full great degree Abouten lodes of full high estate. CHAUCER *C. T., Merchant's Tale* l. 248.

3. In connection with: (1) Having to do with; engaged in; interfering with; as, to be about one's business. (2) In reference to; concerning; touching; as, to inquire about a trade; to consult or write about a matter. (3) On account of; as, to quarrel about trifles. 4. Approximating to, in time, quantity, degree, etc.: approaching the adverb in signification.

It was about the space of three hours after. Acts v, 7.



Abobra, a. the fruit.



Abolboda.



Abolla.











some larger object or whole; a summary or epitome, as of a book or document. 2. *Law*. A compendium; as, an abstract of a deed or title. 3. Anything viewed abstractly; a generality.

Women are always turning from the abstract to the individual and feeling where the philosopher only thinks.  
HARRIET B. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* ch. 2, p. 25. [c. 1859.]  
4. *Logic*. Any product of the mental act of abstracting; an abstract idea or term. 5. *Gram*. (1) A noun expressive of qualities or a general attribute; as, virtue, vice, deformity. (2) Especially, since the 13th century, such a noun formed from an adjective, as *goodness* from *good*, etc. 6. *Pharm*. A powder obtained by digesting a drug with some suitable solvent, such as sugar of milk, and so made that one part (of the abstract) represents two parts of the basic substance. An abstract is twice as strong as a fluid extract and tea times as strong as a tincture. *SYN*: see ABBREVIATION.—*abstract* of title (*Law*), a document containing a brief and orderly statement of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and encumbrances relating to the title and ownership of real estate.—*a. received and forwarded* (*Railroad*), a report of freight received and dispatched from a station.—*In the a.*, conceived apart from concrete relations or embodiment; in its general reference or meaning; abstractly.  
She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract.  
LIVINO *Sketch-book, The Wife* p. 32. [c. 1853.]

**ab-tract'ed**, 1 ab-strak'ted; 2 ab-sträkt'ed, *pa*. 1. Absent-minded. 2. Separated from everything else; apart; hence, abstract; difficult. 3†. Refined; ideal. *SYN*: absent, absent-minded, absorbed, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, listless, negligent, oblivious, preoccupied, thoughtless. As regards mental action, *absorbed*, *abstracted*, and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless*, but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have not mental energy to be *preoccupied*. The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters simply through inattention or because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one who is *absorbed* or *abstracted* may be merely in a reverie or day-dream. Compare synonyms for *ABSTRACT*, *a*.—*Ant*: alert, attentive, on hand, prompt, ready, thoughtful, wide-awake.—*ly*, *adv*.—*ness*, *n*.  
**ab-strac'tion**, 1 ab-strak'shon; 2 ab-sträkt'shon, *n*. 1. The act, process, or product of abstracting, or withdrawing the attention from other qualities or aspects of an object, in order to concentrate it upon some one quality or aspect. *Specif*: (1) The mental operation of separating qualities or attributes from the individual objects to which they belong, or of contemplating them as thus separated; as, the *abstraction* of whiteness from white objects. Abstraction is the groundwork of classification, which is impossible without it.  
The act of analytic attention by which that element in each of these objects which is like its fellow in every other way, is separately observed or noticed, is usually called *abstraction*, because the mind draws it out from the parts or percepts.  
FORSTER *Human Intellect* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 389. [c. 1890.]  
(2) The condition of mind which results in its being withdrawn from certain objects, or parts or attributes of objects, and its being fixed upon some other objects, parts, or attributes.  
*Abstraction* . . . is merely a negation to one or more objects, in consequence of its concentration on another.  
HAMPTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxvii, p. 469. [c. 1859.]  
The precise nature of the mental activity or mental state called *abstraction* has been much debated. Many of the older writers on logic defined it as the qualities or attributes of the objects could somehow be withdrawn from the objects themselves, when considered as a number of individuals having something in common, and so be compounded into a general notion of quality or attribute. It is now commonly recognized, however, that the act of abstraction consists in the withdrawal of attention. Such abstraction is necessary to the formation of those mental schemata, or conceptions, for which words become the vehicle, as it were.  
(3) In a wide sense, the formation of a conception. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* pt. i, pp. 95, 96. [c. 1863.]  
2. A product of the mental process of abstracting; a concept or notion; as, beauty is an *abstraction*.  
*Abstractions*, under the glowing genius of the orator, acquired . . . a power to thrill the blood.  
WEBSTER *Works*, *Memoir* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 96. [c. 1858.]  
3. A conception existing only in the mind and answering to no reality; something visionary.  
The general advantage is an *abstraction* which concerns only an abstraction called humanity.  
W. B. LUTZ *Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 50. [c. 1891.]

4. The act or process of separating, taking, or removing, especially secretly or dishonestly; purloining. 5. Absence of mind; obliviousness of immediate surroundings, as from attention concentrated on something else. 6. Separation from worldly objects, pursuits, and enjoyments; seclusion of life, as by the hermit. 7. *Geol*. The draining of water from a stream by another having more rapid corrodent action. 8†. *Chem*. Separation of a constituent from a compound or mixture by distillation.—*Platonic abstraction*, the mystical self-forgetfulness which leads the philosopher into a region of thought and spirit absolutely above his present condition. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* 4th ed., vol. i, p. 19.—*ab-strac'tion-al*, *a*.—*ab-strac'tion-ist*, *n*. One given to abstractions; an idealizer.—*ab-strac'ti-ous*, *a*.  
*Chem*. Produced by distillation.  
**ab-strac'tive**, 1 ab-strak'tiv; 2 ab-sträkt'iv, *a*. 1. Of, *ab-strac'tiv*, pertaining to, or tending to abstraction; having the power of abstraction; epitomizing. 2. Having the nature of abstraction or an abstract. 3†. *Abstrac-tiv-ous*—*ab-strac'tiv(e)-ly*, *adv*.—*ab-strac'tiv(e)-ness*, *n*.  
**ab-strac't-ly**, 1 ab-strak't-ly; 2 ab-sträkt-ly, *adv*. In an abstract manner. (1) In the abstract. (2) In an epitome.  
**ab-strac't-ness**, 1 nes; 2 -nēs, *n*. The quality of being abstract; separateness from the actual concrete.  
**ab-strac't-hent**, 1 ab-strak't-hent; 2 ab-sträkt-hent, *a*. Abstracting; tending to draw away; abstract.  
**ab-strich**, 1 äp'strich; 2 äp'strich, *n*. [G]. The impure oxide that forms as a scum on molten lead in cupellation.  
**ab-stric't-ed**, 1 ab-strik't-ed; 2 ab-sträkt-ed, *a*. 1. Bot. Separated by abstraction, as the spores of some fungi. 2†. Not bound; loosened.  
**ab-stric't-ion**, 1 ab-strik'shon; 2 ab-sträkt'shon, *n*. 1. Bot. A process of spore-formation in certain fungi, in which the sporophore becomes constricted by septa at the place of division. 2†. A loosening. [*< ab- + L. stric'tio(n)-, < stringo, hind.*]

**ab-struge**, *tr*. To unbind or loosen.  
**ab-strude**, *tr*. To thrust away.  
**ab-stru'e**, 1 ab-stru'e; 2 ab-stru'e, *a*. 1. Remote from the usual course of thought; hard to be understood; dealing with matters difficult to be understood; as, "paths of *abstruse* dogma." M. ARNOLD *Lucretius*, ch. 1, p. 41. 2†. Hidden; concealed. [*< L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, hide, *< ab*, from, + *trudo*, push.] *SYN*: see COMPLEX; MYSTERY; OBTUSE.—*ab-stru'e-ly*, *adv*.—*ab-stru'e-ness*, *n*. The quality of being *abstruse*.—*ab-stru'e-ly*, *n*. [Rare.] 1. Abstruseness. 2. Something *abstruse*. [*< L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, hide, *< ab*, from, + *trudo*, push.] *SYN*: see COMPLEX; MYSTERY; OBTUSE.—*ab-stru'e-ly*, *adv*.—*ab-stru'e-ness*, *n*. The quality of being *abstruse*.—*ab-stru'e-ly*, *n*. [Rare.] 1. Abstruseness. 2. Something *abstruse*. [*< L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, hide, *< ab*, from, + *trudo*, push.] *SYN*: see COMPLEX; MYSTERY; OBTUSE.—*ab-stru'e-ly*, *adv*.—*ab-stru'e-ness*, *n*. The quality of being *abstruse*.—*ab-stru'e-ly*, *n*. 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prickles. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Acanthocephalus*. *a-can'thac'*. A plant of the acanthus family. — *Ae'-an-thar'-chus*, *n. Ich.* A genus of percoid fishes of the family *Centrocichla*, including the dusky mud-sunfish or mud-hass (*A. pomotis*). — *Ac'-an-tha'-ri-a*, *n. pl. Protoz.* A legion or order of radiolarians having a simple membrano bounding the minutely perforated central capsule, which has a skeleton of spicules radiating from a central point within and is destitute of phæodium around it. — *ac'-an-tha'-ri-an*, *a. & n.* — *Ac'-an'-thas'-ter'-i-na*, *n. pl. Echin.* A subfamily of echinasteroid starfishes. — *Ac'-an'-thas'-ter*, *n. (t. g.)* — *A-can'-tho-phyl'-de*, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of deep-sea monacarpidean *Macrura* with a compressed body and carinated head. — *Ac'-an'-theph'y-ra*, *n. (t. g.)* — *ac'-an'-theph'y-rid*, *n.* — *ac'-an'-theph'y-roid*, *a.* — *A-can'-ther-pes'tes*, *n.* A genus of fossil myriapods of the Carboniferous era, measuring about one foot in length, having branching spines and possibly also lateral branchial pores. — *ac'-an'-thich'-thyl-o'sis*, *n. Pathol. Ichthyosis.* — *Ac'-an'-thil'-de*, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of hugs. — *A-can'-thil-a*, *n. (t. g.)* — *A-can'-thil-dæ't*. — *a-can'thin*, *n. Protoz.* A horny substance constituting the skeleton or spicules, *n.* in certain radiolarians. — *ac'-an'-thin'ic*, *a-can'thin'-ous*, *a.* — *a-can'thine*, 1 *a-can'thin*; 2 *a-can'thin*, *a. 1. Of*, pertaining to, or like an acanthus; decorated with the acanthus leaf. 2. Like or having spines. [*L. acanthinus*, *< Gr. akanthinos*, thorny, *< akantha*; see *AEANTHA*.]

*a-can'thi-on*, 1 *a-can'thi-on*; 2 *a-can'thi-on*, *n.* A cranio-metrical point. See CRANIO-METRY. [*Gr. okanthion*, dim. of *akontha*, spine.]

*A-can'thil-st'il'-dæ*, 1 *a-can'thi-sit'-il*; 2 *a-can'thil-sit'-il-dæ*, *n. pl. Ornith. The Xentidae.*

*Ac'-an'-thist'-i-us*, 1 *ak'-an'-thist'-i-us*; 2 *ac'-an'-thist'-i-us*, *n. Ich.* A genus of fishes at the family *Serronidae*, frequenting South-American and other waters, and related to *Plectropomus*.

*a-can'thite*, 1 *a-can'thoit*; 2 *a-can'thit*, *n. Mineral.* An iron-black silver sulfid (AgS), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

*a-can'tho-*, 1 *a-can'tho-*; 2 *a-can'tho-*. From Greek *akanthia*, a spine, point, prickle, thorn; a combining form. — *Ae'-an'tho'-a-tis*, *n.* A fossil genus of raioid fishes, found in the Miocene Tertiary of France and Wurttemberg. [*C.*] — *A-can'thob-del'i'-dæ*, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of leeches with a bundle of hooks on each side of the pointed snout. — *A-can'thob-del'i-a*, *n. (t. g.)* — *a-can'thob-del'i'-fid*, *n.* — *a-can'thob-del'-foid*, *a.* — *ac'-an'thob'-o-lus*, *n. Med.* A forceps to extract splinters from the flesh. — *ac'-an'-thab'-o-lus*; *a-can'tho-bolet*. — *A-can'tho-bran'-chl-a'ta*, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Anthobranchiata*. — *a-can'tho-car'-pous*, *a.* Having prickles or spines on the fruit. — *ac'-an'tho-ceph'-a-la*, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of acematelminth worms without a mouth or lateral canal, but with a retractile proboscis covered with hooks, comprising *Echinorhynchida*. They are parasitic, and become sexually mature in the vertebrate which has swallowed an invertebrate containing the immature form. — *A-can'tho-ceph'-a-lli-*. — *a-can'tho-ceph'-a-lan*, *a. & n.* — *A-can'tho-ceph'-a-ll'-na*, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of coreoid insects with a blade-like process on the forehead and thick coarsely toothed femora; including large dark-brown hugs of the Gulf States. — *A-can'tho-ceph'-a-lus*, *n. (t. g.)* — *a-can'tho-ceph'-a-lous*, *a.* Spiny-headed; of or pertaining to the *Acanthocephalo*. — *A-can'tho-cer'-a-ti'-dæ*, *n. pl.* A family of ammonites in the Cretaceous series, having more or less transversely ribbed shells, discoidal or in loose whorls. — *Ac'-an'tho-cer'-as*, *n. (t. g.)* — *n-ean'-tho-cho'-to-don*, *n. Ich.* A genus of chaetodontoid fishes; the East-Indian butterfly-fishes. — *A-can'tho-chi'-as'-mide*, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of radiolarians with opposite spines, grown together in the center, in pairs. — *a-can'tho-chi'-as'-mild*, *n.* — *a-can'tho-chi'-as'-mold*, *a.* — *A-can'tho'-chil'-a*, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of Paleozoic polyzoons with branching polyzoary, poriferous on one side only. — *A-can'tho-chil'-a*, *n. (t. g.)* — *ac'-an'thoc'-il'-dæ*, *n.* — *ac'-an'thoc'-il'-dold*, *a.* — *ac'-an'thoc'-il'-dous*, *a. Bot.* Having thorny branches. — *A-can'tho-cin'-thi'-dæ*, *n. pl. Ich.* A Pacific family of biennial fishes with many spines in the dorsal and anal fins. — *Ac'-an'thoc'-il'-nus*, *n. (t. g.)* — *ac'-an'thoc'-il'-nid*, *n.* — *ac'-an'thoc'-il'-noid*, *a. & n.* — *a-can'tho-cyc'-il'-dæ*, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of caneroidean crabs with a suborbicular or narrow carapace and obsolete external antennae. — *A-can'tho-cy'-clis*, *n. (t. g.)* — *a-can'tho-cy'-clid*, *n.* — *a-can'tho-cy'-clid*, *a.* — *a-can'tho-cyst*, *n. Helminth.* A large cell or vesicle of the proboscis of nemertean worms, which contains several calcareous stylets. — *Ac'-an'thoc'-de-a*, *Ac'-an'tho'-di'-l*, *n. pl. Same as ACANTHODINEA.* — *Ac'-an'thod'-il'-dæ*, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of *Acanthodidae* with a compressed body and spines in front of all the fins except the caudal. — *Ac'-an'thod'-il'-des*, *n. (t. g.)* — *A-can'thod'-il'-e*, *a.* — *ac'-an'thod'-il'-an*, *a. & n.* — *a-can'thod'-il*, *n.* — *a-can'thod'-il-dæ*, *a. & n.* — *A-can'thod'-il'-dæ*, *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fossil (Devonian and Carboniferous) fishes, intermediate between the sharks and true fishes, with spines to the paired fins, a cartilaginous skeleton, no opercula, heterocercal tail, and placoid scales. — *A-can'tho'-di'-nl'*. — *a-can'tho'-di'-l'-dæ*, *a. & n.* — *A-can'tho'-di'-l'-dæ*, *n. pl. Conch.* A subfamily of polycoeloid sea-slugs without dorsal appendages. — *A-can'tho'-di'-lis*, *n. (t. g.)* — *a-can'tho'-di'-l'-dæ*, *a.* — *ac'-an'tho'-di'-l'-dæ*, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of plectonephric earthworms with light setae and two pairs of prostomes to the somite. — *Ac'-an'thod'-il'-foid*, *a. (t. g.)* — *ac'-an'thod'-il'-id*, *n.* — *ac'-an'thod'-il'-old*, *a.* — *A-can'tho-ga-nol'-de-l*, *n. pl. Ich.* A superorder of fishes coextensive with *Acanthodotidae*. — *a-can'tho-ga-nol'-de-an*, *a. & n.* — *A-can'tho-gor-gi'-l'-dæ*, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of antipatharian corals with cells on all sides of the branches and with elongate setaceous spines in the margin. — *A-can'tho-gor-gi'-l*, *n. (t. g.)* — *A-can'tho-gor-gi'-l'-dæ't*. — *a-can'tho-gor-gi'-l*, *n.* — *a-can'tho-gor-gi'-old*, *a.* — *a-can'thoid*, *a.* Spiny. — *Ac'-an'thal'-man*, *n.* A genus of plants of the leadwort family (*Plumbaginaceae*), bearing rose-colored flowers. — *ac'-an'thal'-o-gy*, *n. Biol.* The science or study of the nature and structure of spines. — *a-can'tho'-l'-dæ*, *a.* Of or pertaining to spines, or derived from studying them. — *A-can'tho'-lon'-chl'-dæ*, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of acantharian radiolarians with 20 unequal radial spines, the two equatorial spines largest. — *A-can'tho'-lon'-cha*, *n. (t. g.)* — *A-can'tho'-lon'-chl'-dæ't*. — *a-can'tho'-lon'-chl'id*, *n.* — *a-can'tho'-lon'-chold*, *a.* — *ac'-an'thol'y'-sis*, *n.* A wasting disease of the pickle-cells. — *ac'-an'tho'-ma*, *n.* A morbid overgrowth of the pickle-cell layer of the epidermis. — *A-can'tho-mer'-il'-dæ*, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of large American dipterous insects, of which there are three genera — *Acanthomera*, *Pantophthalmus*, and *Rhaphiorhynchus* — resembling the gadflies. — *A-can'tho-met're*, *n. pl. Protoz.* 1. An order of acantharian radiolarians without complete latticed shell. 2. The *Acantharia* as a whole. — *A-can'tho-met're-æ't*. — *a-can'tho-met'-*

an, a. & n.—*a-can*'-tho-met're-an, a. & n.—*a-can*'-tho-met'rous, a.—*A-can*'-tho-met'rīd-a, n. pl. *Protoz.* 1. The order *Acanthometra*. 2. The family *Acanthometridae*, *a-can*'-tho-met'rī-dan, a. & n.—*A-can*'-tho-met'rīd-e, n. pl. *Protoz.* A family of acanthometrous radiolarians variously limited. *A-can*'-tho-met'rā, n. (t. g.)—*a-can*'-tho-met'rīd, n.—*a-can*'-tho-met'roid a.—*Ac*'-an-thon'tīd-e, n. pl. *Protoz.* A suborder of acanthometrous radiolarians with 20 spines regularly disposed.—*a-can*'-tho-nīd, n.—*ac*'-an-thō'nī'-l-dan, a.—*Ac*'-an-thoph'i'd-e, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of colubriiform serpents with the nostrils in the rostral plates and a horny spine terminating the tail, including the Australian death-adder. *A-can*'(tho-phī-s, n. (t. g.)—*a-can*'(tho-phīd, n.—*a-can*'(tho-phōid, a.—*ac*'-an-thoph'o-rous a. Bearing spines. *ac*'-an-thoph'er-ous †.—*A-can*'-tho-phrac'te, n. pl. *Protoz.* A suborder or order of acanthorharian radiolarians with complete latticed shell. *A-can*'-tho-phrac'tā; *A-can*'-tho-phrac'tī-da;—*a-en*n'(tho-phrac't, a. & n.—*a-can*'-tho-phrac'tan, a. & n.—*a-can*'-tho-phrac'tous, a.—*a-can*'-tho-pod. *Zool.* I. a. Having spines on the feet. *a-can*'-tho-po'dī-oust; *ne*'an-tho-po'dī-oust. II. n. An insect, as a beetle with spiny feet.—*a-can*'-tho-po'dī-ous, a. *Bot.* Having spines on the stalk of the leaf or pedicel of the flower.—*a-can*'-tho-po'mā-tous, a. Having a thorny or serrated operculum.—*a-can*'-tho-pore, n. A tubiform spine, as in certain fossil polyzoans.—*a-can*'-tho-pō-s, a. *Zool.* Having thin eyelids furnished with spinous processes. F. M. D. *Ac*'-an-tho-ter-i-l, n. pl. *Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes comprising acanthopterygians with separate lower pharyngeal bones.—*ac*'-an-tho-tere, n.—*ac*'-an-thop'ter'an, a. & n.—*ne*'an-tho-ter-ous, a. 1. Having spines on the wings, as the cassowary and Jacana. 2. Having spines in the fins; of pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*.—*A-can*'-thop-ter-yg'i-l, n. pl. *Ich.* An order or suborder of teleosts, variously limited, containing all or most fishes with spines in the fins, as the mackerel, hake, etc. *A-can*'-thop-ter-yg'i-a;—*a-can*'-thop-ter-yg'i-tan, a. & n.—*a-can*'-thop-ter-yg'i-ous, a.—*ac*'-an-tho'sis, n. Disease of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. F. Med. [*Ac*'-an-tho-sphē'note, a. *Echin.* Descriptive of the spines of sea-urchins, which, in cross-section, show cancellar parts alternating with strips of porous tissues and radiating from a median axis.—*a-can*'-thosphere, n. *Bot.* A spicule occurring in the cells of characean plants, as the *Nitella*.—*A-can*'-tho-staur'i-d-e, n. pl. *Protoz.* The *Quadrilobida*.—*A-can*'-tho-stig'ma, n. *Bot.* A genus of *Fungi imperfecti*, chiefly saprophytic, with small bristly perithecia on the surface, and hyaline spindle-shaped septate spores. *a. parasiticum*, a European species, issued attack the silversail (*Abies nigra*).—*A-can*'-tho-tei-nī'd-e, n. pl. *Crust.* A carboniferous family of malacostracans representing the suborder *Sincroidea*. *A-can*'-tho-teif'on, n. (t. g.)—*a-can*'-tho-teif-on-id, n.—*a-can*'-tho-teif-on-soid, a.—*A-can*'-tho-the'cā, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Lingatulina* or *Pentastomidae*.

-*can*'-thous, 1 *a-kān*'thus; 2 *a-cān*'this, a. Spinuous, *a-can*'-tho-zō'id, 1 *a-kān*'(tho-zō'id; 2 *ā-cān*'-tho-zō'id, n. *Helminth.* In some cestoid worms, as *Dipylidium caninum*, the narrowed posterior part of the embryo upon which hooks are produced.

*ac*'-an-thū'rīd-e, 1 *ak*'en-thū'rī-dī; 2 *āc*'an-thū'rīd-e, n. pl. *Ich.* The *Teuthididae*. *Ac*'-an-thū'rūs, n. (t. g.) [*Gr.* *akantho*, spica, + *oura*, tail.]—*ne*'an-thū'rīd, n.—*a-cr*'-an-thū'rōid, a. & n.

*a-can*'-thus, 1 *e-kān*'thus; 2 *a-cān*'this, n. 1. *Bot.* (1) [A] A genus of perennial herbs of the *Acanthus* family (*Acanthaceae*), of some of the warmer regions of the Old World, having large and handsome dentate or spinous leaves. (2) Any plant of the genus *Acanthus*. *Arch.* A more or less conventionalized representation of an *Acanthus*-leaf; characteristic of the Corinthian capital. [L., < Gr. *akanthos*, < *akantha*; see ACANTHA].

-*a-can*'-thus-deaf', n. See ACANTHUS, 2.

*a-can*'-ti-conc, n. *Mitral.* Same as AKANTIEONE. *a-can*'-ti-conc;—*a-can*'-ti-con-lēt.

*a-ca*'-pel'lā, 1 *t̄ka*-pe'l-lā; 2 *ā* ca-pe'l'lā. [It.] 1. In chapel or church style, f. e., sung without instrumental accompaniment. 2. In church time, f. e., with four half notes in each bar. *a-ca*'-pel'lā.

*a-ca*'-pul'su-lār, 1 *a-kap*'siu-lar; 2 *a-cāp*'sū-lār, a. *Bot.* *ac*'-ap-pul'su-lā, 1 *ak*'o-pu'l'sio; 2 *ā* ca-pul'sa, n. A scapeot on the west coast of Mexico.

*a-ca*'-rā, 1 *a-kār*'rā; 2 *a-cār*'rā, n. [Bras.] A cleithroid fish (geocara *Acara*, *Geophagus*, etc.), resembling the North-American sunfish.

*a-car*'dī-a, 1 *a-kār*'dī-a; 2 *a-cār*'dī-a, n. *Terat.* 1. Absence of a heart. 2. An cardiacus. [< Gr. *kardios*, priv. + *kardia*, heart.]—*a-car*'dī-ac, a.—*ac*'-ar'dī-a-cē, n. [-ci, 1 -sal; 2 -ci, pl.] *Terat.* A fetal monstrosity without a heart; also, the acardiac parasite in a double monster. *a-car*'dī-us†.

*A-car*'dī-mcs, 1 *a-kār*'dī-niz; 2 *a-cār*'dī-nēs, n. pl. *Conch.* The *Ruditia*.—*a-car*'dī-nate, a. [the *Acardia*.]

*a-car*'-ri-an, 1 *a-kār*'ri-an; 2 *a-cār*'-ri-an, a. Of or pertaining to *a-car*'-ri-a-sis, 1 *ak*'e-rā'-rī-a-sis; 2 *ā* ca-rī'a-sis, n. The itch.—psoropic acarials, 5 contagious skin-diseases caused by hymites of the genus *Sporozetes*, including sheep-scab, cattle-mange, and forms that attack the horse and other domestic animals.—sarcoptic a., 5 of various forms of itchy mange when produced by mites of the genus *Sarcoptes*.

*a-car*'f-eide, 1 *a-kār*'-soid; 2 *a-cār*'fīd. *Therap.* I. a. Destructive to acarian insects. II. n. A remedy for the itch. [< *Acarius* + L. *cado*, kill.]

*ac*'-arīd, 1 *ak*'e-rīd; 2 *ā* ca-rīd. I. a. Of or pertaining to *ac*'-arīda, 1 *ak*'e-rīd; 2 *ā* ca-rīda, n. Of the *Acarida*.

*A-car*'īdā, 1 *a-kār*'-dā; 2 *a-cār*'īdā, n. pl. *Arach.* An order of arachnids with the cephalothorax and abdomen united in one; including the mites and ticks. They are found both on land and in water, and are generally parasitic on animals or plants, some causing skin-diseases and galls. [< *ACARUS*.] *A-car*'ī; *Ac*'-arīd'e-aī; *Ac*'-arī-rī-naī.—*A-car*'ī-d-e, n. pl. *Arach.* A family of *Acarida*, including the typical mites.—*a-car*'ī-dan, *ac*'-arīd'e-an, a. & n.—*ac*'-arī-ne, a. *Med.* Of pertaining to or caused by acarid mites.—*a-car*'ī-nē, a. A form of the itch; scabies. *Ac*'-arī-naī-naī, 1 *ak*'e-rā-nā-ne; 2 *ā* car-nā-nā-nā, n. A provocation of violent Greece. [Greek name; 3.013 sq. m. *Ac*'-arī-naī-naī and *Ē-to*'ī-lā, 1 *i-tō*'h-ne; 2 *f*-to'ī-lā.

ac'a-ro-e-cid't-pl, um. 1 ak'a-ro-s-sid't-um; 2 ac'a-ro-ce-  
cid't-um, n. I. r-a, pl. A plant-gall produced by an acarid.  
[< ACARUS + L. *cardo*, kill.]

ac'a-ro-do-ma'ti-shu-um, 1 ak'a-ro-do-mē'shu-um; 2 ac'a-ro-  
do-mā'shi-um, n. I. r-a, pl. A protective structure pro-  
duced by some tropical plants for sheltering acarid, or mites,  
when they are useful to the plants.

ac'a-rold', 1 ak'a-rold; 2 ac'n-rōld. I. a. Of or  
like the *Acarida*; mite-like. a-car'i-form†. II. n.  
An acarid. [< ACARUS + -oid.]

ac'a-rold', a. Bot. Of or pertaining to *Xanthorrhoea*  
(*Acrodis*)—an acardol gum or resin, a yellow fragrant resin  
from the Australian grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea hastilis*),  
chiefly the Botany Bay resin. See GUM. [*Xanthorrhoea*.]

Ac'a-ro'lō-gy, 1 nk'a-rō's; 2 ac'a-rō's, n. Bot. The genus  
ac'a-ro'lō-gy, 1 ak'a-rō'lō-i; 2 ac'a-rō'lō-gy, n. *Arach.*  
The department of zoology which treats of the *Acarida*.  
[< ACARUS + -LOGY.—ac'a-ro'lō-gist, n.]

a-car'pel-ous, 1 a-kār'pel-us; 2 a-car'pēl-ūs, a. Bot.  
Having no carpels. [< a-, not, + CARPEL + a-car'pel-ous†.]

a-car'pous, 1 a-kār'pūs; 2 a-car'pūs, a. Bot. Not  
bearing fruit; sterile. [< Gr. *akarpous*, < a- priv. -  
karpos, fruit.]

Ac'a-rus, 1 ak'a-rus; 2 ac'a-rūs, n. 1. *Arach.* A genus  
typical of *Acoridae*. 2. [a-] [ac'a-rū, pl.] Any mite; an  
acarid. [< Gr. *akari*, mite, < a- priv. + *kētrō*, cut.]

a-cast't, ct. To throw down; cast away.

Ac'a's'tus, 1 a-kas'tus; 2 a-cās'tūs, n. Gr. *Myth.* A son of  
Pellus and one of the Argonauts; father of Laodamia.

a-cat'a-lec'tic, 1 a-kat'a-lek'tik; 2 a-cūt'a-lēc'tic. I. a.  
*Pros.* Complete; not defective; said of a verse having  
the required number of feet, or of syllables, especially  
in the last foot; not catalectic.

A verse is called *acatalectic* when it has its full number of feet or  
syllables, as trimeter iambs, — — — — —  
KÖRNER, Gr. *Gram. tr.* Edwards and Taylor, § 352, p. 578. [A. 1853.]

II. n. A verse so constructed. [< LL. *acatalecticus*, <  
Gr. *akatalektikos*, < a- priv.; and see CATALECTIC.]

a-cat'a-lep'si-a, 1 a-kat'a-lep'si-a; 2 a-cūt'a-lēp'si-a, n.  
*Med.* 1. Uncertain prognosis or diagnosis. 2. Impair-  
ment of the reasoning faculty; abnormal inability to  
comprehend; also, epilepsy; dementia. [< Gr. *akata-*  
*lepsia*; see ACATALEPSY.]

a-cūt'a-lep-sy, 1 a-kat'a-lep-sy; 2 a-cūt'a-lēp-sy, n. 1.  
*Philos.* The incomprehensibility of all things; specif.,  
among the later Academics and Sceptics, the doctrine  
that all human knowledge is only probable and that  
therefore all positive judgment should be suspended.  
Compare ANOSTHEISM; SKEPTICISM.

We do not meditate or propose *acatalepsy*, but *eucatalepsy*.  
BACON in K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 11. [ist. & co. 1878.]

2. *Med.* Acatalepsy. [< Gr. *akatalepsy*, < a- priv.;  
and see CATALEPSY.]

ac'a't'lep'tic, 1 a-kat'a-lep'tik; 2 a-cāt'a-lēp'tic, a. [Rare.]  
1. *Philos.* Relating to the doctrine of natealepsy; un-  
knowable. 2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to acatalepsy; affected  
with acatalepsy. [doctrine of natealepsy.]

a-cat'a-lep'tic, n. 1. *Philos.* One who believes in the  
All Sceptics and Pyrrhonians are called *acatalepsy*.  
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 11. [ist. & co. 1878.]

2. *Med.* One affected with acatalepsy.

ac'a't'al-lac'tic, 1 a-kat'a-lak'tik; 2 a-cāt'a-lāc'tic, a.  
Not exchanging; opposed to *catalactical*.

a-cat'a-ma-the'si-a, 1 a-kat'e-ma-thi'si-a; 2 a-cāt'a-  
ma-thē'zhi-a, n. Inability to comprehend language  
formerly familiar, due to cerebral disorder and generally  
accompanied by a weakening of the entire power of clear  
perception. [< a-, not, + Gr. *kalamothēsis*, thorough  
knowledge.]

Ac'a-tan, 1 ak'a-tna; 2 ac'a-tān, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

a-cat'a-pha'si-a, 1 a-kat'a-fē'si-a; 2 a-cāt'a-fā'zhi-a, n.  
*Pathol.* Impairment of speech due to cerebral disorder  
and involving loss of power to use correct syntax, altho  
a knowledge of the meaning of individual words may  
be retained. [< a-, not, + CATAPHASIA.]

ac'a-tap'o-sis, 1 ak'a-tap'o-sis; 2 ac'a-tāp'o-sis, n.  
*Pathol.* Incapacity for or difficulty in swallowing; dys-  
phagia. [< Gr. a- priv. + *kataposis*, < *kala*, down,  
+ *pinō*, drink.]

ac'a-tas'ta-sis, 1 ak'a-tas'te-sis; 2 ac'a-tās'ta-sis, n.  
1. *Pathol.* An irregularity in the periodicity of disease,  
as in the recurrence of the paroxysms of fever. ac'a-  
tas'ta'si-a. 2†. An unsettling or confusing (of the  
mind). [< a-, not, + CATASTASIS.—ac'a-tas'ta'tic, a.  
Indeterminate as to type; irregular.]

a-ca't'at, 1 a- pt. Caus. 2. A purchasing.

a-ca't'gōr'i-cal, 1 a-kat'a-gōr'i-kal; 2 a-cāt'e-gōr'i-cal, a.  
[Rare.] Not exact or categorical; equivocal; illogical.

Ac'a-te-nan'go, 1 ā-k'a-te-nū'ngo; 2 ā-cā-te-nē'gō, n. A  
dormant volcano in Guatemala; altitude, 13,563 ft.

ac'a'ter, n. Caterer. a-ca'tour; ac-a'tort.

a-ca'ter-y, n. Provisions purchased; also, the storehouse  
for them. a-ca'try†.

ac'a-thar'si-a, 1 ak'a-thār'si-a; 2 ac'a-thār'si-a, n.  
*Med.* 1. Impurity of blood; also, omission of a purga-  
tive. 2. Filthy excretions from a sore or wound; un-  
cleanness of condition. 3. Absence of menstruation. [<  
Gr. *akatharsta*, < a- priv. + *katharos*, clean, ac'a-thar'sy†.]

ac'a-this'tus, 1 ak's-this'tus; 2 ac'a-this'tus, n. [LL.]  
Gr. Ch. A hymn of thanksgiving to the Virgin, sung stand-  
ing, on Saturday of the fifth week in Lent. In celebration  
of the repulse of the Avars from Constantinople, A. D. 625.

a-cath'o-lic, 1 a-kath'i-ō-lik; 2 a-cāth'o-lic, a. Not Catholic;  
sectarian.

a-cau'date, 1 a-kō'dē; 2 a-caū'dat. a. Tailless; ecaudate.  
[< a-, not, + CAUDATE.—ac'aū'dat, a.]

ac-cau'les, 1 a-kō'lez; 2 a-caū'les, pl. Bot. Plants in  
which the stems are wanting or ob-  
scure, as lichens. [< a-, not, + CAULES,  
pl. of CAULIS.—ac'au-les'cence, n.  
Bot. Absence, or apparent absence,  
at the stem. ac'au-lo'si-at.—ac'au-  
les'cent, a. Bot. Having no visible  
stem. a-cau'line; ac'au-lose†; a-  
cau'lous†.]

a-cause', 1 a-kōz; 2 a-caūs, conj. [Prov.  
Eng.] Because.


A. C. C., abbr. In electrotherapeutics,  
anodic closure contraction. [Sative.]

acc-abbr, Accoutre; account; accout; accou-  
ac'a'ta, 1 ak'e; 2 ac'a, n. A medieval  
silk fabric wrought with gold.

Ac'cat, Ac'cha, Ac'ca. Same as ACCE. Acaulescent Plant.

Ac'ca-ha, 1 ak'a-ha; 2 ac'a-ha, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.)  
ac'ca-het, ct. To overwhelm; burden.

Ac'cad'i, 1 ak'ad; 2 ac'ād, n. 1. One of the ancient  
Accadians. 2. The language of this people; Accadian;  
a language of early Babylon, antedating the Semitic







Ch.), the prayer immediately preceding the prayer of consecration in the communion office.

**ac-cēs'sa-ry**, 1 ak-sēs'-a-ri or ak-sēs'-a-ri; 2 ðe-çēs'-a-ry or ðe-çēs'-a-ry, a. Pertaining to a person or thing that subalternately aids or abets in an action. See ACCESSARY [soar]. n.—ac-cēs'sa-ri-ly, adv.—ac-cēs'sa-ri-ness, n. Privity.

**ac-cēs'sa-ry**, n. [Ries, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] [Etymologically, accessory seems to be the proper substantive form to represent the person, but it has become in all cases practically interchangeable with accessory, a. & n., and the latter now seems to be rapidly supplanting it in both common and legal usage. WHARTON *Precedents* favors *ary*, but the *Encyc. Brit.* and the *International New American*, and *Globe Encyclopedias*, BLACKSTONE, and COOLEY *Notes on Blackstone*, ABNOT *Law Dict.*, and the court decisions generally, use *ary*, most of them exclusively and the rest prevailingly. In the *U. S. Statutes at Large*, *ary* is used in the text (1790) and again in the *P. O. Laws* (1825); but *ary* is used in the index and marginal notes, showing the later tendency to the use of *ary*.]

1. A person who aids or abets in some act; an accessory. 2. Anything that aids or is connected subalternately; an adjunct; accompaniment. [*L. accessus; see ACCESS.*]—ac-cēs'sa-ry-ship, n.

**ac-cēs'se**, n. Same as ACCESS, n., 4 & 8.  
**ac-cēs'si-ble**, 1 ak-sēs'-bl; 2 ðe-çēs'-bl, a. Capable of ac-cēs'si-ble, being reached, got at, or entered; easy of access or approach; approachable; affable; hence, obtainable; attainable.

It... was accessible to whatever vagrant... might choose to enter through its ill-secured windows. HAWTHORNE *Works*, *Broune's Folly* vol. xii, p. 138. [In M. & C. 1855.]

You never know till you try to reach them how accessible men are. BEECHER in *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit* p. 16. [A. 1857.] [*L. L. accessibilis; < L. accedo; see ACCENE.*]

**Syn.**: approachable, attainable, civil, companionable, complaisant, conversable, courteous, easy, familiar, free, friendly, obliging, sociable, unconstrained. **Accessible** is a synonym of attainable only in reference to places, where it is the stronger term, denoting a certain readiness of access. Points in the polar regions are attainable by dog-sledges, which are not accessible by ship, road, or path. See FRIENDLY; POLITE.—**Ant.**: austere, churlish, cold, difficult, distant, harsh, inaccessible, reserved, surly, unapproachable, unattainable, uncivil, unobtainable.—**Prep.**: accessible to visitors; by a foot-path.—ac-cēs'si-ble-ly, n.—ac-cēs'si-ble-ly, adv.  
**ac-cēs'sion**, 1 ak-sēs'-shon; 2 ðe-çēs'-shon, n. To enter in a library accession-book.

The new books have been promptly accessioned. GARDNER M. JONES *Salem, Mass., Public Library Report for 1891* p. 3.

**ac-cēs'sion**, n. 1. One who or that which is added; addition; increase; as, an accession of property.

Soon their numbers received fresh accessions, and their audacity became more and more daring.

**EXTRACT** in *Darknet Africa* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 320. [A. 1890.]  
 2. The act or process of being added or becoming joined to something; attainment, as of a possession or a right; induction or elevation, as to a dignity or office.

The accession of Edward, in 1547, marks the era when England began to forfeit her maritime superiority.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 65. [In M. & C. 1876.]

3. Access; admittance; approach; as, the accession of light. 4. Assent; agreement; consent; as, accession to a demand. 5. Law. The acquisition of property of a concomitant nature by virtue of the ownership of the principal, to which it is accessory as an incident; as, a house built by one on the land of another accrues to the landowner by accession. 6. A coming on, increase, or paroxysm, as of disease or folly. 7. R. C. Ch. The transference of votes at a papal election. [F., < L. accessio(n)-, < accedo; see ACCENE.]

**Syn.**: addition, arrival, augmentation, enlargement, extension, inauguration, increase, influx, installation, investment, reinforcement. See EXTRACT; INCREASE.—**Ant.**: abandonment, abdication, declination, decrease, departure, diminution, removal, resignation, retirement, withdrawal.—**Prep.**: accession of numbers to the party; of the king to the throne.

—ac-cēs'sion-hook\*, n. The business record of volumes added to a library in order of receipt, giving a condensed description of the volume and the essential facts in its library history; also, the official register of the whole collection. ac-cēs'sion; a. card or cards; ac-cēs'sion-cat'a-log\*, a. number. n. The number given to a volume in the order of its addition to a library.—a. to a treaty (*Inter. Law*), the act of a sovereignty making itself an additional party to a treaty already existing as between others.—deed of a. (*Scotts Law*), an instrument in writing, made by creditors, expressing concurrence in an assignment for the benefit of creditors by their debtor.

**ac-cēs'sion-al**, 1 ak-sēs'-shon-al; 2 ðe-çēs'-shon-al, a. Accessory; additional; as, accession evidence.

**ac-cēs'sit**, 1 ak-sēs'-it; 2 ðe-çēs'-it, n. [L.] 1. [Eng.] A college prize or certificate of approximate merit. 2. R. C. Ch. In the papal conclave, an opportunity for a supplementary vote after a regular ballot. Compare ACCESS, 6 (1).

**ac-cēs'si-ve**, a. Additional.—ac-cēs'si-ve-ly, adv.  
**ac-cēs'so-ri-al**, 1 ak-sēs'-ri-al; 2 ðe-çēs'-so-ri-al, a. Of or pertaining to an accessory; contributory; as, accessorial agency.

**ac-cēs'so-ri-ness**, 1 ak-sēs'-o-ri-ness; 2 ðe-çēs'-o-ri-ness, n. The state or quality of being accessory.

**ac-cēs'so-ri-us**, 1 ak-sēs'-so-ri-us; 2 ðe-çēs'-so-ri-ús, a. [LL.] Accessory; auxiliary or subordinate, as various muscles.

**ac-cēs'so-ri-us**, n. [Ries, 1-oi; 2-oi, pl.] Anat. 1. An accessory or auxiliary muscle. 2. The spinal accessory nerve; so called because closely connected with the pneumogastric.

**ac-cēs'so-ry**, 1 ak-sēs'-ri; 2 ðe-çēs'-o-ry (XIII), a. 1. Aiding the principal design, or assisting subordinate the chief agent; contributory; supplemental; additional; as, accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of nerves, closely connected with or accessory to the pneumogastric nerve.

Accessory motives may aid in producing an action.

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays*, *Evangelical Teaching* p. 95. [In M. & W.]  
 2. Law. Aiding or assisting in a crime; privy; as, the tramp was accessory to the murder. 3. Geol. Designating minerala forming so small a part of a rock as not to be necessarily included in its definition: opposed to essential. 4. Logic. In the logical system of Lotze, adding (as thought) to the coherence of the matter of thought a notion of the ground of its coherence. [C.]

**Syn.**: abetting, acceding, additional, additive, assistant, assisting, auxiliary, complementary, conducive, contributory, contributive, helpful, helping, secondary, subsidiary, supplemental. See INCIDENTAL.—**Ant.**: cumbersome, disturbing, essential, immanent, incorporate, inherent, irrelevant, superfluous, superior, supererogatory, useless.—**Prep.**: to, —accessory bud, see under bud.—a. fruit, an antho-

carpous fruit; one in which some additional part or organ is united with the ovary.—a. mineral, a. nucleus, etc., see under nouns.—a. parts, accompaniments.—a. tones (Mus.), harmonies.—ac-cēs'so-ri-ly, adv.

**ac-cēs'so-ry**, n. [Ries, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. A person or thing that aids subalternately the principal agent; an adjunct; accompaniment. 2. Law. A person who, tho not present, is concerned, either before or after, in the perpetration of a felony less than treason. See ACCESSARY. [*L. L. accessorius; < L. accedo; see ACCENE.*]

**Syn.**: abettor or abettor, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, attendant, coadjutor, colleague, companion, confederate, follower, helper, henchman, participant, partner, retainer. **Colleague** is used always in a good sense, associate and coadjutor generally so; ally, assistant, associate, attendant, companion, helper, either in a good or a bad sense; abettor, accessory, accomplice, confederate, almost always in a bad sense. Ally is often used of national and military matters, or of some other connection regarded as great and important; as, allies of despotism. **Colleague** is applied to civil and ecclesiastical connections; members of Congress from the same State are colleagues, even tho they may be bitter opponents politically and personally. An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is near in rank to the Chief Justice. A surgeon's assistant is a physician or medical student who shares in the treatment and care of patients; a surgeon's attendant is one who rolls handgates and the like. **Follower**, **henchman**, **retainer** are persons especially devoted to a chief, and generally bound to him by necessity, fee, or reward. **Partner** has come to denote almost exclusively a business connection. In law, an abettor (the general legal appellation) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime; an accessory never. An accomplice is usually a principal; an accessory never. If present, tho only to stand outside and keep watch against surprise, one is an abettor, and not an accessory. At common law, an accessory implies a principal, and can not be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the accomplice or abettor can be convicted as a principal. **Accomplice** and **abettor** have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter more distinctively the legal, term. See APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.—**Ant.**: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, chief, commander, enemy, foe, hinderer, instigator, leader, opponent, opposer, principal, rival.—**Prep.**: an accessory to the crime; before or after the fact; the accessories of a figure in a painting.—accessory after the fact, a person who, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts, conceals, or assists the felon.—a. before the fact, one who, before the act, instigates, aids, or encourages another to commit a felony, but is not present at its perpetration.

**Ac'cho**, 1 ak'-cho; 2 ðe-çho, n. Bib. A Canaanite city. *Judges* i. 31.

**ac'cho**, 1 ak'-shu; 2 ðe-çho, n. See ACHA.

**ac-clac'ca-tu-ra**, 1 a-chlak'-ko-tu-ra; 2 ðe-çlak'-cä-tu-rä, n. [It. Mus.] 1. A short clear

appoggiatura. 2. An ornament still retained in some organ-music, in which the principal note is sustained while the note below is struck for an instant only.

**ac-cla-dence**, 1 ak'-clä-dens; 2 ðe-çclä-deng, n. 1. A small book containing the rudiments of a grammar. 2. Gram. The part of etymology that treats of the accents or inflections of words. 3. The rudiments, as of any art or science. [Cor. of accents, pl. of ACCENT, as if < L. accedentia, < accedent(-); see ACCENT.]

**ac-cla-dence**, n. Chance; mishap; fortuity. **ac-cla-den-cy**, [Rare].

**ac-cla-dent**, 1 ak'-clä-dent; 2 ðe-çclä-dent, n. 1. Anything that happens; an occurrence; event. Especially: (1) Anything occurring unexpectedly, or without known or assignable cause; n. contingency; as, accidents of war.

Happy accident turns holy art.

E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 9.

(2) Any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence that causes injury, loss, suffering, or death. (3) Med. An unfavorable or unanticipated symptom. 2. The assumed explanation of any casual event; chance; fortune; as, it came by accident. 3. Any circumstance, accompaniment, or attribute regarded as present by chance, and therefore non-essential. 4. Logic. (1) Any feature, element, or accompaniment of an object not essential to the conception of it.

Logic has sometimes divided accidents into separable, or that of which an individual can be deprived without destroying its individuality, and inseparable, or that essential to the nature of the individual as such, but not essential to the definition of the genus to which it belongs. (2) In a wider sense, anything, whether essential or not, considered as belonging to a subject or substance and predicable of it; an ascript. 5. Gram. An inflection, such as those of gender, number, etc. 6. Her. Any unessential point or mark in a coat of arms. [*L. L. accedent(-), ppr. of accedo, happen, < ad, upon, + cado, fall.*]

**Syn.**: adventure, calamity, casualty, chance, contingency, disaster, fortune, hap, happening, hazard, incident, misadventure, mishap, possibility. An accident is that regular course without any one's direct intention; a chance that which happens without any known cause. If the direct cause of a railroad accident is known, we can not call it a chance. To the theist there is, in strictness, no chance, all things being by divine causation and control; but chance is spoken of where no special cause is manifest; "By chance there came down a certain priest that way." *Luke* x. 31. We can speak of a game of chance, but not of a game of accident. "Accident is said ordinarily of things that have of accident, a chance of things that are to be. That is an accident which is done without intention; to be a chance which can not be brought about by the use of means." CRABB *Eng. Synonyms*. An incident is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. Fortune and chance are nearly equivalent, but chance can be used of human effort and endeavor as fortune can not; we say "he has a chance of success," or "there is one chance in a thousand," where we could not substitute fortune; as, personified, Fortune is regarded as having a fatal purpose. Chance as purposeless; we speak of *blind Fortune*, *blind Chance*; "Fortune favors the brave." The slaughter of men is an accurate controlling force. The slaughter of men is an accurate controlling force. The slaughter of men is an accurate controlling force.

**Syn.**: abetting, acceding, additional, additive, assistant, assisting, auxiliary, complementary, conducive, contributory, contributive, helpful, helping, secondary, subsidiary, supplemental. See INCIDENTAL.—**Ant.**: cumbersome, disturbing, essential, immanent, incorporate, inherent, irrelevant, superfluous, superior, supererogatory, useless.—**Prep.**: to, —accessory bud, see under bud.—a. fruit, an antho-

dinance, plan, preparation, provision, purpose.—**Prep.**: the accident of birth; an accident to the machinery.

—accident yield (*Forestry*), trees cut because damaged, as by fire, wind, snow, or insects.—Inevitable a. (*Law*), an occurrence which could not have been avoided by any degree of care capable of being exercised under the circumstances.

**ac-cl-den'tal**, 1 ak'-s-den'tal; 2 ðe-çclä-dent'al, a. 1. Happening or coming by chance or without design; casual; fortuitous; taking place unexpectedly, unintentionally, or out of the usual course; as, an accidental meeting.

Taming accidental thoughts From possible pulses.

E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 273.  
 2. Non-essential; subordinate; incidental: said of any attribute or feature not entering into the very nature of a thing. [*L. L. accidentalis; < L. accedent(-); see ACCIDENT.*] **ac-cl-den'tal-ry**, **Syn.**: see INCIDENTAL.

—accidental color, color dependent on the condition or peculiarities of the eye and not on the properties of light, as the image of complementary color seen after gazing steadily at any colored object, and then turning aside.—a. light (*Art*), light coming from some other source than that of the chief light; a cross-light.—accidental philosophy, see ACCIDENTALISM.

—accidentalism, n. 1. An accidental condition, manner, or effect. 2. Med. a. A theory that ignores the causes of disease and deals only with the symptoms as accidental modifications of health. 3. Philos. The theory that events may occur by accident or without cause; tychism. 4. Ethics. Indeterminism.—ac-cl-den'tal-ist, n.—ac-cl-den'tal-ity, n. The quality of being accidental; casualness. **ac-cl-den'tal-ness**, **ac-cl-den'tal-ry-ly**, adv. By accident or chance; casually.—**ac-cl-den'tal**, [Rare.] Circumstantial; accidental.—**ac-cl-den'tal-ry**, a. Engaged on accident.

**ac-cl-den'tal**, n. 1. Anything happening or appearing accidentally, or by chance; a casual, incidental, or non-essential feature or property. 2. Mus. A sharp, flat, or natural, elsewhere than in the signature-place.

The effect of an accidental, in music, is confined to the measure in which it occurs. The characters thus used are ♯, b, ♯, or x, b, ♯, b. The double sharp is used upon a line or space already sharped (actually or by implication), and the double flat on one already flatted. The compound characters ♯, ♯, for which there are no names, are used respectively on a double-sharped and double-flatted degree of the staff to cancel the effect of one sharp or flat.

**ac-cl-den'tal-ly**, 1 ak'-s-den'tal-ly; 2 ðe-çclä-dent'al-ly, adv. In an accidental manner. (1) By accident or chance; unintentionally; casually. (2) As an accidental or subsidiary feature or effect; incidentally. **ac-cl-den'tal-ly**, **ac-cl-den'tal**, 1 ak'-s-den'tal; 2 ðe-çclä-dent'al, a. Marked by undulations in the surface; as, an accented field or country.

**ac-cl-den'ter**, 1 ak'-s-den'ter; 2 ðe-çclä-dent'er, adv. [L.]

Logic. By limitation. See CONVERSION, n., 4.

**ac-cl-dit**, n. Same as ACCEDIA.

**ac-cl-pen'ser**, n. Same as ACIPENSER.

**ac-clip-lent**, 1 ak'-s-ip-lent; 2 ðe-çclä-lent, n. [Rare.] A

**ac-clip-lter**, 1 ak'-s-ip-lter; 2 ðe-çclä-lter, n. [Rare.] A

**ac-clip-lter**, 1 ak'-s-ip-lter; 2 ðe-çclä-lter, n. [Rare.] A

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**ac-clip-lter**, 1 ak'-s-ip-lter; 2 ðe-çclä-lter, n. [Rare.] A





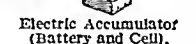




II. *n.* An accuser.  
ac'cu-sa'tion, 1 ak'yü-zé'shon; 2 äc'yü-sä'shon, *n.* 1. A charge of crime, misdemeanor, or error; no imputation of wrongdoing or blameworthiness; also, that

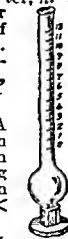
A-*cer'da-ma*, 1 *a-serus-ma*; 2 *a-cer'da-ma*, *n.* [L.] The field of blood; the potter's field, near Jerusalem, bought with the money received by Judas Iscariot for betraying Jesus; hence, any place of bloody or murderous associations.  
From earth's *Aceldama*, this field of blood.  
*Youna Night Thoughts* vi, pt. i, l. 103.

differing from *Asclepias* in having its hoods without crest or horn. *A. viridiflora* is the green milkweed. [*Gr. apriv.* + *keras*, horn.]



er — water dropping a.  
using the difference of po-  
a form of replenisher

n. Bot. A genus of green algae (*Chlorophyceae*), resembling small mushrooms. [*ACETABULUM*.]  
 ac'e-tah'u-ll'er-a, 1 as 'tab-yu-ll'er-s; 2 ac'e-tāb-yu-ll'er-a, n. pl. Zool. The cephalopod order *Dibranchiata*. - ac'e-tah'u-ll'er-ōns, a. Provided with acetabula; of, pertaining to, or like the *Acetabulifera*. - ac'e-tah'u-ll-form, a. Cup-shaped. ac'e-tah'u-ll-ōst.



date predecessors of Cyrus, in the 6th century B. C., and came to an end with the conquest of Alexander (330 B. C.).

The discovery of the alphabet, the language, the grammar, and the meaning of the (uncertain) inscriptions of the Achaemenian dynasty deserve to be recorded in the discoveries of a Kepler, a Newton, or a Faraday. *Muller Chips* vol. 1, p. 200. [S. 1874.]

**Ach-men-i-an**, n. 1. One of the Persians of the time of the dynasty of Achaemenes. 2. The language of the Achaemenians, which is one of cuneiform inscriptions, found at Behistun and Persepolis, and held to represent the second stage in the growth of the Persian language, as distinguished from the earlier Accadian and the later Huzvaresi or Pahlavi.

**Ach-men-i-dæ**, 1 ak'-men-i-dæ; 2 äc'-men-i-dæ, n. pl. An ancient Persian dynasty to which Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius Hystaspes, and Xerxes belonged.

**Ach-men-o-carp**, n. *Bos*. Same as *ACHENOCARP*.

**Ach-men-o-don**, 1 a'-k-men-o-don; 2 a'-c-men-o-don, n. *Polton*. A genus of Eocene mammals resembling the pig. 1. Gr. a-priv + chaidō, gape, + odous, tooth.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. *Helminth*. An order of cephalic worms without setae. 1. Gr. o-priv + chailē, hair. 2. a-chæ'tnus, o. Without setae; pertaining to the *Acheta*.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. A Greek tragic poet who flourished 484 B. C. A-chai'-tā [Gr.].

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. A state of achine.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. A department or nome in Morea, Greece; 1,900 sq. m. See *ACHAIA*. [17.]

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. *Bib.* 1. *Cor.* xvi. A-chai'-tā, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. *Bib.* Josh. vii. 18. A-chai'-tā, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. Same as *ACHAIA*.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. Same as *ACHAIA*.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. A priestly sect in Nepal. See *GEORGE BIRDWOOD*.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. The pickled shoots of the bamboo; any variety of pickles.

**Ach-men-ta**, 1 a'-k-men-ta; 2 a'-c-men-ta, n. A French journalist, novelist, etc.

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(1539-1600), a Spanish missionary in America and historical writer. 3. Uriel, see DA COSTA, URIEL. A-cot'ry-l'e'a, 1 a-ke't'-ll's; 2 a-côt'-y-l'e'a, *n. pl.* Zool. A group of polycladidea turbellarians, characterized by the subcentral situation of the mouth and the absence of suckers.





principal ganglion of worms, considered as the forerunner of the brain of higher animals.—*ac'ro-gen*, *n. Bot.* An organism growing at the apex only; a member of the higher of the two groups into which the cryptogams were formerly divided, embracing those which grow from the apex only, as ferns, mosses, horsetails, club-mosses, etc. They are subdivided into vascular acrogens or pteridophytes and cellular acrogens or bryophytes.—*ac'ro-gen'ic*, *a-cro'g-e-nous*, *a.* Growing at the apex, as certain cryptogams and zoophytes.—*ac'ro-gen'ia*, *n. Pathol.* 1. *ac'ro'g-en'ia*. A goldium produced at the summit of a fruiting branch.—*a-cro'g-ra-phy*, *n.* The art or process of producing a relief printing-block by drawing with a glutinous ink on a layer of compressed powdered chalk upon a metal plate, brushing away the material between the linoes, and electrotyping or electrolyzing the resulting surface.—*A-cro'g-y-a-z*, *n. pl. Bot.* A former suborder of the liverworts having the archegonia apical. See *HEPATACE*; *SCALE-MOSSES*.—*a-cro'g-y-nous*, *a. Bot.* Having the archegonia formed near the apical cell or from it, as certain *Juncaginaceae*.  
*a-cro'ke*, *a. ASTR.* CHAUVER.  
*ac'ro'lo'g'ic*, *a. ak'ro'lo'g'is; 2' ac'ro'kl-n'ol'sis*, *n. Pathol.* Increased secretion of mucus in hysteria.  
*ac'ro'lo'in*, *1 a-kro'lo'in; 2 a-cro'lo-in*, *n. Chem.* A volatile colorless liquid ( $C_2H_4O$ ), with a pungent taste, irritating to the nose and eyes; obtained variously, as by dehydrating glycerin or destructively distilling fats. Formerly called *acetaldehyde*. [*L. acris*, sharp, + *aleo*, emell].  
*ac'ro'lit'h*, *1 a-kro'lit'h; 2' ac'ro'lit'b*, *n.* A statue with stone head and extremities, the trunk being usually of wood and draped with textile stuffs, occurring in Greek art.—*ac'ro'lit'h'ic*, *a-cro'li'than*, *a.*  
*ac'ro'ro'log'ic*, *1 a-kro'ro'lo'g'ic; 2' ac'ro'ro'lo'g'ic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to acrology; having the name of each letter of the alphabet begin with that letter, as in the Hebrew alphabet. *ac'ro'ro'log'ic'al*; *ac'ro'ro'log'ic'al-y*, *adv.*  
*a-cro'lo-gism*, *1 a-kro'lo'g'izm; 2 a-cro'lo'g'ism*, *n.* An example of acrologic construction.  
*ac'ro'ro'log'y*, *1 a-kro'ro'log; 2' ac'ro'ro'lo'g*, *n.* Any one of *ac'ro'ro'log'ic*, [the alphabetic names considered as the product of acrology, as Aleph, Beth, in the Hebrew].  
*a-cro'lo'gy*, *1 a-kro'l'o'g-y; 2 a-cro'lo'g-y*, *n.* The science of initials, including (1) acrophony, (2) giving to letters names beginning with the letters, (3) denoting objects by signs taken from the first letter or letters of their names, as the figures 1, 2, 3, derived, according to some authorities, from the Sanskrit initial letters of their names, which the symbols resemble.  
According to Halévy the difficulty of the passage from ideogram to phonogram was overcome by the adoption of the powerful principle of *Acrology*.  
Last section on *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. i, p. 43. [*κ. ρ. & c.* 1853.]  
[*ac'ro* + *logos*.]  
*ac'ro'ma'ni'a*, *a. Pathol.* Marked or locurable mania.—*ac'ro-mas'ti'is*, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nipple.—*ac'ro-me'g'a'ly*, *n. Pathol.* A disorder characterized by an enlargement of the extremities, thorax, and face.—*ac'ro-me'gal'ia*; *ac'ro-me'gal'ic*, *a.*  
*ac'ro-me'ros't'ic'h*, *1 a-kro'me'ros't'ic; 2' ac'ro-me'ros't'ic*, *n.* A stanza forming an acrostic in which the name or word is formed not only by the initials and terminals of each line read downward, but also by the central letters arranged both vertically and horizontally; as,  
I later cuncta means I gaudi sidera ccel I  
Sed illic tenet, tenet, Eolo Phœbus orbē I  
Sic cæcis removet JESUS caliginis umbra S  
Vivificans æque simul, Vero præcordia mœtu S  
Solem Justitiam Se S o probat esse beati S  
Notes and Queries Feb. 26, 1887, p. 167.  
[*ac'ro*, *ac'ros*, *ead.* + *meros*, part, + *stichos*, line].  
*ac'ro-m'e'ter*, *1 a-kro'm'e'ter; 2 a-cro'm'e'ter*, *n.* Same as *OLEOMETER*.—*ac'ro-mic'ri-a*, *n. Pathol.* Unusual smallness of the extremities.  
*a-cro'mi'a*, *1 a-cro'm'i-a; 2 a-cro'm'i-o*. An element of compounds in which those of pertaining to the acromion and the thing suggested, as *ac'ro'mi'o-calc'ic'u-lar*, *a-cro'mi'o-calc'ic-a-cold*, *a-cro'mi'o-lu'm'er'al*, *a-cro'mi'o-hy'oid*, *a-cro'mi'o-ster'n'al*, *a-cro'mi'o-tho-rac'ic*, pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle. The coracoid process, the humerus, the hyoid bone, the sternum, and the thorax respectively.  
*a-cro'mi'on*, *1 a-kro'm'i-on; 2 a-cro'm'i-on*, *n.* [*μτ-α, pl.*] *Anat.* The projecting prolongation of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade forming the point of the shoulder; the acromial or acromion process. See *SCAPULA*. [*ac'ro*, *acromion*, + *akros*, top, + *ōmos*, shoulder.]  
*a-cro'mi'al*, *a.* acromial process (*Anat.*), same as *acromion*.  
*ac'ro'mi'o'gram-mat'ic*, *1 a-kro'mi'o'gra-mat'ic; 2' ac'ro'mi'o'gra-mat'ic*, *a.* Having each line begin with the letter with which the preceding line ends, as some poetry. *II.* A poem thus written.  
*a-crom'pha-lus*, *n. 1. Pathol.* Undue protrusion of the umbilicus. *2. Anat.* The nipplic-like center of the umbilicus.—*Ac'ro-my'o'd'l*, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of passerine birds whose syringeal muscles connect with the upper half-larynx of the bronchial apparatus, comprising most of the singing birds.—*ac'ro-my'o'd'i-an*, *a. & n.*—*ac'ro-my'o'd'ic*, *ac'ro-my'o'd'ous*, *a.*  
*A'cron*, *1' E'ran; 2' a'ron*, *n.* A Sicilian physician, said to have been the first to bring the plague to Athens in 430 B. C. His writings have all been lost.  
*ac'ro-nar-co't'ic*, *1 a-kro'no-ror-ko't'ic; 2' ac'ro-nar-co't'ic*. *Toxicol. i.* *a.* Having both irritant and narcotic properties. *II. n.* Any narcotic poison that is also irritant, as aconite and some others, mostly of vegetable origin. [*L. acris*, sharp, + *narcotic*.]  
*a-cron'yeh*, *1 a-kren'k; 2 a-rön'yeh*, *a. Astron.* Rising or occurring at sunset; said of a star or of its rising. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *achronic*, *achronical*. [*ac'ro*, *akronychos*, at nightfall, + *akros*, tip, + *nyx*, night].  
*a-cron'ic'le*; *a-cron'ic'al*; *a-cron'y'chal*; *ac'ro-nig'e'tous*;—*acron'ychal* place, the place of a planet at its opposition; so called because it used to be observed at the time of sunset.—*ac'ron'y'chal-y*, *adv.* At the time of sunset.  
*ac'ro'ny*, *n. pl. Pathol.* Same as *ANAGROSY NAIL*.  
*a-crook'*, *1 a-kruk'; 2 a-crook'*, *adv. & a.* [Rare.] Crookedly.  
*ac'ro'pa-ra'l'y'sis*, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the extremities.—*ac'ro'pa-r'es't'ic'a*, *n. Pathol.* 1. Paresthesia of the extremities. *2.* Marked paresthesia.  
*a-crop'a'thy*, *1 a-krop'a'thy; 2 a-crop'a'thy*, *n. Pathol.* Any disease affecting the extremities. [*acno* + *PATHY*.]  
*a-crop'e'tal*, *a. Bot.* Develops from the base upward, always as apex, as certain forms of infusorians; basitropal.—*a-crop'e'tal-y*, *adv.*—*ac'ro-pho'bia*, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal fear or insupportable dread of being at a great elevation.



years, of \$25,000, for the maintenance of these colleges, the income being applied to the teaching of agriculture, the





waye imparting motion, but is itself unmoved; the absolute. This *tertium* is God, the immaterial and eternal Form, the pure Actuality in which is no potentiality, the self-thinking Reason or absolute Spirit." UEBERWEG *Hist. of Philos.* vol. 1, p. 153.—a. *secundus*, the secondary act or manifested energy; the exercise or manifestation of that energy, ns distinguished from the first act; that which makes a thing what it is in its form or manifestations; in the scholastic philosophy, *est rei operari, or actus entitativus*. A. *Cu.*, *abbr.* Alto-cumulus.

**ac'ú-*u***, 1 ak'yú- or a-kiú'-; 2 ác'yú- or a-cú'-. From Latin *acus*, needle: a combining form.—ac'ú-até, *ti*. To sharpen.—ac'ú-até, n. Sharpened; eharp.—ac'ú-a'tíon, n. A reading sharp.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

A. C. U., *abbr.* American Congregational Union.

**ac'ú-a**, 1 a-kiú's or ak'yú-; 2 a-cú'n or ác'yú'-a, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* v, 30. [MANTRU.]

**ac'ú-an**, 1 ak'yú-an; 2 ác'yú-an, n. *Bot.* Same as DES-  
**ac'úb**, 1 ák'uh or ak'uh; 2 ác'uh or ác'uh, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* v, 31. [MANTRU.]

**ac'ú-e**, 1 ák'ud; 2 éud, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 *Esd.* a. *mentis*, n. The quality or state of being sharp.

**ac'ú-e**, 1 ák'ú-é; 2 á-k'ú-é, n. [S. Am.] 1. The result of the deliriation of a tribunal or assembly. 2. The body constituted by the members of a tribunal assembled as a court. SPOANE *Sp. Dic.* 3. Concurrence; accord.

**ac'ú-í-tíon**, n. The act of sharpening.—a-cú-í-ty, n. Acuteness; sharpness.—A-cú-í-té-a'ta, n. *pl.* *Entom.* A section of hymenopterous insects having a sting and connected poison-bag, and the trochanter attached to the femur by a single joint, as in bees, wasps, and ants.—a-cú-í-té-até, *ti*. To make sharp or pointed.—a-cú-í-té-até, a. 1. *Zool.* Armed with a sting; of or pertaining to the *Aculeata*. 2. *Bot.* Provided with prickles; prickly. a-cú-í-té-ous, 1. Figuratively, keeo; sharp; stinging. a-cú-í-té-a'tí-ed, —a-cú-í-té-até, n. One of the *Aculeata*; a bee or wasp.—a-cú-í-té-form, a. Having the form of an aculeus or prickle.—a-cú-í-té-o-late, a. *Bot.* Beset with small prickles.—a-cú-í-té-us, n. [L-E-I, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* A prickle; a small pointed excrescence of the bark, as in the rose. 2. *Entom.* The ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect when modified so as to form a sting.

**ac'ú-mén**, 1 a-kiú'mén; 2 a-cú'mén, n. 1. Quickness of intellectual discernment; keenness of discrimination; as, the critic and the metaphysician require unusual acumen. 2. *Bot.* A sharply tapering point. [L., point, < *acuo*, eharpen.]

**Syn.** acuteness, cleverness, discernment, insight, keenness, penetration, perspicacity, sagacity, sharpness, shrewdness. *Sharpness*, *acuteness*, and *insight*, however keen, and *penetration*, however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen*, which implies also ability to use these qualities to advantage. There are persons of keen *insight* and great *penetration* to whom these powers are practically useless. *Acumen* is *sharpness* to some purpose, and belongs to a mind that is comprehensive as well as keen. *Quickness* is a prenal aptitude for study or learning. *Insight* and *discernment* are applied to the judgment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an uncultured skill in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in practical affairs; *acumen* may increase with study, and applies to the most erudite matters. *Shrewdness* is *keenness* or *sagacity*, often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly through that which is difficult or involved. We speak of the *acuteness* of an observer or a reasoner, the *insight* and *discernment* of a student, a clergyman, or a merchant, the *sagacity* of a hound, the *keenness* of a debater, the *shrewdness* of a usurer, the *penetration*, *perspicacity*, and *acumen* of a philosopher.—**Ant.** bluntness, dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

**ac'ú-mí-nat**, 1 a-kiú'mí-nát; 2 a-cú'mí-nát, r. [-NAT-ÉD; -NAT'ING.] 1. *t*. To give poignancy to; sharpen; make keen; as, to *acuminate* attention.

**II. 4.** To taper, or end in a point. [< L. *acuminatus*, pp. of *acumino*, sharpen, < *acumen*; see ACUMEN.]—a-cú'mí-nat'íon, n.

**ac'ú-mí-naté**, a. Ending in a long tapering point, as a leaf, feather, fin, etc. See ACUTE, n. 4. a-cú'mí-noset.

**ac'ú-mí-nat'ed**, 1 a-kiú'mí-nát'-ed; 2 a-cú'mí-nát'-ed, *pa.*

1. Brought to a point; pointed; figuratively, sharp; stinging; as, *acuminate* satire. 2. Intellectually sharpened; made keen in perception, penetration, or discernment.

**ac'ú-mí-nous**, 1 a-kiú'mí-nus; 2 o-cú'mí-nús, n. 1. Possessing acumen. 2. *Bot.* Acuminate.


**ac'ú-mín-ú-laté**, 1 ak'yú-mín'yú-lát; 2 ác'yú-mín'yú-lát, a. Slightly acuminate.

**ac'ú-ná**, 1 o-kiú'ná; 2 á-cú'nyá, Cristoval de (1597-1676). A Spanish Jesuit missionary and geographer in South America. [acupressura]

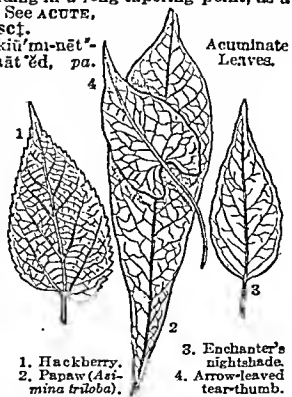
**ac'ú-press**, 1 ak'yú-pres; 2 ác'yú-prés, *ti*. To treat by acupressure.—ac'ú-pres'surc, 1 ak'yú-pres'ur; 2 ác'yú-pres'ur, n. *Surg.* A method of arresting bleeding from wounded arteries by passing a needle through the wound so as to compress the bleeding vessel. [< ACU- + PRESSURE.] ac'ú-pres'síon, t.

**ac'ú-punc'ture**, 1 ak'yú-punk'chur or -tíur; 2 nc'yú-púg'chur or -túr, n. The act of pricking with a needle; also, the resulting prick. (1) *Surg.* A method of treating diseases by thrusting needles into the body. Used in China and Japan, but in Western countries chiefly in rheumatic neuralgia. (2) Infancitely by pressing a needle into the brain or spinal marrow. [< ACU- + PUNCTURE.] ac'ú-punc-tú-tíon; ac'ú-punc-tú-a'tíon; ac'ú-punc-tú-ra'tíon;—ac'ú-punc-tú-ra'tíon, n. An instrument for performing acupuncture.—ac'ú-punc-ture, *ti*. *Surg.* To operate upon by acupuncture. ac'ú-punc-tú-até.

**ac'ús**, 1 ák'us; 2 á'éis, n. [Acus, *pl.*] 1. *Surg.* (1) A needle. (2) A probe. 2. *Ecd.* A jeweled pin used to fasten an archbishop's pallium. [L., needle.]



1. Hackberry. 2. Papaw (mimina triloba). 3. Enchanter's nightshade. 4. Arrow-leaved tear-thumb.





arsenite ( $ZnAs_2O_4 \cdot 11H_2O$ ), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Adams, French mineralogist.*] **ad'**  
**am-Inc†.**



### Acute Leaves.

1. Rhododendron  
2. Tawny  
ouch-me

**Ad'm Kad'mon.** [Heb.] *Occult.* The archetypal man; the protogenos. See SEPHIRA. *Kabbala Denudata* tr. by Mathers. Intro., p. 26, Ig. n. 1857-1.

**Ad-dam'nan, 1 a-dam'nan; 2 a-dám'nán, Sainat** (624-704). A British ecclesiastic and author; nbbot of Iona.

**A'dam of Brem'en, 1 ō'dam; 2 ā'dām.** An ecclesiastical chronicler of the 11th century.

**Ad'amis, 1 a-d'əmz; 2 ā'dāms, n.** 1. **Abigail** (Smith) (<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1744</sub>-<sup>10</sup>/<sub>1818</sub>), nn American writer; wife of President John Adams. 2. **Alvin** (<sup>6</sup>/<sub>1804</sub>-<sup>9</sup>/<sub>1877</sub>), an American expressman; established Adams Express Co. 3. **Charles Francis** (<sup>6</sup>/<sub>1807</sub>-<sup>11</sup>/<sub>1880</sub>), son of John Quincy; American lawyer and diplomat. 4. **Charles Francis** (<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1835</sub>-<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1915</sub>), an American soldier, lawyer, and historical writer; son of Charles Francis. 5. **Charles Kendall** (<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1835</sub>-<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1902</sub>), an American educator and bistorlan. 6. **Isaac** (1805-<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1883</sub>), an American inventor and manufacturer; printing-press. 7. **John** (<sup>10</sup>/<sub>1735</sub>-<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1826</sub>), nn American lawyer; jurist; 2d President of U. S. 8. **John, Alexander Smith** (1764-1829), a mutineer of the ship "Bounty"; patriarch of Pitcairn Island. 9. **John Couch** (1819-1892), an English astronomer; calculated position of the planet Neptune. 10. **John Quincy** (<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1767</sub>-<sup>3</sup>/<sub>1848</sub>), American statesman; son of John; 6th President of U. S. 11. **John Quincy** (<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1833</sub>-<sup>3</sup>/<sub>1894</sub>), an American millionaire; statesman; great-grandson of the 6th President of U. S. 12. **Maudslowi** (<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1872</sub>-<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1892</sub>), s, stage name of Maude Kiskadden, an American actress. 13. **Nehemiah** (<sup>6</sup>/<sub>1806</sub>-<sup>10</sup>/<sub>1878</sub>), an American clergyman; writer. 14. **Samuel** (<sup>6</sup>/<sub>1722</sub>-<sup>10</sup>/<sub>1803</sub>), nn American Revolutionary leader; patriot; statesman; Governor of Massachusetts. 15. **Sarah** (<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1805</sub>-<sup>8</sup>/<sub>1848</sub>) (*née* Flower), an English poet; *Nearer, my God, to Thee*. 16. **Stephen**, pseudonym of Michael Mayhrick (1845-<sup>4</sup>/<sub>1913</sub>), n composer of music. 17. **William** (1575-1620), an English navigator; discoverer of Japan. 18. **William** (<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1807</sub>-<sup>5</sup>/<sub>1880</sub>), an American clergyman and educator. 19. **William** (1814-1848), an English clergyman and writer. 20. **William Taylor** (<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1822</sub>-<sup>3</sup>/<sub>1897</sub>), an American story-writer; sobriquet, "Olive Optic." 21. A county in W. Illinois; 830 sq. m.; county-seat, Quincy. 22. A county in E. N. E. Indiana; 330 sq. m.; county-seat, Decatur. 23. A county in S. W. central Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Corning. 24. A county in S. W. Mississippi; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Natchez. 25. A county in S. E. central Nebraska; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Hastings. 26. A county in S. Ohio; 488 sq. m.; county-seat, West Union. 27. A county in S. S. E. Pennsylvania; 535 sq. m.; county-seat, Gettysburg. 28. A county in S. E. central Washington; 1,908 sq. m.; county-seat, Riverview. 29. A county in Wisconsin; 600 sq. m.; county-seat, Friendship. 30. A town in Berkshire county, Mass.; manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, etc. 31. A village in Decatur county, Ind. 32. A village in Hillsdale county, Mich. 33. A village in Jefferson county, N. Y.

**Adams, Parson.** In Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, a character of kindly nature, poor, learned, and unworlly.

**Ad'am's Bridge.** Sand-banks and rocks 30 m. long; Gulf of Mannar; formerly connected Ceylon with mainland.

**ad'amis-ite, 1 a-d'əmz-it; 2 ā'dāms-It, n.** *Mineral.* A greenish-black variety of common mica.

**Ad'am-son, 1 a-d'əm-sen; 2 ā'dā-m-son, Patrick** (<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1553</sub>-<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1592</sub>). A Scottish prelate; archbishop of St. Andrews.

**Ad'am-son Act.** [U. S.] An act of Congress, effective Jan. 1, 1917, that established an eight-hour labor-day for the interstate transportation service.

**Ad'am's Peak.** A mountain in Ceylon; 7,420 ft. high; cavity on the summit said by Hindus to be Buddha's or Siva's footprint and by Mohammedans to bs that of Adam.

**Ad'am's Point.** A cape in Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River.

**Ad'am's Run.** A village in Colleton county, S. C.

**Ad'am's Strokes, di-ease.** A disease affecting the heart and vertebral and the basilar arteries, characterized by slowness of pulse and faintness, and epileptiform attacks, due to heart-block and arteriosclerosis.

**ad a-mus'sim, 1 a-d a-mus'im; 2 ād a-mūs'im. [L.]** In accordance with a rule or law; precisely; also as one word.

**a-dan', 1 ō-dān'; 2 ā-dān', n.** Same as AZAN.

**A-dā'na, 1 ō-dā'na; 2 ā-dā'nā, n.** 1. A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey; 15,400 sq. m. 2. Its capital, nn Am. mission station.

**ad-a'nal, 1 a-d'ē-nal; 2 ād-a'nal, a, n.** 1. Placed near the anus. 2. *Arach.* Reaching to the anus, as a sclerite.

**a-dance', 1 a-dāms'; 2 n-dāng', ade, & n.** In a dancing manner; dancing.

Banners, *adance* with triumph, bend your staves.

LOWELL Commemoration Ode st. 11.

**A-dang', 1 ō-dān'; 2 ā-dāng', n. [P. I.]** A Malay-Negro tribe.

**a-dan'gle, 1 ō-dan'gl; 2 ā-dān'gl, adv. & a.** In a dangling condition or position; dangling.

**A'dan'son', 1 ō-don'sōn; 2 ā'dān'sōn', Michel** (<sup>4</sup>/<sub>1727</sub>-<sup>8</sup>/<sub>1800</sub>). A French botanist, naturalist, and author of *A History of Botany*.

**Ad'an-so'n'l-a, 1 a-d'ən-sō'n-l-a; 2 ād'an-sō'n-l-a, n.** *Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Bombacaceae*. They have huge trunks sometimes 30 feet in diameter, white like those of the horse-chestnut, large solitary yellow flowers, and a woody gourd-like capsule. The genus includes (1) the baobab or mowana (*A. digitata*), (2) the Australian soursourd, or cream-of-tartar tree (*A. greggii*), and (3) the Madagascar baobab (*A. madagascariensis*). See illus. under BAOBAB. [*< Adanson, French naturalist.*]

**A-da-pa, 1 ō-do-pa; 2 ā-dā-pā, n.** *Babylon. Myth.* The hero of a legend in which the spring sun defeats the storm-gods, and man loses immortality through his creator's deception.

**A-dāp'l-dā, 1 a-dāp'l-dē; 2 a-dāp'l-dē, n. pl.** *Mam.* An Eocene family of lemurelds with 4 premolars in each jaw.

**Ad'a-pls, n. (t. g.)** [*Perhaps < Gr. a- Intens. + daps, carpet.*]-ad'a-pls, *n.-ad' a-pold, a.*

**Ad'a-pls'ō-rlē'l-dē, 1 nd'a-pls'ō-rls'l-dē; 2 ād'a-pls'ō-rlē'l-dē, n. pl.** *Mam.* An Eocene family of shrew-like insectivores. *Ad'a-pls'ō-rex, n. (t. g.)* [*< ANAPIS + L. so-rez, shrew.*]-ad'a-pls'ō-rlē'l-cld, *n.-ad'a-pls'ō-rl-cold, a.*

**a-dapt', 1 a-dāpt'; 2 n-dāpt', vt. 1.** To adjust to situation, environment, or the like; make suitable; conform; as, to *adapt* oneself to changed conditions.

The mind *adapts* itself to a difficult problem as the eye *adapts* itself to darkness. AGASSIZ *Brazil* ch. 3, p. 99. [r. & f. 1868.]

The ant and the bee are . . . nearer man in the . . . faculty of *adapting* means to proximate ends.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 2, 1830.

2. To change, modify, or remodel, so as to fit for a special use, or the like; specif., to change, as a piece of machinery.

fashion, fit, harmonize, proportion, suit. We adapt means to ends, conform to social usages, adjust the regulator of a watch, fit a carpet to the floor, arrange the furniture of a room, fashion a garment, harmonize divergent views, proportion expenses to income.—Ant.: confuse, disarrange, displace, disproportion, make discordant, misapply, misfit.—Prep.: adapt oneself to circumstances; the house was adapted for occupation.—a-dapt'-a-bl(e), a. Capable of being adapted.—a-dapt'-a-bl'il-ty, a-dapt'-a-bl(e)-ness, n. —a-dapt' /, a. Adapted; fitted.

a-dap'ta-tion, 1 nd ap-tē'shan; 2 ăd-păt'-tā-shon, n. 1. The act of adapting or fitting one thing to another; the state of being suited or fitted; ns, the adaptation of means to ends.

The Gothic church plainly originated in a rude adaptation of the forest trees with all their boughs to a festal or solemn arcade.

Extenson *Lessays*, History first series, p. 24. [H. M. & Co. 1890.]

2. The process of adapting or adjusting to new conditions; as, the adaptation of a musical composition. 3. Anything adapted; as, the play was an adaptation of "Prometheus Bound." 4. Biol. An advantageous conformation of an organism to changes in its environment, the attainment of characters which place the species in more advantageous relation to its environment.

Where life exists in these depths [of the ocean] it is due to special adaptations. Westminister Review Sept., 1892, p. 315.

5. Psychophysics. The change, through adjustment, in the response of an organ of sense, whether as regards the quantity or quality of the sensation, which is due to prolonged or repeated stimulation. [F. < LL. adap-tation(n) < L. adaptio; see ADAPT.] a-dap'tion, -ad-ap'ta-tion-pro'duct, n. Med. A material, as an antitoxin, precipitin, etc., generated in the body of an immunized animal of a given species, upon the introduction of cells, or products of cells, from one of dissimilar species. Its effect upon the body is usually antagonistic to the immunizing agents. an'ti-bod'y; an'ti-sub'stauce; re-ac'tion sub'staunce.—constitutional n., see CONSTITUTIONAL IMPREGNATION, under IMPREGNATION.—functional a. (Biol.), the conformation of an organism in its activities to change in its environment, regarded as the source of its structural modification.—light a., n. Optics. 1. The power of the iris of the eye to alter the size of its opening in accordance with the quantity of light entering the eye. 2. The function of the rods and cones of the retina to adapt themselves sensitively to the intensity of the light by which they are stimulated; as, In passing from a dark room into the light there must be adaptation of the retinal elements before the vision becomes normal.—ontogenetic a. (Biol.), a non-congenital transformation in an organism caused by its inherent powers, in contradistinction to a transformation which is inherited and is transmitted to offspring.—visual a., the accommodation, whether partial or complete, of the optical apparatus to environmental variation of light or color: called local when the variation is restricted or incomplete within a definite area of the visual field, and general when the whole field is affected.—ad-ap'ta-tional, a-dap'tional, a.—ad-ap'ta-tion-ist, n. Sociol. A believer in the theory that changes in the social fabric are not due to the efforts of individuals, but to adaptations to environment.

-adapt'ed-ness, 1-adapt'ed-nes; 2-a-dăpt'ĕd-nēs, n. The state or quality of being adapted; fitness; suitability.—a-dapt'i-tude; a-dapt'ness.

-adapt'er, 1 a-dăpt'or; 2-a-dăpt'or, n. 1. A person or thing that adapts. 2. In scientific apparatus, anything (as a tube, ring, etc.) that serves to fit or connect one part or member to another. 3. Chem. A long, tapering tube, connecting the neck of a retort with the corresponding opening of a receiver. See illus. under RETORT. 4. Micros. (1) An attachment for throwing out of center the illuminating apparatus. (2) An arrangement for using the object-glass as a condenser. 5. Phot. An attachment for a studio camera, permitting the use of plates smaller than those for which it is intended. See KIT, 6.

-dap'tion-ism, 1-a-dăp'shon-izm; 2-a-dăps'hon-izm, n. A theory that religion is due to social conditions rather than to instinct, and that its propagation results from human contact: originated by Otto Gruppe (1804-1876).

-dap'tive, 1 a-dăpt'iv; 2-n-dăpt'iv, a. Capable of, pertaining to, tending to, fit for, or marked by adaptation. a-dap'tiv(-es); ad-ap'to-ri-al;—ly, adv.—ness, n. a-dap'tiv-ly, 1-a-dăpt'iv; 2-n-dăpt'iv, adv. Suitably; aptly. A dar, 1 dōr; 2 dār, n. Heb. A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR.

-dar'ce, 1 a-dăr's; 2-a-dăr'ce, n. 1. A spongy saltish incrustation on the grass and reeds of marshes: formerly used for removing freckles. 2. A cake composed of some mineral salts. I < Gr. *adarke*.—ad-ar'ca, a-dar'sit. a-dar'con, 1 a-dăr-kon; 2-a-dăr-kon, n. Heb. Antig. A gold coin used by the Jews in Ezra's time: supposed to be the same as the Persian daric. I < Heb. *adarkon*, daric, < Babylonian *darikū*, weight. a-dar'kont.

-da-re-zer, 1 ad-a-rī-zer; 2 ad-a-rē-zer, n. Bld. (Douai). ad-ar'tic-u-lā-tion, 1 ad-or-tik-yu-ē'shon; 2 ad-tir-tic-yu-lā'shon, n. Same as ARTHROSA. [40]

-da-sa, 1 ad-a-s; 2 ad-a-sa, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). 1 Mac. vii. a-dase/-, a-daze/, r. To dazzle; duze.

-da-ti, 1 ad-a-ti; 2 ad-a-ti, n. [E. Ind.] A fine muslin or cotton cloth made in India. ad-a-tals; ad-a-tis; ad-a-tys.

-daunt', vt. To subdue or quell.

-daw't', r. To awaken; awake.

-daw'tut, 1 a-dôwt; 2-a-dâwt, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A court officer, as, the Sudder Adawlat, or Supreme Court. a-daw'tat.

-dawn, 1 a-dên; 2-a-dân, adv. & a. At dawn; dawning.

-days, 1 a-dêz; 2-a-dôs, adv. By day; on each day; during the day: now only in the word nowadays. I < A-, on + days, acc. pl. of DAYI. a-day's.

-da-zer, 1 ad-a-zor; 2 ad-a-zer, n. Bld. (Douai).

A. D. B., abbr. Bachelor of Domestic Arts: course for women.

-de-bel, 1 ad-hel or ab'll; 2 ad-he-el or ad'hel, n. Bld. A. D. C., abbr. Aide-de-camp.

-de-cap'tan, a-dăp'tan(tum) (for the purpose of catching). ad cap'tan-tum, 1 ad-a-păt'an(tum); 2 ad căp-tăn-tûm. [L.] Applied to catch popular favor or applause; having superficial attractiveness; specious; as, an captandum address or argument.

-den-cr/po-ratet, rt. To incorporate.

-deraff', 1 a-kraft'; 2 âd'răft'. [Collog.] I. a. Of or pertaining to aircraft or aerostats; as, an aircraft club. II. n. 1. The occupation of designing, soliciting, or otherwise handling advertisements. 2. A society of persons engaged in this occupation. I < An + chrazi — ad'erăff'er, n. a-dă, 1 ad; 2 ad, r. I. t. 1. In Latin or unite, so as to add; ↑ increase the quantity, weight, number, scope, etc.; furnish an increase of; as, to add weight to a load.

Each year to ancient Friendship adds a ring.  
Lowell Under the Willows at 6.

2. To find the sum of; unite in one sum; as, to add a column of figures. 3. To say or write further or in addition; to go on to say; as, it may be added here. 4. [Archaic.] To bestow or inflict (upon one); give (to one). Long life shall they add to thee. Prov. iii. 2.

**II. 1.** 1. To make or be an addition: with to or unto; as, to add to one's cares. 2. To perform the operation of addition; as, the child learns to add. [*< L. addo. < ad, to, + do, put, give.*]

**Syn.** adjoin, affix, amplify, annex, append, attach, augment, cast up, enlarge, extend, increase, join on, make up, subjoin, sum up. To add is to increase by adjoining or uniting; distinction from multiply, which is to increase by repeating; to augment a thing is to increase it by any means whatever. We may enlarge a house, a farm, or an empire, extend influence or dominion, augment riches, attach or annex a building to one that it adjoins or papers to the document they refer to, annex a clause or a codicil, affix a seal or a signature, annex a territory, attach a condition to a promise. A speaker may amplify a discourse by a fuller treatment throughout than was originally planned, or he may append or subjoin certain remarks without change of what has gone before. We cast up or sum up an account, the add up and make out are now more usual expressions.

**Ant.** abstract, deduct, diminish, disavow, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw. **Prep.** to.

— to add in, to include in a sum or aggregate.— to add up, to find the sum of.— add 'a-bil(er), a. That may be added. add 'l-bil(e), i.— add 'a-bil'li-ty, n. Fitness for being added. add 'l-bil'li-ty.

**add', abbr.** Additional.

**d'da', 1 ad'; 2 ad'a, n. [Ar.]** The official skink of Egypt. d'da', 1 ad'do; 2 ad'da, n. A river of Italy flowing through Lake Como; tributary of the Po; length, 150 m. Ad'du-a'i. d'dams, 1 ad'am; 2 ad'ams, Jane (?/1860—). An American settlement worker, sociologist, and author; head resident Hull House, Chicago.

**d'dan, 1 ad'an; 2 ad'an, n. Bib. Eero II, 59.**

**d'dan, 1 ad'an; 2 ad'ar, n. Bib. 1 Chron. viii. 3.**

**d'dax, 1 ad'aks; 2 ad'aks, n. [L.]** A North-African and Arabian oryctine antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*) with shaggy hair on the throat and forehead, long spirally twisted horns, a white spot on the face, and a whitish body.

**d-debt'ed, pa. [Archaic.]** Same as INDEBTED. add-et'ed, j.

**d-dec't-matet, rt. To dlthc. [M.]**

**dd'ed, 1 nd'ed; 2 dd'ed, pa. Additional;**

**Increased.— added degree (Mus), see DEGREE**

**and STAFF.— a. iline, see under LINE.— a. sixth,**

**in music, a sixth added to a subdominant chord.**

**d-deem't, vt. To adjudge; esteem.**

**d-den'dum, 1 a-den'dum; 2 a-den'dum, n. [—a, pl.] [L.]** 1. Something added or to be added; an appendix; addition.

There are few persons who have not a doublet name, thereal and the acquired; the latter a kind of addendum resulting from education. **LEW WALLACE Ben-Hur bk. viii, ch. 6, p. 605. [c. 1887.]**

**2. Mach.** The radial distance between the pitch-circle and the outer ends of the teeth on a geared wheel; also, the part of a tooth outside the pitch-circle.

**Syn.** acquisition, additament, addition, addendum, annex, appendage, appendix, complement, addition, concomitant, extension, improvement. **See APPENDIX; INCREASE.** Ilary bone.

**d-den'tal, 1 a-den'tal; 2 d-den'tal, n. Ich.** The maxill-der, 1 ad'er; 2 ad'er, n. 1. A viper, especially the common European viper (*Vipera berus*). It is about 2 feet long (larger on the Continent), usually of a brownish color variegated with black markings on the back and black spots on the side. It is the only venomous serpent in Great Britain.

**2. One of various other serpents. (1) (a) The cobra. Ps. lviii. 4. (b) An unidentified serpent, the cockatrice. Prov. xxiii, 32. (c) The horned snake. Gen. xli, 17. (2) [U.S.] The puffing adder, spreading adder, milk-adder, etc. See illus. under NOOSE.**

**(3) The puff- or death-adder of Africa. (4) The puff-adder of Australia. 3. A fish, the sea-adder. 4f. A serpent. MILTON P. L. bk. ix, i. 625. [Prop. \*nadder, adder being due to a (nrt.) nadder, < AS. nædr (= Goth. nadsr); cp. D. adder, viper.**

**— ad'der-bolt', n. A dragon-fly. a. fly; — a. dock, n. A plant (Allium rittoriale). a. spike, n. The lesser weaver.— adder's fern, n. See under FERN.— adder's flower, n. The red campion (Lychnis alba).— adder's meat, n. 1. The wake-robin (Arum maculatum). 2. An English chickweed, the greater stitchwort (Stellaria holostea).— adder's mouth, n. 1. The delicate North-American orchid (Achromantes uniflora). 2. The snake's-mouth.— a. split, n. The common brake (Pteris aquilina).— adder's spear, n. See ANNER'S TONGUE, 1.— a. stone, n. A perforated rounded stone found in Great Britain, popularly believed to possess power to cure the bite of the adder. a. bead; adder's gem; Brutical head; Dendrostaton (from the supposition that the Druids were as charmed by serpent stone).— adder's tongue, n. 1. A cosmopolitan fern (Ophioglossum vulgatum, or any other species of the same genus) so named from the form of its spike of fruit. See OPHIOGLOSSUM. adder's spear; 2. The dog's-tooth violet. See ERYTHRONIUM. 3. The rattlesnake-platinum. adder's violet.— adder's wort, n. A low herb (Polygonum bistorta), with irregular snake-like roots. ad'der'wort'; — banded a., a Hungarian (Bungarus fasciatus) of southern Asia. — horned a., a horned viper. See under HORSEN.— plumed a., a spotted adder of the genus Cerastes.— red a. [U.S.], the copperhead.**

**dd'er, 1 ad'er; 2 d'er, n.** A person or thing that adds; especially, an instrument for performing arithmetical addition.

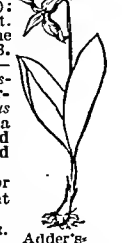
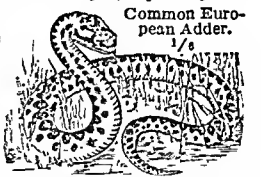
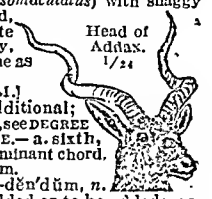
**d'er-ton Moor.** Same as ARVALTON MOOR.

**d'i, 1 ad'i; 2 d'i, n. Bib. Luke III, 28.**

**d'lect, n. An add. ad'dict.**

**d'i-cent, 1 ad'i-cent; 2 d'i-cent, n. [Rare.] Rom. Law.** One who adds or formally transfers something to another.

**d-dict', 1 a-dikt'; 2 a-dict', rt. 1.** Reflexively, to apply or devote (oneself) persistently or continuously; to give (oneself) up to a practise, habit, or indulgence; used more frequently in the past participle; ns, he was addicted to gambling; "addicted to the rites of her pagan ancestors." **BULWER-LYTTON Harold vol. i, ch. I, p. 9. 2.** To cause to incline to the pursuit or practise of something continuously; as,







partition (*ogico*), one that embraces all the component attributes, constituent species, or characteristic marks, respectively, of the term defined or analyzed.—a. knowledge, knowledge that embraces all the properties necessary for a clear and complete conception of an object.—a. stimulus (*Psychophysical*), the stimulus specifically adapted, without mixture with another stimulus, to excite a given sensation.—ad'e-quatef, *tr.* To equalize; he equal to.—ly, *adv.*—ness, *n.*—ad'e-qua'tion, *n.* The making or being adequate; also, resulting equivalency; an equivalent.—ad'e-qua-tive(s), *a.* [*Rare.*] 1. Of or pertaining to adequation. 2. Adequate.

A'd'er, 1 a'dér; 2 a'dér, *n.* *Bth.* 1 *Chron.* viii. 15.

ad'er'mi-a, 1 a'dér-mi-a; 2 a-dér-mi-n, *n.* Congenital disorder or deficiency of the skin. [*< A-, not, + Gr. derma, skin.*]

A-dér'no, 1 a-dér'no; 2 a-dér'no, *n.* A city in Sicily, near Mt. Etna, containing Sicet antiquities.

a-des'my, 1 a-des'mi; 2 a-dés'my, *n.* *Bot.* Congenital separation; disjunction of parts usually entire or more or less united, as when a leaf normally entire becomes lobed or partite. [*< Gr. odesmos, unfettered, < a. priv. + desmos, bond, < deo, bind.*] [*despotic.*]

a-dés-pot'ic, 1 n-des-pot'ik; 2 a-dés-pót'ic, *a.* Not Ad'es'se-na-ri-an, 1 ad-es'i-né'-ri-an; 2 ád-és-e-na'-ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of n sect (16th century) holding that the body of Christ was present in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. See *IMFANATION*. [*< LL. Ad'es-senari, < L. ad'es-she, he present, < ad, to, + esse, be.*]

ad-es'siv(es), 1 ad-es'siv; 2 ád-és'siv, *n.* *Gram.* A case denoting location. [*< L. ad, to, + esse, be.*]

Ad'e-top-neu'si-a, 1 ad'i-top-nú'si-a; 2 ád'e-top-nú'si-a, *n. pl. Echtn.* The *Cryptozonia*.—ad'e-top-neu'sate, *o.*—ad'e-top-neu'stic, *a.* Having branchia or papulae outside the aboral area.

ad'eund., *abbr.* Ad eundem.

ad e-un'dem, 1 ad i-un'dem; 2 ád e-un'dém, [*L.*] To the same (standing); used by a university to signify its admission without examination of a student from another university to the rank or degree there held by him.

à deux mains, 1 a dū mah; 2 á dū mǎh, [*F.*] *Mus.* With two hands; designating a solo for the pianoforte.

ad'e-vism, 1 ad'i-vizm; 2 ád'e-vism, *n.* Hindu atheism; denial of the devas.

Their atheism, such as it was, would more correctly be called *Adevism* or a denial of the old Devas.

MULLER *Hibbert Lectures* lect. vi, p. 303. [*L. o. & co.* 1878.]

ad-fect'ed, 1 ad-fekt'ed; 2 ád-fect'éd, *a.* *Math.* Containing different powers of an unknown quantity; said of quadratic equations containing both the first and second powers of the unknown. [*< L. adfectus, later affectus; see AFFECT, tr.*]

ad-fl'i'-atef, *tr.* To affilate.—ad-fl'i'-a-tionf, *n.*

ad flin., *abbr.* [*L.*] *Ad finem* (at the end, to the end).

ad'fix, *n.* Same as *AFFIX* (1).

ad-flux'ion, 1 ad-flúk'shon; 2 ád-flúk'shon, *n.* Affluxion; especially, a flow of sap or other liquid induced by attraction rather than by propulsion.

ad-glú'ti-nate, *o.* Same as *AGGLUTINATE*.

ad-gus'tal, 1 ad-gus'ted; 2 ád-gús'tal, *n.* *Ich.* The pterygoid bone. [*< L. ad, to, + gustus, taste.*]

ad'há, 1 ad'há; 2 ád'há, *n.* A Nepalese coin. See *COIN*.

ad'há'mant, 1 ad-hé'mant; 2 ád-há'mant, *o.* Taking hold, as by hooks. [*< L. ad, to, + hamus, hook.*]

ad'há'mat'ri, *tr.* To seize or hold with a hook or hooks.

Ad-dhar'ma, 1 a-dúr'ma; 2 a-dár'ma, *n.* [*Sans.*] 1. Unrighteousness; injustice. 2. A personification of Brahma called "the destroyer of all things." See *DHARMA*.

ad-heat', 1 ad'hét; 2 ád'hét, *tr.* To superheat (steam) by injecting more superheated steam, as for wire-drawing.—ad-heat'ing, *n.*

Ad-her'bal, 1 ad-húr'bal; 2 ád-hér'bal, *n.* 1. A Carthaginian commander of the 3d century. 2. A Numidian king of about 117 B. C. A-tar'bas; [*Gr.*]

ad-her'ly, 1 ad-hér; 2 ád-hér, *tr.* [*AD-HEREN'; AD-HER'ING.*] 1. To stick fast or together; especially, to stick to by touch or because of the addition of a different substance; as, glue causes bodies to *adhere*; opposed in this sense to *cohere*. See *COHERE*. 2. Figuratively: (1) To cleave; be attached or devoted, as to a party, promise, opinion, plan, etc.

The principle of free governments *adheres* to the American soil. *WEBSTER Works, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825* vol. i. p. 77. [*L. B. & co.* 1864.]

(2) To belong or be closely related; as, all the rights that *adhere* to man. 3. *Scots Law.* (1) To affirm a previous decision. (2) To restore a conjugal right. 4. *Logic.* To belong as an accident or non-essentially; distinguished from *inhere*. 5. *To consist; hold together, as parts of a whole.* [*< F. adhérer, < L. adhaere, < ad, to, + haere, stick.*] *SYN:* see *CLING*.—*Prep.* *to.*

ad-her'ence, 1 ad-hir'ens; 2 ád-hér'enc, *n.* 1. The act, state, or condition of adhering, as one thing to another, or n person to a party, cause, or purpose; attachment; adhesion.

The loyal *adherence* of those states to the National Government was a profound disappointment to the Confederacy. *BLAINE Twenty Years of Congress* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 308. [*L. B. & co.* 1884.]

2. The effect of those parts of a painting which lack relief. 3. *Scots Law.* A judicial proceeding for the enforcement of the conjugal relation by either party. 4. Anything that adheres. 5. *Math.* The aggregate of such points in a point aggregate as are not limits of endless point-series: opposed to *coherence* (the aggregate of such limits). 6. An instance of adhering. [*< F. adhérent, < LL. adhaerentio, < L. adheren(-t-); see ADHERENT, a.*] ad-her'en-cy. *SYN:* see *ATTACHMENT*.—*Prep.* adherence of one object to another.

ad-her'ent, 1 ad-hir'ent; 2 ád-hér'éat, *a.* 1. Clinging or sticking fast. 2. *Bot.* Adnate; congenitally united. 3. *Logic.* See *ADHERE*, 4. [*< F. adhérent, < L. adheren(-t-), < adhaere; see ADHERE.*]—ad-her'ent-ly, *adv.*

ad-her'ent, *n.* 1. One who is attached to or follows a person, party, or principle; one who is devoted or attached; as, the *adherents* of monarchy; an *adherent* of James II. 2. [*Rare.*] An appendage. ad-her'erf.

*SYN:* ad, alder, ally, hacker, follower, partizan, supporter. One may be *an alder* and *supporter* of a party or church, while *not an adherent* to all its doctrines or claims. An *ally* is more independent still, as he may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. The *alder* who owes aid or support was united only against him. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction; thus we say the *disciples* rather than the *adherents* of Christ. *Partizan* has the

his tastes *addict* him to severe studies. 3. *Rom. Law.* To deliver over formally by judicial sentence; ward; assign (as for use, service, etc.). 4. To make over; surrender. [*L. addictus*, pp. of *addico*, devote, < *ad*, to, + *dico*, affirm.]

Syn.: *addicted*, abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, given over, given up, habituated, inclined, prone, wedded. A man may be *addicted* to labor, *addicted* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given to study* or *to gluttony* (in the bad sense, given over, or given up), is a stronger and more hopeless expression, as is *abandoned*. One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature; as, one is *wedded* to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of the acquired viciousness of one who has given himself up to wickedness. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad, sense; as, *addicted* to study; *addicted* to drink. *Devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection. See *ABANDONED*. —Ant.: *averse*, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed. —*Prep.*: *addicted to*. —*Adjective*. 1. *Ad-dict'ed*, *n.* One who is *addicted* to some habit, — *ad-dict'ed*, *n.*

*ad-dic'tion*, 1. *a-dik'shon*; 2. *a-dik'shon*, *n.* 1. The state of being *addicted*; inclination; bent. "Each man to what sports . . . his *addiction* leads him." *SHAK.* *Othello* act ii. sc. 2. 2. *Rom. Law.* A formal transfer or delivery by judicial sentence. See *ANNET*, v. 3.

*ad-dic'tal*, 1. *ad-dik'tal*, *n.* Diminutive of *ABELINE*.

*ad-dig'tal*, 1. *a-dig'tal*; 2. *a-dig'tal*, *n.* 1. A belonging to a digit; as, an *addigital* remex, a primary spring from the third wing-digit. 2. *n.* An addigital wing-quill. [*< AD + DIGITAL*.]

*ad-dic'tment*, 1. *ad-dik'ment*; 2. *ad-dik'ment*, *n.* Same as *ALEXIN*.

*ad-ding-ma-chine*, *n.* A calculating-machine.

*ad-ding-ton*, 1. *ad-din-ton*; 2. *ad-din-ton*, *n.* 1. Henry (1757-1844), an English statesman; first Viscount Sidmouth. 2. A county in Ontario, Canada; 2,060 sq. m.; county-seat, Napane.

*ad-dis-a-ba-ba*, 1. *ad-dis-a-ba-ba*, *n.* 2. *ad-dis-a-ba-ba*, *n.* A town, capital of Abyssinia. *ad-dis-a-ba-ba*, *n.*

*ad-dison*, 1. *ad-dis-on*; 2. *ad-dis-on*, *n.* 1. Joseph (1767-1844), an English essayist and poet; principal contributor to the *Spectator*. 2. Thomas (1793-1860), an English physician and teacher. 3. A county in Vermont; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Middlebury. 4. A village in Du Page county, Ill.; Lutheran seminary, etc. 5. A village in Steuben county, N. Y. 6. A village in Washington county, Wis. — *Ad-dis-on'ia*, *n.* Of or pertaining to Joseph Addison; especially, like him in style; possessing clear diction, etc.

*ad-di-so-ni'de*, 1. *ad-di-so-ni'de*; 2. *ad-di-so-ni'de*, *n.* *pl. Conch.* A deep-sea family of rhynchoglossate gastropods with a patelliform shell. *ad-di-so-ni'de*, *n.* (i. g.) [*< Addison* + *Verrill*, a naturalist.] — *ad-di-so-ni'de*, *n.* — *ad-di-so-ni'de*, *n.*

*ad-di-son of the North*, Sobriquet of Henry Mackenzie.

*ad-di-son's dis-ease*, *n.* A disease affecting the suprarenal capsules, abdominal sympathetic nerves, and ganglia, characterized by brownish pigmentation of the skin, progressive anemia, and prostration.

*ad-di-ta-ment*, 1. *ad-di-ta-ment*; 2. *ad-di-ta-ment*, *n.* 1. A thing added; addition. 2. *Physiol. Chem.* *Alloxin*. [*< L. addo*, add, + *di-ta-ment*, *n.* — *Syn.*: *see ADDENDUM*, *ANJUNCT*, *ad-di-ta-ment-ry*, *a.*]

*ad-di-tis*, 1. *ad-dis-tis*; 2. *ad-dis-tis*, *n.* 1. The act of adding; as, the addition of numbers to make a sum. 2. Anything added; an annex; accession; as, an *addition* to a house, or to land laid out in lots, as in a village. 3. *Specif.*: (1) *Mus.* A done on the right side of a note lengthening it one-half. (2) *Law.* A title or mark of designation attached to a bill's name to show his business, office, place of residence, etc.; as, John Smith, Esq., Thomas Jones, ship-chandler; William White, of Baltimore. (3) *Her. Augmentation*. 4. *Math.* (1) In arithmetic, the uniting of two or more quantities in one sum or sum total; the first ground rule. (2) In algebra, the combination of quantities according to their algebraic signs, negative quantities being taken in the opposite sense from positive. [*< L. additio* (*n.*), < *addo*; see *ANN*.]

Syn.: *accession*, *accretion*, *appendage*, *appendix*, *enlargement*, *extension*, *increase*, *supplement*. See *ACCESS*, *ANNEXUM*, *ANJUNCT*. Compare *ANN* — *Ant.*: *abstraction*, *curtailment*, *deduction*, *diminution*, *lessening*, *reduction*, *subtraction*, *withdrawal*. — *Prep.*: *addition of* revenue to the national treasury.

*algebraic addition*, *n.* Addition taking account of algebraic signs, the difference between sums of the positive and of the negative quantities being sought. — *compound a.*, the reduction and summing of numbers of different denominations — *geometrical or vectorial a.*, the constructive junction of lines, or of directed quantities that can be represented by lines, by placing them end to end, leaving the original direction of each unchanged. Their sum is the line from the beginning of the first to the end of the last. In the diagram, the sum of AB, BC, CD, and DE is AE. — *In a.*, to, besides; over and above.

*In addition to* his other qualifications, he was the singer-master. *Invisio Sketch-Book* p. 429. [v. 2, c. 1882.]

— *simple a.*, the summing up of simple numbers.

*ad-di-tion-al*, 1. *ad-dis-on'al*; 2. *ad-dis-on'al*, *n.* 1. A furnished, coming, or being in addition; supplementary. *ad-di-tion-ary*, *n.* 2. *n.* An addition; that which is added; as, in some colleges extra studies are called *additionals*. Syn.: *see ACCESSORY*. — *ad-di-tion-al-ly*, *adv.*

*ad-di-tious*, 1. *ad-dis-tis*; 2. *ad-dis-tis*, *n.* 1. Added; additive — *addition-force* (*Astron.*), a force increasing gravitation, as of a satellite in primary.

*ad-di-tive*, 1. *ad-dis-tiv*; 2. *ad-dis-tiv*, *a.* That is to be added; *ad-di-tiv*, *n.* serving or tending to increase, as opposed to *subtractive*. *ad-di-to-ry*. Syn.: *see ACCESSORY*. — *ad-di-tiv(-ly)*, *adv.*

*ad-di-tor*, 1. *ad-dis-tor*; 2. *ad-dis-tor*, *n.* An apparatus for adding angles in connection with describing algebraic curves.

*ad-di't*, 1. *ad-dis-t*, *n.* [*< AD + DICT*, *n.*]. 1. To spoil, as eggs; also, to make inefficient or worthless; confuse; muddle; as, to *add* one's brain. 2. [*Local, Scot.*] To apply liquid manure to. 3. To become added or worthless.

— *Added Parliament*, the English Parliament that sat

from April 5, 1614, to June 7, 1614; dissolved by James I. before any legislation had been effected.

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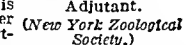
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*ad-di't*, 1. *ad-dis-t*, *n.* [*< AD + DICT*, *n.*]. 1. To spoil,











ad-o'ral, 1 ad-o'ral; 2 ad-o'ral, a. Pertaining to or situated near the mouth. Compare ABORAL. [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]—ad-o'ral-ly, adv.  
A-do'ram, 1 a-do'ram; 2 a-do'ram, n. *Bib.* 1 Kings xli, 18. A-do'ran, 1 a-do'ran; 2 a-do'ran, n. *Bib.* 1 Kings xli, 18. *Hist.* Those adherents of the Socinian belief who held the adoring of Christ permissible. [*< AD-; see ANORE.*]  
ad-o'ra-tion, 1 ad-o'ra-tion; 2 ad-o'ra-tion, n. 1.



Adoration of the Magi.

Relief on the pulpit at the baptistry, Pisa, by Nicola Pisano.

The act of adoring as pertaining to the Deity; worship of God or special reverence given to some inferior person or object related to God; ns, the adoration of the cross, host, Virgin Mary, or saints; not now used of inferior persons.

Wonder . . . enters largely into the adoration and worship which we pay to God. *McCash Psychology* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 119, in 1887. 2. An emotion composed of profound admiration, affection, and the feeling of devotion, leading to acts of homage. 3. Formerly, a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two-thirds of the cardinals present; now, the homage given by the cardinals after his election. 4. *Art & Archeol.* A representation of homage to or worship of a person or object, especially of a divine person, as the Infant Savior, a-dorement;—adoration of the cross (*R. C. Ch.*), a service held on Good Friday, when the cross is adored by both clergy and congregation. *SYN:* see PRAYER; REVERENCE. Compare synonyms for worship, c. a-do'ra-to'ry, 1 a-do'ra-to'ry; 2 a-do'ra-to'ry, n. [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]—a-do'ra-to'ry, 1 a-do'ra-to'ry; 2 a-do'ra-to'ry, n. [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]—a-do'ra-to'ry, 1 a-do'ra-to'ry; 2 a-do'ra-to'ry, n. [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]—a-do'ra-to'ry, 1 a-do'ra-to'ry; 2 a-do'ra-to'ry, n. [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]

ad-or-bi-tal, 1 ad-or-bi-tal; 2 ad-or-bi-tal, n. *Ich.* The pre-or-bi-tal, 1 a-do'r; 2 a-do'r, n. [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]  
I. 1. To render divine honors to; exhibit or express homage, veneration, or reverence to; worship; as, to adore the Holy Trinity. 2. To feel or exhibit profound regard or affection for; love or honor with intense devotion; as, the child adores the mother.

And Enid loved the Queen, and with true heart Adored her. *TENNISON Enid* st. 1.

II. 1. To offer worship; as, it is man's nature to adore. *Ab. why Should we . . . adore Only among the crowd?* *BRYANT Forest Hymn* st. 1.

[*< F. odor, < L. odor, address, < ad, to, + oro, speak, < or (or), mouth.* *SYN:* see ABOVE; PRAYSE; WORSHIP.—*PREP.* God should be adored with true devotion by all intelligent beings; for his justice, holiness, and love. a-do'r'er, n. One who adores; especially a lover.—a-do'r-ing, a. & n.—a-do'r-ing-ly, adv.

a-do'r-er, n. To adorn. *ADORN*, 1 a-do'r; 2 a-do'r, n. 1. To furnish or deck with ornaments; hence, to make beautiful or attractive; decorate; as, to adorn a bride. 2. To be an ornament to; add beauty, luster, or honor to; ornament; as, noble women adorn their age and land. a-do'r-na'te, n.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace, His looks adorn'd the venerable place. *CONGREVE Deserted Village* l. 178.

[*< F. adorne, < L. adorno, < ad, to, + orno, deck.* *SYN:* beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament. To embellish is to brighten and enliven by adding something that is not necessarily or very closely connected with that to which it is added; to illustrate is to add something so far like in kind as to cast a sidelight upon the principal matter. An author embellishes his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist illustrates it with beautiful engravings, the binder gilds and decorates the volume. *Garnish* is of a lower plane; as, the feast was garnished with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel; as, a mother bedecks her daughter with silk and jewels. To adorn and to ornament imply dignity to add that which makes anything beautiful and attractive, but ornament is more exclusively on the material plane. To ornament is to add what really confers beauty; as, the gateway was ornamented with delicate carving. Adorn is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material, and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations, but seems in perfect harmony and unity with that to which it adds grace. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not adorn."—*ANTI:* deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil.—*PREP:* with.—a-do'r-na'te, [*< AD-; see ORAL.*]—a-do'r-na'te, n. 1. An ornament. 2. An ornament. 3. An ornament. 4. An ornament. 5. An ornament. 6. An ornament. 7. An ornament. 8. An ornament. 9. An ornament. 10. An ornament. 11. An ornament. 12. An ornament. 13. An ornament. 14. An ornament. 15. An ornament. 16. An ornament. 17. An ornament. 18. An ornament. 19. An ornament. 20. An ornament. 21. An ornament. 22. An ornament. 23. An ornament. 24. An ornament. 25. An ornament. 26. An ornament. 27. An ornament. 28. An ornament. 29. An ornament. 30. An ornament. 31. An ornament. 32. An ornament. 33. An ornament. 34. An ornament. 35. An ornament. 36. 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ad've-bent, 1 ad'vi-bent; 2 ad've-bent, a. Bearing (to-ward); afferent.  
ad-rene, 1 ad-vin; 2 ad-vēn, r. [AN-VENEN]. To be added incidentally. [Rare]. I. To come to; reach. II. To be added incidentally. [L. advenio, < ad, to, + venio, come.]

ad-re-nen-t, a. Additional; adventitious.  
ad'vent, 1 ad'vent; 2 ad'vent, n. 1. The coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage; as, the advent of summer; the advent of parliamentary reform.  
Before the advent of the American medium of exchange between the Indian and the white man was pelts. U. S. GRANT Personal Memoirs vol. 1, ch. 15, n. 204. [c. 1. v. 1885.]

2. [A.] Specif.: (1) The coming of Jesus Christ as Savior; the Incarnation.  
Before the time of the Advent, Rome had demonstrated the powerlessness of human law to save mankind. D. S. GARRETT *Four Gospels*, nt. i, ch. 1, p. 54. [v. & w. 1891.]

(2) *Ecl.* The first season of the ecclesiastical year, including the four Sundays immediately preceding Christmas; instituted as a preparation for the Feast of the Nativity. 3. Grandiloquently, any arrival; as, the stranger's advent; a misuse. [L. adventus, < adventus; see AVENI.]—Advent Sunday, see SUNDAY—Life and A. Unhail, a sect of Adventists, founded in 1882, maintaining that the wicked are never resurrected.—Second A., the expected second coming of Christ to judge the world.  
ad-ven'tial, 1 ad-ven'shal; 2 ad-ven'shal, a. Same as adventitious. ad-ven'tif-ness, ad-ven'tif-ness.

ad-ven'tism, 1 ad-ven'tism; 2 ad-ven'tism, n. The teachings of William Miller in 1831, and later of his followers, that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world were at hand.

ad-ven'tist, 1 ad-ven'tist; 2 ad-ven'tist, n. *Ch. Hist.* One who makes the second personal coming of Christ a special feature in his doctrine; especially, one who believes in the annihilation of the wicked and the sleep of the dead before the resurrection. See also Ad-ven'tist.

—Adventism, a doctrine, a member of the Churches of God in Christ Jesus; a popular name. See under church. —Evangelical Adventists, n. religious sect whose members hold that the dead remain conscious, the good enter into eternal life, and the wicked are condemned to torment everlasting.—Seventh-day A. An adherent of the first movement of the Adventists in 1841–1844. 2. One who belongs to an Adventist organization formed in New England in 1848 that observes the seventh day of the week as its Sabbath.

ad-ven'tist-a, 1 ad-ven'tist-a; 2 ad-ven'tist-a, n. *Anet.* The outer coat of an organ made of adventitious tissue.  
ad-ven'tif-ness, 1 ad-ven'tif-ness; 2 ad-ven'tif-ness, n. Appearance or presence by or as by accident or afterthought, as opposed to invention or convention; as, these forms are the result of adventitiousness.

ad-ven'tif-ness, 1 ad-ven'tif-ness; 2 ad-ven'tif-ness, a. 1. Not existing inherently, but coming from without; extrinsic; foreign; supervenient; hence, accidentally acquired or added; incidental; casual; fortuitous; as, adventitious aids; adventitious importance.

The times when these adventitious props which keep an society are removed, have generally been times of excessive criminality. McCosm *Divine Government* bk. ii, ch. 3, n. 244. [c. & nros. 1855.]

2. Low. Falling to one from a stranger; said of goods or property; opposed to profectitious. 3. *Polthol.* Acquired, not inherited; as, adventitious diseases. 4. *Bot.* Formed without order or in unusual places; as, adventitious buds. 5. *Biol.* Occurring as a straggler or away from the ordinary place; adventive. [L. adventus, foreign, < adventus; see AVENI.]—ad-ven'tif-ness, ad-ven'tif-ness; ad-ven'tif-ness, ad-ven'tif-ness, ad-ven'tif-ness, ad-ven'tif-ness.

ad-ven'tif-ness, 1 ad-ven'tif-ness; 2 ad-ven'tif-ness, n. 1. *Biol.* Adventive; only partially naturalized; adventitious; as, an adventive plant. 2. Accidental. III. n. Animigrant; a sojourner.

ad-ven'tif-ness, n. An adventure; enterprise.

ad-ven'tif-ness, 1 ad-ven'tif-ness; 2 ad-ven'tif-ness, a. Relating to Advent.

ad-ven'tif-ness, 1 ad-ven'tif-ness; 2 ad-ven'tif-ness, a. Relating to Advent.  
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As many titles to land in Virginia are traced back to their privileges, the title of *adventurer* is still in common use.

The *Adventurers* which raised the stocks to begin and supply this Plantation were about 70. JOHN SMITH *Virginia, New Plymouth* vol. ii, bk. vi, p. 251. [v. r. 1819.]

4. A soldier of fortune. [C. F. *adventurarius*, gamester, < *adventurarius*; see ADVENTURE, n.]

—gentleman adventurer, one of good birth engaged in hazardous enterprise abroad, as Raleigh and other Elizabethan explorers; a merchant, a member of one of various companies that carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and elsewhere; characterized in England after the 14th century. Sir Francis Drake at one time led 2,000 such adventurers.

ad-ven'tur-ess, 1 ad-ven'tur-ess; 2 ad-ven'tur-ess, n. A female adventurer, especially in a bad sense; hence, a woman of ill repute; a prostitute; in a euphemism.

ad-ven'tur-ous, 1 ad-ven'tur-ous; 2 ad-ven'tur-ous, n. Disposed to seek adventures or take risks; enterprising; venturesome. 2. Attended with uncertainty, risk, or peril; hazardous.

Admission for Livingston. . . led Stanley on his adventurous quest. MARQUIS OF LORAIN *N. Am. Rev.* Dec., 1890, n. 708.

3. Exhibiting or evincing a liking for adventures.

And the light of his adventurous eyes  
Flashing with boldest enterprise.

4. Accidental; fortuitous. CHAUVENET. [C. F. *adventurarius*, < *adventurarius*; see ADVENTURE, n.]

Syn.: see ADVENTURUS; ADVENT; ENTERPRISING.

—ad-ven'tur-ous-ly, adv.—ad-ven'tur-ous-ness, n.

ad-verb, 1 ad-verb; 2 ad-verb, n. *Gram.* That part of speech used to modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Adverbs denote the way or manner in which an action takes place, or the relations of place, time, manner, quality, and number, or a qualifying of an attribute. Some adverbs are merely particles and indeclinable, as *now*, *here*, *so*; while others are not merely particles, but are capable of inflection to indicate degrees of comparison, as *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*, *brightly*, *more brightly*, *most brightly*. See ADJECTIVE. The want of adverbs in the *liad* is very characteristic.

COLEMAN *Table Talk* July 9, 1832.

[C. F. *adverbium*, < *ad*, to, + *verbum*, verb.]

—ad-verb, an adverb without adverbial termination.

—ad-verb, an adverb derived from a case of a noun that was formerly declined.—relative a., an adverb derived from a relative pronoun and relating to an antecedent, as *when*, *where*, *whence*, etc.; usually introducing adverbial clauses. ad-verb-ism, n. Inclination to the inordinate employment of adverbs.

ad-verb, adv. Adverbial; adverbially.

ad-verb-ial, 1 ad-verb-ial; 2 ad-verb-ial, a. Of, pertaining to, containing, or tending to use adverbs.

—ad-verb-ial, a dependent proposition in a complex sentence, having the office of an adverb; as, he visited London *when he came from Paris*.—a. or adverb phrase, a phrase having the force of an adverb, as "in very truth."

ad-verb-ial-ly, n. The quality that marks or belongs to an adverb.—ad-verb-ial-ly, adv. To convert into or use as an adverb.—ad-verb-ial-ly, adv. In the manner or with the force of an adverb.—ad-verb-ial-ly, adv. An extended adverbial phrase.

I would propose that for such extended phraseological adverbs we adopt the title of *adverbiation*.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 1451, p. 417. [c. l. r. 1873.]

ad-verb-ial, a. Adverse; hostile.

ad-verb-ial, 1 ad-verb-ial; 2 ad-verb-ial, n. pl. [L.] A collection of notes, remarks, etc. 2. A commonplace-book. 3. Marginal notes; commentaries.

ad-verb-ial, 1 ad-verb-ial; 2 ad-verb-ial, a. [Rare]. 1. Opposed. 2. Late. Having an opposing party; as, an adversary suit is distinguished from an *ex parte* suit, or a suit *in re*. ad-verb-ial-out, ad-verb-ial-out, n. To oppose.

ad-verb-ial, 1 ad-verb-ial; 2 ad-verb-ial, n. One who is actively hostile or unfriendly; one who feels or shows antagonism; an enemy; a foe. 2. Satan; especially known as the *Adversary*. 1 Pet. v. 8. 3. Any opponent or antagonist, as in a suit or combat. [C. F. *adversaire*, < *L. adversarius*, < *adversus*; see AVENI, n.]

Syn.: see ANTAGONIST.—*Prep.*: adversaries of Judah (*Ezra* iv, 1); to Israel (*1 Kings* ii, 25); "adversary with his pen," J. TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii, 276. [M.]

ad-verb-ial, 1 ad-verb-ial; 2 ad-verb-ial, n. ad-verb-ial, a. Expressing opposition, contrariety, or antithesis; said, in grammar, of words or propositions; as, an *adversative* conjunction.

An *adversative* coordinate sentence is one in which the clauses that stand in opposition to each other, are united and form one thought. KUNCE *Gram. tr.* by Edwards, etc. 332. [a. 1853.]

[C. F. *adversarius*, < *adversus*; see AVENI, n.]

ad-verb-ial, a. A word or proposition expressing adversative relation, as *but*, *nevertheless*.

ad-verb-ial-ly, adv. So as to express opposition.

ad-verse, 1 ad-verse; 2 ad-verse (n. o.). 1. Turned or acting against, in opposition to, or in a manner to harass or hinder; opposing or opposed; antagonistic; as, *adverse* winds.

Without some difference to *adverse* convictions, no confederation of the insurgent colonies was attainable. GREENEY *American Conflict* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 209. [c. d. c. 1864.]

2. Opposing or detrimental to one's interests; inimical; hurtful; afflictive; calamitous; as, *adverse* fortune or fate. 3. *Law*. (1) Involving refusal, denial, or opposition; as, an *adverse* ruling. (2) Resisting a claim; opposing a judicial proceeding. 4. [Rare.] *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or main axis; said of a leaf, parts of the flower, etc. 5. [Archaic.] Placed or existing in contrast; opposite. [C. F. *adversus*, pp. of *adverso*; see AVENI.] Syn.: see BELLIGERENT; INIMICAL.—*Prep.*: to.

ad-verse, 1 ad-verse; 2 ad-verse, n. Such possession of land by one as precludes another, then the holder of a good title, from making a conveyance thereof that vests his title in a third person. 2. Such possession of land, and of such duration, as, under the statute of limitations, operates to vest an indefeasible title in the possessor.—ad-verse-ly, adv.

ad-verse-ness, n.

ad-verse-ly, 1 ad-verse-ly; 2 ad-verse-ly, n. [Rare]. 1. *Gram.* A turning toward; attention.

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ad-verse-ly, 1 ad-verse-ly; 2 ad-verse-ly, n. [Rare]. 1. *Gram.* A turning toward; attention.

2. An adverse or enluminous circumstance or occurrence; a trial or misfortune; often in the plural; as, the *adversities* of the poor. 3. [Contrastive; opposition. < F. *adversité*, < *L. adversitas* (n. o.), < *adversus*; see AVENI, n.]

Syn.: bereavement, calamity, disappointment, disaster, distress, failure, hardship, ill fortune, ill luck, misery, misfortune, ruin, sorrow, trouble. Any considerable disappointment, failure, misfortune, or reverse, as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, constitutes *adversity*. For the loss of friends by death we commonly use *bereavement*. *Calamity* and *disaster* are used of sudden and severe misfortunes, often overwhelming; *ill fortune* and *ill luck* of lighter troubles and failures. We speak of the misery of the poor, the hardships of the soldier. Compare synonyms for AFFLICTION.—*Art.*: blessing, boon, gratification, happiness, pleasure, prosperity, success.

ad-verse-ly, n. Joseph Hume; nickname given him by Cobbett in consequence of his frequent prophecies of the fall of Great Britain.

ad-vert, 1 ad-vert; 2 ad-vert, v. I. i. To call attention; refer incidentally; as, to *advert* to a statement.

I do not vouch for the fact, but merely add it to the sake of being precise. IRVING *Sketch-Book* n. 416. [c. v. r. 1861.]

II. f. To turn the mind to; heed; warn. [C. F. *advert*, < *L. advertō*, turn to, < *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]

Syn.: see ALIENE.—*Prep.*: to.

ad-vert-ence, 1 ad-vert-ence; 2 ad-vert-ence, n. The act of turning or giving one's attention to anything; notice; observation; attentiveness; advertency. [C. F. *advertentia*, < *L. advertentia*; see AVENI.]

ad-vert-ence, 1 ad-vert-ence; 2 ad-vert-ence, n. The state, habit, or quality of being advertent; attentiveness; heedfulness.

ad-vert-ent, 1 ad-vert-ent; 2 ad-vert-ent, a. Giving attention; heedful.—ad-vert-ent-ly, adv.

ad-vert-ise, 1 ad-vert-ise; 2 ad-vert-ise, v. [Rare]. 1. To make known by a public notice, especially by print; publish abroad; commend to the public; as, to *advertise* an actor. 2. To inform or notify; give notice to; advise.

By my acute I was advertised  
That she [Queen Margaret] was coming.

SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry VI*, act ii, sc. 1.

3. To consider; advert to; turn the mind to.

II. f. To give public notice or information, as of some thing desired, an entertainment, a place of business, etc.; publish; as, to *advertise* for a servant; to *advertise* extensively. [C. F. *advertissant*, pp. of *advertis*; see AVENI.]

Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; APPOINT; INFORM; PUBLISH.—*Prep.*: in the papers; through the press; on bulletin-boards; by handbills; advertise a person of n. concerning a matter.

—ad-vert-ise-ly, n. One advertised for, or intended to be reached by advertising.—ad-vert-ise-er, n. One who advertises, especially in a newspaper.

ad-vert-ise-ment, 1 ad-vert-ise-ment; 2 ad-vert-ise-ment, n. 1. A public notice, statement, or announcement, usually printed (as in a newspaper, circular, card, poster, or handbill) giving information, stating a want, fact, intention, company, event, etc.; specif., a paid announcement in magazine, newspaper or other public print; as, ten columns of *advertisements*.

2. A giving notice; information; notification.

Every man's notice is a sufficient advertisement to him of the character of his fellows.

EMERSON *Essays* second series, n. 174. [tr. m. & co. 1890.]

3. Attention. 4. A warning; instruction; order.—*Advertisements of Elizabeth* (*Ch. Hist.*), decrees directing the order of the "administration of Common Prayer and using of Holy Sacraments": officially published by Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1556.—ad-vert-ise-ment, n.

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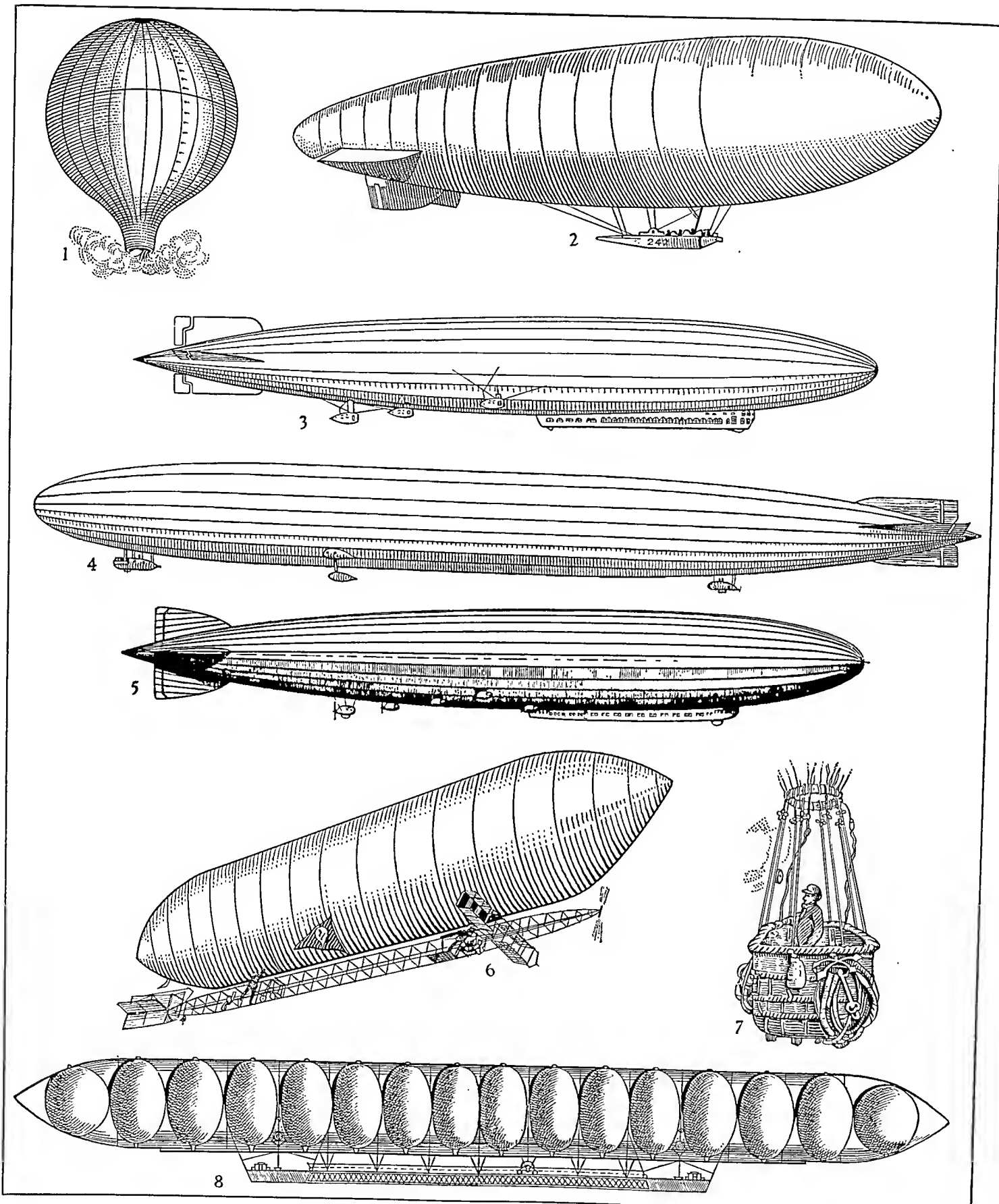
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aer-gul-so"nance, *an-gul'y-o'-cal*, etc. Same as *EQUISONANCE*,  
 etc. [*Mafrno*.] [*L. aëreus, < aëus, level*;  
*n'*-er-o'-re-al, 1 *k-w'ul'-r'al*; 2 *ä-k'w'ul'-re-al*, *n.* Oceanic;  
*n'*-er-i, 1 *l'er-o*, *ö'-er-i*; 2 *ä'-er-i*, 2 *ä'-er-i*, *ä'-er-i*,  
*n'*-er-i, 1 *l'er-o*, *ö'-er-i*; 2 *ä'-er-i*, 2 *ä'-er-i*, *ä'-er-i*,  
*n'*-er-i, 1 *l'er-o*, *ö'-er-i*; 2 *ä'-er-i*, 2 *ä'-er-i*, *ä'-er-i*,  
*n'*-er-i, 1 *l'er-o*, *ö'-er-i*; 2 *ä'-er-i*, 2 *ä'-er-i*, *ä'-er-i*,  
 Words beginning with the prefixes will be found in  
 alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
*a'*-er-a, 1. Same as *ENA*.  
*A. E. K. A.*, *abbr.* Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.  
*a'*-er-age, 1 *l'er-ä*; 2 *k'-er-ä*, *n.* Ventilating or airing.  
*a'*-er-a-tri-um, 1 *l'er-i-um*; 2 *k'-er-i-um*, *n.* [*Ri-a*, *p'i*, *Rom*,  
*Antiq.* A public treasury. [*L. aërius, < as (er), ore*,  
*money*.] —*a'*-er-a-tri-an. 1. *a.* Fiscal; pertaining to this  
 Roman treasury. II. *n.* A Roman citizen of the lowest  
 rank, who had no right to vote, and paid only a poll-tax.  
*a'*-er-ate, 1 *l'er-ät*; 2 *ä'-er-ät*, *vt.* [*Ä-TÄN*; *Ä-TÄNG*.]  
 1. To expose to the action of the air; supply or charge  
 with air. 2. To charge with carbon dioxide or other  
 gas, as soda-water, certain artificial mineral waters, etc.  
 3. Figuratively, to make ethereal or delicate; elevate;  
 spiritualize.  
 Of the *Ä* English poetry, it might be said that it is under-  
 standingly *aerated* by the imagination. *Lowell*. *Among my*  
*Books*, *Dryden* in first series, *n.* 21. [*o*. < *so*, 1871.]  
 4. To change (the blood or other circulating fluid) by  
 the chemical agency of air; arterialize; oxygenate. [*L.*  
*aër, ar*; see *AIR*, *n.*] —*a'*-er-ated bread, bread made from  
 dough that has been raised by the mechanical introduction  
 of carbon dioxide. — *a.* waters, effervescent waters naturally  
 or artificially charged with carbon dioxide.  
*a'*-er-a'tion, 1 *l'er-ä'shän*; 2 *ä'-er-ä'shön*, *n.* 1. The  
 process or act of aerating, or the state of being aerated;  
 as, the *aeration* of venous blood; the *aeration* of dough.  
 2. *Brewing*. Absorption of air (oxygen) by yeast and  
 wort through vigorous agitation.  
*a'*-er-a'tor, 1 *l'er-ä'tör*; 2 *ä'-er-ä'tör*, *n.* 1. An apparatus  
 for charging water with gas under pressure, especially  
 with carbon dioxide. 2. A device for supplying a stream  
 of air or gas, as for fumigating, destroying fungi, etc.  
*a'*-er-a'ti-o'-te-rm-i'e'ter, 1 *l'er-ä's-t'rom-i'e'ter*; 2 *ä'-er-ä'ti-*  
*o'-t'rom-i'e'ter*, *n.* Same as *ELATEROMETER*.  
*a'*-er-en'-chy-ma, 1 *l'er-én'-chä-mä*; 2 *ä'-er-én'-chä-mä*,  
*n.* Bot. A form of plant-tissue, homologous with cork,  
 found in stems of certain marsh and aquatic plants, and  
 consisting of thin-walled, unsuberified cells which form  
 large communicating intercellular spaces. [*L. Gr. aër*,  
*air*, < *en*, in, < *ché*, pour].  
*a'*-er-en'te'-tä'stä, *n.* Aerial. Intestinal inflation caused  
 by gas. — *a'*-er-ous, *a.* Aerial. *a'*-er-ous, *a'*-er-hem'-  
*no'-tiä*, *n.* *Afied*. Death caused by the presence of air  
 in the veins.  
*a'*-er-ri-al, 1 *l'er-ri-al*; 2 *ä'-er-ri-al*, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to,  
 or like the air; atmospheric; as, *aerial* clouds.  
 The sounds, as they receded, became more soft and *aerial*.  
*Invisio SkeletsBook*, *Christmas Eve*, *n.* 254. [*l.* *o*. *p.* 1851.]  
 2. Existing or performed in the air; occurring in the  
 region above the earth; as, *aerial* navigation.  
 The light aerial gallery, golden-railed.  
 TENNYSON *Palace of Art*, st. 12.  
 3. As unsubstantial as air; airy; invisible; spiritual.  
 Aerial beings, from the world wearsh.  
 BRYANT *Our Fellow Workshippers*, st. 6.  
 4. Meteor. Pertaining to the study of the free atmos-  
 phere; aerological; as, *aerial* observations. 5. Bot.  
 Developed in the open air, as the roots of the hanna  
 and the roots of ivy, growing in the air, and uncon-  
 nected with the soil. *AERIAL*. *See* *SANTAN* and  
*MANOROVA*. [*L. aërius*, *ad*; see *AIR*, *n.*] —*a'*-er-  
*ant*. *Syn.* *See* *CELESTIAL*. —*a'*-er-al blue (*Cerama*),  
 majolica having a grayish ground ornamented with designs  
 in blue. — *a.* car. 1. The basket or cage depending from a  
 balloon, for carrying passengers, etc. 2. A wheeled car  
 traveling on wires or on rails, sometimes having a part of  
 its weight relieved by a balloon. — *a.* ladder, an extension  
 ladder commonly mounted, as on a truck, and operated by  
 levers, used for climbing life or property. — *a.* navigation,  
 same as *AERONAUTICS*. — *a.* no (*Äst*). [*See* under  
*no*, *n.*] — *a.* sickness, nausea caused by rapid ascensions  
 or flights, as in air-planes. — *a.* telegraphy, same as *WIRE-*  
*LESS TELEGRAPHY*. — *a.* tints (*Patni*). tints, colors, or mod-  
 ifications of colors used to mark distance or atmosphere.  
 — *a'*-er-ri-al'-ly, *n.* Tenuity, or want of substance.  
 airiness. *a'*-er-ri-al-ness, — *a'*-er-ri-al'-ly, *adv.* [*Ä-TÄN*].  
*a'*-er-ri-al, *n.* Same as *ANTENNA*. 3. [*L. aëri- & -tal*] aerial  
 The aerial has a certain capacity with respect to the earth which  
 is best expressed in microfarads. *U. S. Patenting Principles*  
*of Electric Wave Telegraphy*, *n.* 632. [*L. & c.* *US*.]  
*a'*-er-ri-an, 1 *l'er-ri-an*; 2 *ä'-er-ri-an*, *n.* *Ch. Hist.*  
 A member of a reforming sect of Asia Minor (4th cen-  
 tury), named from Aerius, who maintained the parity  
 of the ministry, rejected fasts, prayers for the dead, etc.  
*a'*-er-ic, 1 *l'er-ic*; 2 *ä'-er-ic*, *a.* [*Rare*.] Same as *AERIAL*.  
*a'*-er-i'-des, 1 *l'er-i-diz*; 2 *ä'-er-i-dēs*, *n.* Bot. A small genus  
 of tropical Asiatic evergreen epiphyllal orchids, with 2  
 ranked, elegantly curving, leathery leaves, and long a-  
 romes of sky-dyed or delicately colored flowers. They  
 are of easy culture, and very common in greenhouses. [*L.*  
*aër*; see *AIR*, *n.*] [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*].  
*a'*-er-i, 1 *l'er-i*; 2 *ä'-er-i* (*XIII*), *vt.* [*Rare*.] To build a nest,  
 especially of the eagle, perched upon a crag or eminence;  
 sometimes, by extension, the nest of other birds; also,  
 figuratively, any human habitation or place situated  
 on a crag or height. 2. The brood in the nest, or the  
 young of a bird of prey. [*L. aër*, nest of a bird of  
 prey, < *LL. aëria*, < *L. aëra*, open space] *a'*-er-yt.  
*a'*-er-ous, *a.* Containing or conveying air; as, *aerifrons*  
 vessels, plants, and animals. [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*].  
*a'*-er-i-för-m, 1 *l'er-i-för-m*; 2 *ä'-er-i-för-m*, *n.* Having  
 the qualities of air; gaseous. 2. Airy; unsubstantial;  
 intangible. [*L. aëri- & -förm*].  
*a'*-er-i-fy, 1 *l'er-i-föi*; 2 *ä'-er-i-fy*, *vt.* [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*].  
 1. To aerate. 2. To change into a gaseous form. [*L.*  
*aëri- & -fy*]. — *a'*-er-i-fä'-tion, *n.* 1. The act or process  
 of converting into air, gas, or vapor; the process of becoming  
 air, gas, or vapor. 2. Aeration. *a'*-er-i-fä'-tion, [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*].  
*n.* 1. *Ä-TÄN*. 2. *Ä-TÄN*. 3. *Ä-TÄN*. 4. *Ä-TÄN*. 5. *Ä-TÄN*.  
*a'*-er-i, *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with aeronautics or  
 aeroplanes; as, an *aerial* club. *Ä-TÄN*. [*Ä-TÄN*]. [*Ä-TÄN*].  
 III. *Ä-TÄN*. Aeronautics.  
*a'*-er-o-bäte, 1 *l'er-o-bät*; 2 *k'-er-o-bät*, *vt.* To tread airily,  
 or *a'*-er-bä'tes, *n.* The performance of aerial acrobatic feats.  
*a'*-er-o-bi-a, 1 *l'er-o-bi-a*; 2 *ä'-er-o-bi-a*, *n.* *pl. Biol.*  
 Bacteria that require free oxygen for the maintenance  
 of their vitality. — *a'*-er-i-fä'-tiä, *n.* *pl.* Bacteria, the  
 ordinarily anaerobic, have acquired the ability to thrive



### AERONAUTICS.

1. Montgolfier balloon (1783). 2. Goodyear military non-rigid airship (1922). 3. Schuette-Lanz rigid passenger airship (1923). 4. Zeppelin rigid military airship (L-59); record flight of 4,500 miles in 97 hours (1917). 5. Fast passenger Zeppelin, accommodates 80 passengers, besides the crew. 6. Baldwin dirigible balloon (1908), United States Army type (Copyright by "The Pictorial News," N. Y.). 7. Balloon-basket, or car. 8. Zeppelin airship, showing separate gas-bags in compartments.

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æ'scl-or'ce-l'n, *n.* *Chem.* See ESCIORCEIN.

and *Agnosticism* vol. II, lect. 11, p. 25. [MACM. 1899.]

(2) Any bodily state; as, *affections* of hunger, thirst, or heat. (3) *Med.* A morbid condition of any part; disease; as, an *affection* of the lungs. 3. A result of being affected or acted on. (1) Any temporary or non-essential state or condition; mode of being; accidental property; as, motion and figure, time and place, are *affections* of matter. (2) Any attribute or quality; as, "holiness and catholicism are *affections* of this Church." **PEARSON Creed.** 4. *Metaph.* A quality of bodies by which they immediately affect the senses; as, heat and color are *affections* of matter.

I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical *affections* of matter. D. STEWART.

5. *Law.* The act of assuring the performance of an obligation, the payment of money or the like by mortgaging, pledging, or transferring the title of an article of value. 6. *Math.* Size with relation to 90° in trigonometry; as, angles all larger or all smaller than 90° are of the same *affection*. [F. < L. *affection* (n), < *afficio*, influence; see *AFFECT*, v.] **Syn:** see *INFLUENCE*; *INFLUENCE*; *affection* (n), a. 1. Of or pertaining to affections. 2. *Affectionate*—*affection* (n)-ly, *adv.*

*affectionate*, v. To have affection for.  
*affectionate*, a. 1. *affectionate*; 2. *affectionate*; a. 1. Having the disposition or mood to love or regard kindly; loving; fond; as, an *affectionate* sister. 2. Expressing love or warm regard; as, an *affectionate* letter; "an exceedingly *affectionate* way of preaching." **EDWARDS Works** vol. iii, p. 335.

Up rose matrons and maidens,  
 Hailing his slow approach with words of affectionate welcome.  
 LONGFELLOW *Excelsior* pt. i, l. 1, st. 1.

3†. (1) Beloved. (2) Affected; biased. (3) Passionate; obstinate. (4) Earnest; eager. (5) Favorably inclined. *affectionist*.

**Syn:** see *AMOROUS*; *FOND*; *FRIENDLY*.  
*affectionate*, *adv.* 1. With affection; in an affectionate or tender manner. 2†. In a biased or partisan manner. 3†. Eagerly.—*affectionateness*, n.

*affectioned*, 1. *affectioned*; 2. *affectioned*; a. 1. [Arch.] Disposed or affected; as, kindly *affectioned*. 2†. Affected; concealed. 3†. Willful; obstinate.

*affectionive*, 1. *affectionive*; 2. *affectionive*; a. 1. Pertaining to affection; 2. To or characterized by affection; emotional; applied, in philosophy, to mental phenomena considered in their subjective aspect, or as forms of feeling. 2. Having the power to affect or move; effective. 3†. Put on for effect; affected. [*F. affectif*, < L. *affectus*, < L. *afficio*; see *AFFECT*, v.]—*affectionive* (ly), *adv.*

*affection* (to-mo'tor), 1. *affection* (to-mo'tor); 2. *affection* (to-mo'tor), a. *Psychol.* Characterized by great mental excitement and active muscular movements.  
*affectional*, a. Earnest; affectionate.—*ly*, *adv.*  
*affection* (to-ous), a. Ardent; loving.—*ly*, *adv.*  
*affection* (ble), v. To make weak.

*affection* (1. a-r; 2. a-r), v. [Arch.] 1. *Eng. Law.* To assess, as a general amendment, according to special circumstances. 2. To confirm. [*OF. affecter*, *affor*, < L. *affero*, fix the market price. < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market.] *affection* (1. a-r; 2. a-r), v. *Eng. Law.* The act of affecting. *affection* (1. a-r; 2. a-r), v. *Eng. Law.* The act of affecting. *affection* (1. a-r; 2. a-r), v. *Eng. Law.* The act of affecting.

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2. Adoption or association in the same society or family. 3. *Law.* The determining of a child's paternity or parentage. 4. The determination of origin or descent.

*affinal*, 1. *affinal*; 2. *affinal*; a. [Rare.] 1. Derived from the same source. 2. Related by marriage, or otherwise than by blood. [*L. affinis*, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, end.]

*affine*, v. *Chem.* To refine. *affinage*, n. A refining. *affine*, a. 1. Related by marriage. 2. Akin.

*affine*, n. 1. A relative by marriage. 2. A kinsman.

*affined*, 1. *affined*; 2. *affined*; pa. 1. Joined by artificial ties; allied; akin; confederated; wedded; related by marriage; contrasted with *consanguine*. 2. *Zool.* Having similar structural characters; having natural affinity. 3. [Archaic.] Under obligation, due to some close relation.

*affinity*, 1. *affinity*; 2. *affinity*; n. [Rare.] Connection or relation by affinity.

To partake of . . . qualities by affinity and heredity.

Howells *Modern Instance* ch. 21, p. 258. [L. u. & c. 1889.]

*affinity*, 1. *affinity*; 2. *affinity*; n. [-TEE, 1. -ty; 2. -tis, pl.] 1. Any connection through natural attraction or causal relation. Especially: (1) Any natural drawing, inclination, liking, or friendliness; as, a strange *affinity* attracts opposite natures.

Perceptive wisdom that has not been vivified by life has in itself no *affinity* for life.

HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* ch. 1, p. 12. [s. 1869.]

(2) Any close relation or agreement; likeness in nature, character, taste, etc. (3) A Platonic or spiritual attraction held to exist between certain persons, especially between those of opposite sexes; also, the person exerting such attraction. (4) *Chem.* The property or force by which differing elements or groups of elements, when brought into contact, unite to form a new compound; chemical attraction; chemism. (5)† Companionship; intimacy. (6)† Vicinity; nearness. 2. Any connection through common origin. (1) Loosely, relationship or kinship by consanguinity, especially between races; collectively, relatives; kindred. (2) *Biol.* Structural likeness in organisms, indicating connection with or descent from a common stock; also, the relation based upon this likeness. (3) *Philol.* Structural likeness in languages, indicating a common origin.

"The Gothic and Celtic had the same origin with the Sanskrit. The old Persian may be added to the same family." But how was that affinity to be explained?

MILLER *Science of Lang.* first series, lect. iv, p. 160. [s. 1875.]

3. Connection through certain relations formed, as by church or state. Especially: (1) Relationship through marriage (as opposed to blood-relationship), as of a husband to his wife's relatives and vice versa; collectively, kindred by marriage; as, Solomon made *affinity* with Hiram, king of Tyre. (2) R. C. Ch. The relationship between a man and his wife's relatives and between a woman and her husband's relatives. 4. *Geom.* A relation between two figures such that one can be made congruous with the other by extending its parts in one direction in a constant proportion. 5. *Psychol.* That quality or relationship of ideas which renders them capable of being associated, as similarity, contiguity, etc. 6. [Colloq., U. S.] A soul-mate; mistress. [*F. affinité*, < L. *affinitas* (t-s), < *affinis*; see *AFFINAL*.]

**Syn:** consanguinity, kin, kindred, relationship. *Consanguinity* is relationship by blood; *affinity* is relationship by marriage; either may be termed *kin* or *kindred*. In biology and philology, *affinity* may denote race-relationship or structural likeness. See *ANALOGY*; *KIN*.—*genetic affinity* (*Biol.*), affinity or relationship owing to similar origin. *genetic relationship*;—*predisposed* a. (*Chem.*), the cause, formerly assumed, of a change occasioned by a substance possessing an attraction or affinity for a product which may be found as a sequence of the change.—*affinity* (ta-tiv), a. Of the nature of affinity. [*ML.*—*affinitas* (ta-tiv), *adv.* By means of affinity.—*affinitive* (ta-tiv), a. Connected, related, or characterized by affinity; allied.

*affirm*, 1. *affirm*; 2. *affirm*; v. I. 1. To declare or state positively; assert; make (a statement) and maintain (it) to be true; maintain; declare to be fact; over; ns, to *affirm* one's innocence; to *affirm* a falsehood.

It is impossible for the mind to affirm anything of that which it knows nothing. *Hobbes System*, *Theol.* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 354. [s. 1872.]

How can it be affirmed of any that they need no repentance?

TRINITY *Parables of Our Lord*, *Lost Sheep* p. 376. [s. 1880.]

2. *Gram. & Logic.* To make (a statement) in the affirmative; declare affirmatively, as opposed to declare negatively. 3. To confirm, establish, or ratify, as a law or judgment; make firm. 4. *Law.* (1) To reassert and ratify, as a judgment or decree of an inferior tribunal; said of a superior court. (2) To ratify and confirm, as one's previous act.

II. 1. To state the affirmative side. 2. To make a formal declaration or affirmation. 3. *Law.* To make solemn declaration under judicial charge and sanction. [*F. affirm*, < L. *affirmo*, < *ad*, to, + *firmus*, firm.]

**Syn:** assert, avow, declare, depose, swear, tell, maintain, predicate, propound, protest, state, swear, testify. *Affirm* has less of epotism than *assert* (as seen in the word *self-assertion*), coming nearer to *aver*. It has more solemnity than *declare*, and more composure and dignity than *avow*, which is to *assert* excitedly. In legal usage, *affirm* has a general agreement with *depose* and *testify*; it differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. See *ALLEGED*; *ASSERT*; *ASSURE*; *AVER*.—*Ant:* contradict, deny, dispute, gainsay, negative, oppose.—*affirm* (ta-tiv), a. Capable of being affirmed.—*a-*ly, *adv.*—*affirmance*, n. 1. Affirmation. 2. *Law.* Ratification; confirmation.—*affirmant*, 1. a. Affirming. II. n. An affirmor: in law, one who testifies under judicial affirmation instead of formal oath.—*affirmor*, n.—*affirming* (ly), *adv.*

*affirmation*, 1. *affirmation*; 2. *affirmation*; n. 1. The act of asserting or declaring anything to be true; especially, affirmative assertion as opposed to negative; assertion.

All our affirmations are only in concrete. *LOCKE Essays*, *Human Understanding* vol. ii, ch. 8, s. 11. [s. 1818.]

2. That which is affirmed; an avowment. 3. *Logic.* An affirmative judgment or proposition; a predication. 4. *Law.* A solemn declaration made, by one conscientiously opposed to taking a judicial oath, before a magistrate or other officer competent to administer an oath, that he will testify truthfully, under the pains and penalties of perjury for testifying falsely. 5. The confirmation of anything established; ratification; as, the *affirmation* of laws. [*OF.* < L. *affirmatio* (n), < *affirmo*; see *AFFIRM*, v.]

*affirm* (a-tive), 1. *affirm* (a-tive); 2. *affirm* (a-tive), a. 1. *affirm* (a-tive), v. Marked by affirmation; asserting that a fact is so; answering "yes" to a question at issue; as, an affirmative vote.

Our philosophy is affirmative, and readily accepts the testimony of negative facts. *EMERSON Essays* 1st ser., p. 122. [r. & f. 1865.]

2. That gives assent or affirmation; ratifying; confirming. 3. *Logic.* Expressing the agreement of the terms of a proposition; not containing a negative particle; not negative; as, an affirmative proposition. 4. *Math.* Positive; affected with the plus sign; as, an affirmative quantity. [*F. affirmatif*, < L. *affirmativus*, < *affirmo*; see *AFFIRM*, v.] *affirm* (a-to-ry), *adv.*—*affirm* (a-tive) (ly), *adv.*

*affirm* (a-tive), n. 1. That which affirms or asserts; a statement in which anything is affirmed; an expression of affirmation or assent; as, a decided affirmative.

In grammar two negatives make an affirmative.

ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 10, p. 257. [u. & c. 1890.]

2. That side in a debate which affirms the proposition debated. 3. *Law.* That side on which rests the burden of proof. 4. *Logic.* An affirmative mood, proposition, or word. 5. *Naut.* A signal-flag to indicate an affirmative answer to a previous signal. 6†. An affirmation.

*affirmed*, pp. Affirmed.

*affirming*, 1. *affirming*; 2. *affirming*; n. Affirmation.

*affix*, 1. *affix*; 2. *affix*; v. I. 1. To fix or attach; fasten; join; append; ns, to *affix* one's signature; he *affixed* his seal to the deed; to *affix* a syllable to a word. II. t. [*Rare.*] To be attached; attach; adhere; cling. [*L. affix*, freq. of L. *affigo*, < *ad*, to, + *figo*, fasten.]

**Syn:** see *ADD*; *ATTACH*.—*Prep.* to.—*affixer*, n.—*affixment*, n. Same as *ATTACHMENT*.

*affix*, 1. *affix*; 2. *affix*; n. 1. That which is attached, appended, or added. (1) *Gram.* A syllable, letter, or letters added as prefix or suffix to a word, stem, or verbal root, to form a new word; a frequent process in word-formation, as in *affix*, boldness, rami-fy, childhood, ante-diluvian, un-natural, etc. (2) *Art.* Any small, separate, decorative feature wrought upon fictile ware, bronzes, etc. 2. *Math.* Either of two symbols representing respectively a point and the complex number whose elements are the coordinates of that point. When  $x = A + B\sqrt{-1}$ ,  $x$  is the *affix* of the point A, B, and vice versa.—*affixal*, a. [*Rare.*] Having the characteristics of an affix.—*affixure*, n. [*Rare.*] The act of fastening, or of state of being fastened to; also, that which is affixed.—*affixation*; *affixion*.

*affix*, pp. Affixed.

*affix* (a-tive), v. To blow or breathe on; inspire.

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**af-fu-ent**, 1 af-fu-ent; 2 af-fu-ent. I. a. 1. Having or furnishing an abundance; abounding, especially in wealth; rich; as, an *affluent* merchant.

He on whom . . . *affluent* Fortune emptied all her horn.

TENNISSEY *Death of Wellington* st. 8.

2. Having a free course; flowing readily; fluent; as, *affluent* speech; *affluent* streams. 3†. Flowing toward any point. II. n. A tributary stream. [F., < L. *affluens* (s), pp. of *affluo*, < ad. to, + *fluo*, flow.]

**af-flux**, 1 af-fluks; 2 af-fluks, n. 1. The act of flowing, or that which flows, toward a point; especially, in medicine, a flow of bodily fluids or humors to a part.

2. Any coming together or collection, as of clouds.

The *afflux* of purchasers has much more than doubled.

Poill *Mall Gazette* Aug. 10, 1872. [M.]

[< L. *affluxus*, pp. of *affluo*; see *AFFLUENT*, a. & n.]

**af-flux-i-ou**, n. The daffodil; asphodel. **af-flo-dyl-et**.

**af-fon-sö**, 1 a-fon-sö; 2 a-fon-sö, n. [Fg.] See *AFRONSO*.

**af-fon-rage**, 1 a-fon-rä; 2 a-fon-rä, n. [OF.] The duty paid, in France, in feudal times, to a lord, on the wine sold in his district.

**af-force**, 1 a-för-s; 2 a-för-s, vt. [AF-FORCED; AF-FORCING.] 1. Eng. Law & Hist. To strengthen by added force; reinforce.

If twelve did not agree, the assize was *afforced* . . . till twelve did concur.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 376.

2†. To compel; force; ravish. 3†. To exert (oneself). [*OF. afferre*; see *AF-FORCEMENT*.]

**af-force-ment**, 1 a-för-s'e-ment; 2 a-för-s'e-ment, n. 1. The act of *afforcing*. 2. A fortress. [OF., < *afferre*, var. of *afferre*, < LL. *affortio*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong.]

**af-for-el-a-ment**, n. 1. To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of without detriment to one's estate; sustain; bear; stand; used generally with *can*, *could*, *might*, etc., as, he can *afford* the expense.

It would be more rational to talk about not *affording* seed corn than to talk about not *affording* our children as much of their time as is necessary for their education.

EVERETT *Orations*, *Education* in vol. ii, p. 228. [I. a. co. 1850.]

2. Hence, to incur without serious detriment; endure with advantage or triumph; as, he could *afford* to die.

The evil cannot brook delay. The good can well *afford* to wait.

WHITTIER *Lines to Friends Under Arrest* st. 5.

3. To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, result, or the like; as, the earth *affords* an abundance.

4. To further or accomplish, as an enterprise. [*AS. geforþian*, < *ge* (becoming *af-*, as if *af-* intens. + *forþian*, further, promote, < *forth*; see *FORTH*.]

Syn.: see *ENDURE*; *SUPPLY*.—**af-ford-a-ble** (a-för-dä-ble), a.—**af-ford-ment**, n. A grant; bestowal.

**af-for-est**, 1 a-för-est; 2 a-för-est, vt. 1. To permit or cause (a forest) to grow upon treeless land. 2. Eng. Hist. To convert into a forest; declare subject to forest laws. [*LL. afforestio*, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *forestis*; see *FOREST*.]

**af-for-es-ta-tion**, n. The act or result of *afforesting*; also, *afforested* land. **af-for-est-ment**, n.

**af-for-ma-tive**, 1 a-för-mä-tiv; 2 a-för-mä-tiv, n. An affix.

**af-fran-chise**, 1 a-fän-frän-chiz or -chiz; 2 a-fän-frän-chiz or -chiz, vt. [*CHISEN*; *CHISEN*]. To enfranchise; liberate. [*OF. franchir*; see *AF-1*, FRANCHISE.—*ment*, n.]

**af-frap**, vt. To strike; encounter.

**af-fray**, 1 a-för; 2 a-för, v. [*ARCHAIC*.] I. i. To cause to feel sudden fear; terrify; startle; alarm.

'What have I done, that these my sleep affray?'

J. K. ISKOV *The Dreamer that Came True* st. 16.

II. i. To be fearful; < *OF. affray*, < L. *ex*, from, + LL. *fridus*, peace, < *OF. fridu*, peace.]

**af-fray**, n. 1. A public brawl or fight; a disturbance of the peace; specif., in law, the fighting of two or more persons in some public place to the creating of public alarm. 2†. An assault or attack; a fray. 3†. Terror. [OF., < *affray*; see *AF-FRAY*, v.]

**af-fray-ment**, n. A fray; encounter.

**af-fray-er**, 1 a-för-er; 2 a-för-er, n. [*RARE*.] A breaker of the peace.

**af-fray-net**, vt. To ask; inquire of. **af-fray-net**.

**af-free**, 1 a-fri; 2 a-fri, n. A demon. See *AFRIT*.

**af-free-t**, n. 1. A-fri-t; 2. A-fri-t, vt. [*RARE*.] To charter, as a vessel, for carrying goods. [*F. affrèter*; see *AF-1*, FRIGATE].—**af-freeht-er**, n.—**af-freeht-ment**, n. 1. A contract for the use or service of a merchant vessel for the carrying of merchandise. 2. The freight charged.

**af-free-tan**, n. A furious and sudden attack.

**af-free-tan-do**, 1 a-fri-tän-dö; 2 a-fri-tän-dö, adv. & a. [*It. Mus.* In accelerated time; hurriedly; excitedly. **af-free-tat-tot**; **af-free-tot**.]

**af-free-ate**, 1 a-fri-tät; 2 a-fri-tät, vt. 1. *Phon.* To articulate in the manner of an affricative. 2. To rub against or upon; grate.

**af-free-ate**, vt. To rub against or upon; grate. **af-free-ate**, n. A friction; a rubbing.

**af-free-a-tive**, a close combination of a stop or an explosive with a fricative consonant or spirant, as *pf* in German *Pferd*, horse, and *z* (pronounced as *s*) in German *Zigeuner*, Gipsy. [*AF-1* + *FRICATIVE*.] **af-free-catet**.

**af-free-tant**, n. Friction.

**af-free-nd-ed**, a. Made friends; reconciled. **af-free-nd-ed**.

**af-freeht**, 1 a-fri-t; 2 a-fri-t, vt. [*ARCHAIC* or *Poet.*] To impress with sudden fear; frighten. [*AS. afrihtan*; see *AF-1*, FRIGATE].—**af-freeht-ent**, a.—**af-freeht-er**, n.

Syn.: alarm, astonish, astound, cower, dismay, frighten, scare, startle, terrify. See *FRIGHTEN*.—*Prep.* **af-freeht** at or by the vision; to frighten one with or by threats, from his purpose.

**af-freeht**, n. [*ARCHAIC*.] The act of frightening; sudden, great fear; a cause of terror. **af-freeht-ment**, n.—**af-freeht-ful**, a.—**af-freeht-ful-ly**, adv.

**af-freeht-ed**, 1 a-fri-täd; 2 a-fri-täd, pa. Struck with fear; frightened; also, expressing fright; as, *af-freeht* eyes. **af-freeht-ly**, a.—**af-freeht-ly**, adv.

The hair of the redoubtable rose upon his head with terror. *Invincible Sketchbook*, *Sleepy Hollow* p. 449, l. r. 1861.

**af-front**, 1 a-frunt; 2 a-frunt, vt. 1. To insult openly. **af-front**, vt. or to the face; treat with insolence or indignity; affront intentionally; offend by word or act.

His majesty would never have been so grossly affronted abroad if he had not first been affronted at home.

MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 1161. [I. a. co. 1851.]

2. To put to the blush; make ashamed or confused; as, to affront the family feeling. 3. [*ARCHAIC*.] To meet face to face; confront; accost; also, to oppose or assault.

Let us affront and reprimand the smooth complaisance . . . of the times. *Emerson Essays* first series, p. 61, l. m. & co. 1857.]

4. To front in position; face; look toward. [*F. affront*, < LL. *affronto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *front* (s), front.]

Syn.: aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound. One may be *affronted* by the well-meant awkwardness of a servant, *affronted* by a light shoe or a thoughtless remark, *affronted* at some

careless neglect or needless misfortune, *wounded* by the ingratitude of child or friend. To *tease* is to give some slight and perhaps playful annoyance. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is colloquial. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; *one provokes* another to violence. *Tn affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were, to one's face; it is somewhat less than to *insult*. See *INSULT*. Ant. *confront*, content, gratify, honor, please.

**af-front-ly**, adv. [*RARE*.] With affront; insultingly.

**af-front-ed-ness**, n. The state of being affronted; also, impudence.—**af-front-ee**, n. One who receives an affront.—**af-front-er**, n. 1. One who affronts. 2†. An impudent pretender.—**af-front-ing-ly**, adv. So as to affront; insultingly.—**af-front-ing-ness**, n. The quality that gives affront; an insulting manner or spirit.

**af-front**, n. 1. An open insult or indignity; an act of intentional disrespect or defiance; rude treatment; offense to one's person or honor. 2†. A confronting or meeting, whether friendly or hostile; opposition or assault. 3†. Shame; disgrace.

**af-front**, 1 a-frunt; 2 a-frunt, vt. [F.] *Art & Her.* Face to face, or front in front; also, facing the beholder, as animals in an esculent.

**af-front**, 1 a-frunt; 2 a-frunt, vt. n. Giving or **af-front** (iv), containing an affront; as, an *af-frontive* answer.—**af-front-ive-ness**, n.

**af-fuse**, 1 a-füz; 2 a-füz, vt. [AF-FUSE; AF-FUSING.] (AF-FUSION.) To pour (upon), as water or any liquid. [*L. affusus*, pp. of *affundo*, < ad. to, + *fundo*, pour.]

**af-fu-sion**, 1 a-füz-sion; 2 a-füz-sion, n. The act or process of pouring water or other liquid upon a person or thing, as upon a child in baptism, or, in medicine, upon a patient's body.

The earliest rude remains of Christian art in the Catacombs represent John baptizing on the side of a stream of water by *af-fusion*.

A. A. Hanson *Pop. Theol. Themes*, n. 371, (p. v. r. 1871.)

[< LL. *affusio* (n), < L. *affusus*; see *AF-FUSE*.]

**af-fy**, 1 a-fy; 2 a-fy, vt. [*ARCHAIC*.] To promise to give or take (any one) in marriage. 2†. To trust. 3†. To assert on one's honor. Baptism by *af-fusion*, after the "Baptism of John"; declare so *af-fy* of Christ" by Paul Veronesi.

**af-fy**, vt. To confide; rely. [*F. affer*; see *AF-FIDERE*.] **af-fy-ty**.

**af-fan**, 1 a-fän; 2 a-fän, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; specif., one of the dominant Iranian race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted.—**af-fan**, a.

**af-fan-tan**, 1 a-fän-tän; 2 a-fän-tän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.

**af-fod**, n. A false god; effigy.

**af-fus**, 1 a-füs; 2 a-füs, n. A small building adjoining a mosque or temple in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [*See. affus*.] **af-fus**, < ad. off, + *hūs*, house.] **af-fus**, n. 1. A field; 2. A field; 3. A field; 4. A field; 5. A field; 6. A field; 7. A field; 8. A field; 9. A field; 10. A field; 11. A field; 12. A field; 13. A field; 14. A field; 15. A field; 16. A field; 17. A field; 18. A field; 19. A field; 20. A field; 21. A field; 22. A field; 23. A field; 24. A field; 25. A field; 26. A field; 27. A field; 28. A field; 29. A field; 30. A field; 31. A field; 32. A field; 33. A field; 34. A field; 35. A field; 36. A field; 37. A field; 38. A field; 39. A field; 40. A field; 41. A field; 42. A field; 43. A field; 44. A field; 45. A field; 46. A field; 47. A field; 48. A field; 49. A field; 50. A field; 51. A field; 52. A field; 53. A field; 54. A field; 55. A field; 56. A field; 57. A field; 58. A field; 59. A field; 60. A field; 61. A field; 62. A field; 63. 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A field; 635. A field; 636. A field; 637. A field; 638. A field; 639. A field; 640. A field; 641. A field; 642. A field; 643. A field; 644. A field; 645. A field; 646. A field; 647. A field; 648. A field; 649. A field; 650. A field; 651. A field; 652. A field; 653. A field; 654. A field; 655. A field; 656. A field; 657. A field; 658. A field; 659. A field; 6

## TABLE OF AFRICAN TRIBES.

The following table presents the principal ethnological groups of African tribes and their localities, as made known to science through the investigations of explorers. The names of stocks are printed in full-face type, as Bantu; the names of important tribes are printed in small capitals, as BECHUANA, and treated more fully in vocabulary place; and those of their branches, as Barolong, are printed in Roman type and indented.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the tribes inhabiting Africa, owing to the fact that the country is not fully explored. Even where the names of the tribes are known their ethnic relations are still a matter of uncertainty in many localities.

Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., vol. i, p. 329.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Br. = British	L. = Lake
E. = East, Eastern	N. = North, Northern
Fr. = French	Pg. = Portuguese
F.S. = Free State	R. = River
It. = Italian	S. = South, Southern
W. = West, Western	

NAMES.	Locality.	Lat.	Long.
<b>Bantu</b>			
Ababwa.....	Welle R. to Aruwimi R.	6°50'N.	25° 0'E.
Amboella.....	W. of Barotseland.	14°20'N.	19° 0'E.
ASHANTI.....	Gold Coast.....	7° 0'N.	2° 0'W.
Bakalabari.....	Bechuanaland.....	22° 0'S.	25°30'E.
Bakongo.....	Kasongo.....	5° 0'S.	20°10'E.
Bakunda.....	Leopoldville.....	4° 0'S.	17° 0'E.
Bakutu.....	Belgian Congo.....	3°40'S.	19° 0'E.
Bakwena.....	Mafeking.....	23°20'S.	26° 0'E.
Balante.....	Pg. Guinea.....	12°30'N.	15°30'W.
Bangala.....	Angola.....	9°30'S.	18° 0'E.
Bangwaketsi.....	Bechuanaland.....	24°50'S.	25° 0'E.
Banyal.....	Central Rhodesia.....	17° 0'S.	29° 0'E.
Banza.....	Kongo R. to Ubangi R.	4° 0'N.	21° 0'E.
Bapnll.....	Near Brazzaville.....	0°50'N.	14° 0'E.
Bapoto.....	Middle Congo R.....	2°50'N.	22° 0'E.
Banorse.....	Upper Zambesi R.....	15°20'S.	26° 0'E.
Basoga.....	N. of N. of Luanda.....	15° 5'S.	31°30'E.
Bashilange.....	N. of Luanda.....	5°40'S.	21° 0'E.
Basongo.....	French Congo.....	1°50'N.	15°45'E.
Bassanga.....	Belgian Congo.....	4°10'S.	22° 0'E.
Ba Sundi.....	S.W. Belgian Congo.....	5°25'S.	16° 0'E.
BASUTO.....	S. of Orange F. S.....	28°40'S.	28°50'E.
Bateke.....	Near Brazzaville.....	1°15'S.	14°25'E.
Batetela.....	Lualaba to Lomami.....	3° 0'S.	24°45'E.
Batoka (Batonga).....	Central Rhodesia.....	16°40'S.	26° 0'E.
Bavili.....	Loango.....	3°20'S.	11° 0'E.
Bayaka.....	Loango.....	2°30'S.	11° 0'E.
<b>BECHUANA:</b>			
Barolong.....	Mafeking.....	23°45'S.	24°50'E.
Barwari.....	R. Molopo.....	24°50'S.	21°40'E.
Batlaro.....	Kuruman.....	27°40'S.	22°10'E.
Belamot.....	L. Moco.....	8° 0'S.	28° 0'E.
DAHOMEY.....	Slave Coast.....	7°40'N.	2°50'E.
Kabinda.....	N. of Kongo R.....	5°40'S.	12°50'E.
Kavirondo.....	N. E. shores of Victoria Nyanza.....	0°50'S.	34°40'E.
		10° 0'S.	19°20'E.
		11° 0'S.	20° 0'E.
		7°47'S.	19°47'E.
		8°40'S.	20°40'E.
		17° 0'E.	30° 0'E.
		7° 0'S.	30° 0'E.
		17°44'S.	38°30'E.
		15°30'S.	38°30'E.
		3° 0'N.	28°45'E.
		18° 0'S.	31° 0'E.
		20°35'S.	26° 0'E.
		13°20'N.	4° 0'E.
		11° 0'S.	33°20'E.
		5°40'S.	12°45'E.
		10°10'S.	19° 0'E.
		4°50'N.	21°50'E.
		0°20'S.	18°30'E.
		4°40'N.	24°20'E.
		20° 0'S.	14° 0'E.
		17°45'S.	20° 0'E.
		18° 0'E.	16° 0'E.
		9°50'S.	17° 0'E.
		31°50'S.	29°50'E.
		32° 0'S.	28° 0'E.
		3°50'N.	12°20'E.
		8° 0'N.	3°50'E.
		18°40'S.	29°40'E.
		26°45'S.	31°50'E.
		23°40'S.	17° 0'E.
		30°30'S.	21° 0'E.
		26° 0'E.	16° 0'E.
		23°45'S.	21° 0'E.
		26° 0'E.	16° 0'E.
		13°50'N.	41°25'E.
		4°55'N.	35°40'E.
		9°50'N.	35°40'E.
		9°50'N.	35°40'E.
		8°50'N.	42°10'E.
		7° 0'N.	41° 0'E.
		24°30'N.	34° 0'E.
		21° 0'N.	35° 0'E.
		15°30'N.	37° 0'E.
		24° 0'N.	33°30'E.
		18° 0'N.	36°10'E.
		16°50'N.	36° 0'E.
		15° 0'N.	34° 0'E.
		5°25'N.	40°50'E.
		14°20'N.	4° 0'W.
		10° 0'N.	42°30'E.
		3° 0'N.	31° 0'E.
		41° 0'N.	3° 0'E.
		12°25'N.	38°50'E.

NAMES.	Locality.	Lat.	Long.
<b>Hamite—Cont.</b>			
Karamoyo.....	E. Uganda.....	34° 0'N.	34° 0'E.
Karane.....	Ogadahn.....	6° 0'N.	42°45'E.
Karayu.....	Abyssinia.....	9° 0'N.	39°50'E.
Liben.....	Abyssinia.....	9°40'N.	37°50'E.
Mare Han.....	Brit. E. Africa.....	3°40'N.	41° 0'E.
Modalto.....	Abyssinia.....	11°45'N.	41°40'E.
<b>SOMALI:</b>			
Dulbabanta.....	Brit. Somaliland.....	9°50'N.	48° 0'E.
Habr-Cerhahis.....	Brit. Somaliland.....	9°40'N.	46° 0'E.
Habr-Toljaleh.....	Brit. Somaliland.....	10°40'N.	46°30'E.
Hawya.....	It. Somaliland.....	5° 0'N.	47° 0'E.
Jidu.....	It. Somaliland.....	1°40'N.	43°40'E.
Noles.....	It. Somaliland.....	10°55'N.	50°40'E.
Rahanwain.....	It. Somaliland.....	3° 0'N.	43°20'E.
Udabirsi.....	Brit. Somaliland.....	10°50'N.	43° 0'E.
Turkana (Etiopia).....	Brit. E. Africa.....	3°50'N.	35°75'E.
Waboni.....	Brit. E. Africa.....	1° 0'S.	41° 0'E.
Wadahaio (Watu).....	Brit. E. Africa.....	1°40'N.	41° 0'E.
Wandorobo.....	Brit. E. Africa.....	1°40'N.	36°40'E.
<b>Libyan:</b>			
<b>BENNER:</b>			
Amazigh.....			
Amshagh.....			
Shiouah (Shluh).....	Morocco.....	30° 0'N.	10° 0'W.
Sorgu.....			
Beni Mzab.....	Algeria.....	32°15'N.	4° 0'E.
Sbauiwa.....			
FULAH.....	W. Sudan.....	13°30'N.	8° 0'W.
Tibbu.....	Central Sudan.....	20°25'N.	16° 0'E.
ICABLE.....	Algeria.....	35° 0'N.	1° 0'E.
TUAREG.....	Sabara.....	19°45'N.	4° 0'E.
<b>Negro</b>			
Apa.....	Calabar.....	5°10'N.	7°30'E.
Basa.....	Near Adowa.....	15° 0'N.	37°30'E.
Basa.....	Marua.....	10°45'N.	13°30'E.
Bullom.....	Zugeri.....	8° 0'N.	12°40'W.
Benka.....	Fashoda.....	11° 0'N.	33°30'E.
Jola.....	S. Nigeria.....	5°40'N.	7°30'E.
Munsbi.....	N. Nigeria.....	6°10'N.	9° 0'E.
Nalou.....	Fr. Guinea.....	11°13'N.	15° 5'W.
Nuehr.....	Fashoda.....	9° 0'N.	31° 0'E.
Shulluk.....	Fashoda.....	10° 0'N.	32° 0'E.
Timmene.....	Sierra Leone.....	8°40'N.	12°25'W.
Wari.....	S. Nigeria.....	5°20'N.	5°40'E.
<b>Negroid</b>			
Gurma.....	N. Gold Coast.....	13° 0'N.	1° 0'E.
HAUSA.....	Kano.....	12° 0'N.	8° 0'E.
	Agades.....	18°15'N.	12°10'E.
	Ghat.....	21°42'N.	11°30'E.
Kanuri.....	Borku.....	18°20'N.	14° 0'E.
	Zinder.....	12° 0'N.	1° 0'W.
Mossi.....	Senegal.....	14°40'N.	16°30'W.
Scere.....	Walata.....	14°50'N.	11°30'W.
Soninko.....			
<b>Pigmy</b>			
Aka (Tuk).....	N.W. Albert Nyanza.....	2° 0'N.	28°43'E.
Babute.....	W. Uganda.....	1°40'N.	30°10'W.
Ba t w a (Wambuli).....	Kasab Belg. Congo Basin.....	6° 0'S.	20° 0'E.

Recently a connection has been traced between the Bushmen and the Pigmies.

Of the primitive pygmy negro stock the Hottentots, once considered the parent family, are now regarded as an offshoot of mixed Bantu-Bushman blood. Evidence has been produced of the presence of a belated Hottentot or Hottentot-Bushman group between Kilmarnock and Victoria Nyanza. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 871.

**Afri-kan-der**, 1. A born in South Africa of European blood. 2. Afrikaner Bond, see under bond.

**Afri-kan-ism**, 1. Afri-kan-izm; 2. Afri-kan-izm, n. 1. A peculiarity of speech, dialect, or custom of the negro race in America. 2. *Ch. Hist.* A peculiarity of the involved Latin diction of some of the North-African fathers [verses in African affairs].

**Afri-kan-ist**, 1. Afri-kan-ist; 2. Afri-kan-ist, n. One of the involved Latin diction of some of the North-African fathers. *Philol.* The study of African languages.

**Afri-kan-ize** or **-ise**, 1. Afri-kan-ize; 2. Afri-kan-ize, *v.* [—ize; —iz'ing.] To bring under African or negro supremacy; also, to impart African characteristics to.

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**Afri-kan-oid**, 1. Afri-kan-oid; 2. Afri-kan-oid, *a.* *Ethnol.* Having the characteristics or traits of an African; like an African native. [*AFRICAN* + *-oid*].

**Afri-kan-us**, 1. Afri-kan-us; 2. Afri-kan-us, n. 1. Julius, a Roman who flourished in the 1st century. 2. Julius, a Christian writer and historian who lived in the 3d century.

**Afri-kan-us**, 1. Afri-kan-us; 2. Afri-kan-us, n. [L.] Same as LIRS.

**Afri-kan-der-ism**, 1. Afri-kan-der-izm; 2. Afri-kan-der-izm, n. The practices and policies of the Afrikaner Bond.

**Afri-kan-tal**, n. See TAAL.

**Afri-kan-der**, 1. Afri-kan-der; 2. Afri-kan-der, n. *Ar. Myth.* 1. A powerful evil jinn; as, "the Afreet in the Arabian story." 2. *Longfellow Golden Milestone* 2. 2. Hence, any monstrous evil, political or social. [W.] [*Ar.* *afreet*, demon.] *afreet*; *afreet*.

**Afri-kan-mer-ican**, 1. Afri-kan-mer-ican; 2. Afri-kan-mer-ican, n. An American of negro blood. — **Afri-kan-mer-ican**, a.

**Afri-kan-mer-ican**, 1. Afri-kan-mer-ican; 2. Afri-kan-mer-ican, a. *Zoogeog.* African: applied to the zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara, and the adjacent islands. [*L.* *Africus*, African, + *Gr.* *gala*, earth.] *Afri-kan-mer-ican*.

**Afri-kan-mer-ican**, 1. Afri-kan-mer-ican; 2. Afri-kan-mer-ican, a. [*F.* *Ceram*. In a cold state; not subjected to a later firing process: said of painting and other decoration.]

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We ... hauled off the foresheet. *Swift Gulliver* pt. ii, ch. i, p. 167. [n. & s.]

— **af-fer**, n. A cabin or tower, formerly built on the after-deck of war-ships as an aid in battle. — **af-fer** (Naut.), hauled as far aft as it can be: said of a fore-and-aft sail. — **af-fer** (Naut.), directly astern.

**af-fer**, adv. [Scot.] Often. *af-fer*.

**af-fer**, adv. After.

**af-fer**, 1. *af-fer*; 2. *af-fer*. [*Per.*] A water-pot with spout and handle, usually of decorated metal, made in Persia and India: used in washing the hands before and after meals. **af-fer**.

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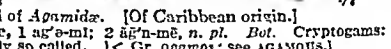
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female under 13 years old is a felony, and with one between 13 and 16 is a misdemeanor. In the United States the age of consent varies in different States from 10 years to 21. *New Encyc. Social Reform* p. 12. 2. The age when one may give legal consent, as to marriage.—age of discretion, the age, generally 14 years, at which a person may be held responsible for his or her actions, or may be designated guardian.—age of the moon (*Astron.*), the time elapsed since the preceding new moon.—Augustan age, the period covered by the reign of Augustus, the most brilliant age in Roman letters; hence, the corresponding period in other literatures. The reign of Queen Anne was called the Augustan age. E. E. Hale *Lights of Two Centuries*, Pope p. 599, [A. S. N. 1837.]

—canonical age (*Eccles.*), the age required by the canons for ordination or for the performance of any particular act.—copper age (*Archaeol.*), the age intermediate between the stone age and the bronze age.—dark ages, the period in European history, beginning with the intrusion of barbarian hordes before the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476), extending to the Italian Renaissance (15th century), and characterized by the decay of civilization.—flint age, same as stone age. See AGE, 2, (4).—full age, the age when one reaches the period of independent action and responsibility in personal affairs; majority; generally 21 years.—golden age. 1. A mythical period when perfect justice, peace, and happiness reigned. 2. *Rom. Lit.* The period (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) of the finest classical writers; hence, in any country, the periods of literature most nearly corresponding to this.

The golden age of Arabian learning in the East was attained under the Khalif Al Mamun, who ruled at Baghdad from A. D. 813 to 833. R. *Routledge Pop. Hist. Science* ch. 3, p. 56, [A. S. 1881.]—heroic age (*Anc. Myth.*), the mythical age when heroes and demigods lived on earth.—lacustrine age (*Archaeol.*), the prehistoric age of the construction of lake-dwellings, as in Switzerland.—lawful age, age when one is competent to testify; also, full age, majority. See the phrase FULL AGE, above.—median age, the age which marks the exact numerical middle point in the population, that is, the age both above and below which the numbers of people are the same.—middle ages, the period in European history from the downfall of Rome, A. D. 476, to the transition to the modern age, variously reckoned as beginning at the fall of Constantinople and the Eastern Empire (1453), at the invasion of printing (about 1460), at the revival of learning, at the discovery of America (1492), or at the crisis of the Reformation (1517).—1520.

Age is the first element in various self-explaining compounds, such as age-anding, age-long, age-worm, etc. *Age*, 1. *Age*, 2. *Age*, n. Axlin: a Mexican term for a butterfly-like product obtained from a scale-insect.

—age, *suffix*. 1. Forming collective nouns, as, baggage, leaf-age. 2. Forming nouns of condition, office, service, or other relation or connection; as drayage, pilgrimage. [*ME.* *age*, < *OF.* *age*, < *L.* *atticus*.]

*aged*, 1. *aged*, 2. *aged*, 3. *aged*, 4. *aged*, 5. *aged*, 6. *aged*, 7. *aged*, 8. *aged*, 9. *aged*, 10. *aged*, 11. *aged*, 12. *aged*, 13. *aged*, 14. *aged*, 15. *aged*, 16. *aged*, 17. *aged*, 18. *aged*, 19. *aged*, 20. *aged*, 21. *aged*, 22. *aged*, 23. *aged*, 24. *aged*, 25. *aged*, 26. *aged*, 27. *aged*, 28. *aged*, 29. *aged*, 30. *aged*, 31. *aged*, 32. *aged*, 33. *aged*, 34. *aged*, 35. *aged*, 36. *aged*, 37. *aged*, 38. *aged*, 39. *aged*, 40. *aged*, 41. *aged*, 42. *aged*, 43. *aged*, 44. *aged*, 45. *aged*, 46. *aged*, 47. *aged*, 48. *aged*, 49. *aged*, 50. *aged*, 51. *aged*, 52. *aged*, 53. *aged*, 54. *aged*, 55. *aged*, 56. *aged*, 57. *aged*, 58. *aged*, 59. *aged*, 60. *aged*, 61. *aged*, 62. *aged*, 63. *aged*, 64. *aged*, 65. *aged*, 66. *aged*, 67. *aged*, 68. *aged*, 69. *aged*, 70. *aged*, 71. *aged*, 72. *aged*, 73. *aged*, 74. *aged*, 75. *aged*, 76. *aged*, 77. *aged*, 78. *aged*, 79. *aged*, 80. *aged*, 81. *aged*, 82. *aged*, 83. *aged*, 84. 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or their production. —ag-glin'-'ti-nag'e-nous, a. 1. Generating agglutinins. 2. Causing agglutination.  
ag-glu'ti-noid, 1 a-glu'ti-noid; 2 a-glu'ti-noid, n. An agglutinin deprived of the zymophore group through degeneration or destruction, the still possessed of the haptophore or combining group.

ag-glu'ti-no-phore, 1 a-glu'ti-no-för; 2 a-glu'ti-no-för, n. A complex of molecules in an agglutinin, which is presumably the cause of their power of agglutination.  
ag-glu'ti-no-phar'le, a. —ag-grace'ti, n. Grace.  
ag-grace'ti, r. 1. To add grace to. 2. To favor. a-grace'ti.  
ag-gra-da'tion, 1 a-gra-de'shan; 2 a-gra-da'shon, n. Geol. 1. The natural filling up of the bed of a watercourse at any point of weakening of the current, by deposition of detritus. 2. Specif., the building up by streams, in arid regions, of fan-like graded plains, by the shifting of streams and the loss of the water in the dry soil: contrasted with degradation, which always precedes it.

The waste plains of arid lands, on the other hand, are regions of degradation. W. D. JOHNSON *21st Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. iv, p. 620. [cov. rra. arr. '01.]  
[< L. od + GRADATION.] —aggradation plain (Geol.), a topographic plain built up by aggradation in arid districts. It begins by the building up of the hollowed bed of a stream, at the foot of a declivity, forming a plain with a nearly straight longitudinal profile, which may become a very broad plain of deposition.

The last addition to an aggradation plain should exhibit the coarsest material. W. D. JOHNSON *21st Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. iv, p. 636. [cov. rra. arr. '01.]

—ag-gra-da'tion-al, a. 1. Of, relating to, or caused by aggradation. 2. Producing aggradation.  
ag-grade', 1 a-gräd'; 2 a-gräd', r. [GRAD'EN; GRAD'ING.] Phys. Geog. To add to: opposed to degrade; as, the bed of a river is aggraded when silt is deposited on it. [

ag-gran-dize, 1 a-grän-daiz; 2 a-grän-diz, r. [NIZEN; NIZ'INO.] I. t. 1. To make great or greater; increase or intensify; exalt in honor, wealth, influence, or power.

The first act of Herod, after Augustus had aggrandized him, was to build a temple. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 51. [A. 1880.]

2. To cause to appear greater; give grandeur to; widen the scope of; as, Christianity has aggrandized the epic. II. t. [Rare.] To make greater. [

ag-gran-dize, 1 a-grän-diz; 2 a-grän-diz, r. [GRAND'IZ'ER, n. The act of aggrandizing; exaltation or increase in honor or power; as, "personal aggrandizement." McCOSK *Emotions* bk. iii, p. 23. [S. 1870.] 2. Increase in size; enlargement. [

ag-grate', 1 a-grä'te; 2 a-grä'te, r. [VAT'EN; VAT'ING.] 1. To add weight or intensity to; make heavier, worse, or more burdensome; also, to make more heinous; increase the guilt of; as, sickness aggravates the ills of poverty.

The fulness of their knowledge aggravated the perversity of their ignorance. FANNAN *Early Days of Christ*, p. 127. [r. \* w.]

2. [Colloq.] To provoke greatly; exasperate; annoy; as, he aggravates me beyond measure: an erroneous use perhaps from confusion with *aggraver*. 3. To increase inflammation in; irritate; as, to aggravate a wound. 4. [Rare.] To exaggerate; as, to aggravate details. 5. To burden, as with a weight or with accusation. [aggraro, < *ad*, to, + *gravis*, heavy.]

Syn.: enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse. To aggravate is etymologically to increase in weight, hence to gravity, severity, or intensity. A disease or other evil may be aggravated, but not a person. *Enhance* and *magnify* are often used in the lofty and good sense; as, to enhance the glory of God; "I magnify mine office." Rom. xi, 13. *Aggravate* is used always in the bad sense, to make worse what is already bad; as, to aggravate a fever or an enemy. See AFFRONT; INCREASE. —Ant: alleviate, assuage, attenuate, diminish, lessen, palliate, reduce, soften. —ag-gra-va'tor, n.

ag-gra-va'te, a. Burdened or weighed down; made more serious, as a crime.

ag-gra-va'ting, 1 a-grä-vät'ing; 2 a-grä-vät'ing, pa. 1. [Colloq.] Provoking or fitted to provoke; exasperating; irritating. 2. Making more intense, burdensome, heinous, etc. —ag-gra-va'ting-ly, adv.

ag-gra-va'tion, 1 a-grä-vä'shan; 2 a-grä-vä'shon, n. 1. The act of aggravating, or the state of being aggravated; a making, or the fact of being made, heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc. 2. Originally, an enhancing circumstance; in law, some extrinsic circumstance considered as increasing the atrocity of a crime.

By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharged.  
Or else with just allowance counterpoised.

MILNEN *Satan's Accusers* 1. 769.

3. [Colloq.] (1) The act of provoking; exasperation; annoyance; teasing. (2) Irritation; inflammation. 4. [Rare.] Exaggeration. 5. *R. C. Canon Law*. The censure following a third admonition; the curse denounced against an obstinate offender. 6. A charge; accusation.  
ag-gra-va'tive, 1 a-grä-vä'tiv; 2 a-grä-vä'tiv, I. a. Of, pertaining to, or tending toward aggravation.  
ag-gra-va'tion, 1 a-grä-vä'tion; 2 a-grä-vä'tion, n. One of the constituents or particulars that make up an aggregate, or sum total.

ag-gre-gate, 1 a-grē-gēt; 2 a-grē-gēt, r. [GAT'EN; GAT'ING.] I. t. 1. To bring together, as into one place, mass, sum, or body; collect; mass; as, population and wealth are aggregated in cities. 2. To make as a sum or whole; amount to, as in number, weight, or the like; as, the ships aggregate 5,000 tons. 3. [Rare.] To add as a constituent part or member; unite to (rarely with) a body or association; as, Paul was aggregated to the twelve in the apostolic body.

II. i. To form a mass or collection. —ag-gre-ga'tor, n. ag-gre-gate, a. Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; also, formed by a collection of individuals; collective. (1) Bot. Agglomerate; collected together: said of (a) flower like the teasel, consisting of a mass of small flowers gathered in a head, or (b) of a fruit like the raspberry, made up of distinct carpels of a single flower massed together. (2) Anat. Formed into clusters; as, aggregate glands. (3) Geol.

Composed of distinct minerals separable by mechanical means, as granite. (4) Zool. Compound: said of animals in which several individuals are united into a common organized mass or oecium, as in tunicates. (5) Logic. Held by more than one person; as, aggregate meaning, a form of common or catholic opinion or thought. See COMMUNITY. [aggrego, pp. *aggregatus*, < *ad*, to, + *grex* (grege), flock.] —corporation aggregate, a body politic consisting of many individuals united in one association and kept up by succession of members, as a city corporation. —ag-gre-gate-ly, adv. —ag-gre-gate-ness, n.

ag-gre-gate, n. 1. The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; complete whole; as, the aggregate of all virtues; wealth in the aggregate.

A nation is but the aggregate of . . . individuals. FROUDE *Short History of England*, p. 258. [A. 1872.] The public happiness is to be found in the happiness of individuals. WEBSTER *Works* vol. i, p. 190. [A. & C. 1864.] 2. Mil. The combined force of enlisted men and officers in a command. 3. Building. Material for making concrete. 4. An assembly or mass of individuals or items; a collection; an aggregation; specif., a rock formed of a collection of minerals. 5. Math. The totality of all points or numbers satisfying a given condition; as, the aggregate of functions. An aggregate in which all points are limiting points, that is, within even an infinitesimal distance of each of which are found an infinite number of points of the aggregate, is termed a dense aggregate. If all the limiting points are points of the aggregate it is called a perfect aggregate. Aggregates of the same power are those which are susceptible of being brought into one-to-one correspondence. An enumerable aggregate is one which has the same power as the aggregate of natural numbers.

Syn.: agglomeration, aggregation, amount, collection, entirety, mass, sum, total, totality, whole. An aggregate of financial items is an amount, sum, or total. An aggregate of material objects is a collection, mass, or whole; an agglomeration is a heterogeneous mass. Collection points rather than the differences, mass to the unity. We say a collection of minerals, a mass of rock. The result of multiplication is a product, the result of addition a sum, total, or aggregate. —social aggregate, a group of beings carrying on a social existence by living or working together.

ag-gre-ga'tion, 1 a-grē-gā'shon; 2 a-grē-gā'shon, n. 1. The act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; collection or assemblage into one whole or mass; aggregate condition.

Our stellar universe . . . shows varieties of structure and of aggregation corresponding with . . . those which we recognize in the solar system. PEACOCK *Expanses of Heaven* p. 274. [A. 1874.]

There is among our population a tendency towards aggregation, which concentrates the strain upon our social and political fabric. STANFORD *Our Country* ch. 4, p. 44. [A. & C. 1885.]

2. Logic. The combination of species into a genus, or of terms into a general term whose truth is assured by that of any one or all of its parts. 3. That which is combined into a whole; a collection or mass, as of like particles; an aggregate. —aggregation theory, a theory that matter progresses from an imperceptible to a perceptible state by means of aggregation. —biologie a., the theory that a complex organism, such as one of the *Metazoa*, is the result of the aggregation of independent organisms represented by the structural units (as metameres) now morphologically separable. —organe a.; —genetic a. (Sociol.), a group of kinsmen who have spent their lives in one locality; also, a population persisting by births, rather than by the inclusion of aliens. —law of a., the tendency everywhere apparent of all material things, whether great or small, to group themselves. —primary a. (Physics), the process resulting in the present condition of inorganic matter, grouping of atoms into molecules and masses. —secondary a. (Biol.), the process resulting in the present condition of organisms; the grouping of homologies into living cells and organisms. —tertiary a. (Sociol.), the process resulting in the social grouping of individuals, as the gathering into populations.

ag-gre-ga'tive, 1 a-grē-gā'tiv; 2 a-grē-gā'tiv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending to aggregation; collective. 2. [Rare.] Associative; social; gregarious.  
ag-gre-ga'tor, r. To aggravate; exaggerate. —ag-gre-ga'tor, n. 1. a-grēs; 2 a-grēs, r. I. t. To make the first attack; commit an aggression; also, to encroach; intrude. II. t. [Rare.] To encroach upon the rights of; attack; assault. [agresser, < LL. *aggresso*, freq. of L. *aggredior*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *gradior*, walk.]

ag-gres'sion, 1 a-gresh'an; 2 a-gresh'on, n. An unprovoked attack; unwarranted inroad or encroachment upon the rights of another, whether prompted by hostility or not; also, the committing of such attacks or encroachments.

Nations have seemed to court aggression and bondage. CHANNING *Works*, Napoleon Bonaparte p. 523. [A. v. a. 1883.] [F. < L. *aggressio* (n.), < *aggressor*; see AGGRESS, r.] ag-gres'sor, n.

Syn.: assault, attack, encroachment, incursion, intrusion, invasion, onslaught, trespass. An attack may be by word; an aggression is always by deed. An assault may be upon the person, an aggression is upon rights, possessions, etc. An invasion of a nation's territories is an act of aggression; in the latter case the trespassing estate is a trespass. Onslaught signifies intensely violent assault, as by an army or a desperado, tho it is sometimes used of violent speech. —Ant: defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat. —Prep: upon (sometimes on) —ag-gres'sion-ist, n.

ag-gres'sive, 1 a-gres'iv; 2 a-gres'iv, a. 1. Disposed to aggression; aggressive. 2. Inclined to aggression; also, disposed to work actively in behalf of one's interest; as, an aggressive man or nation. 2. Characterized by aggression; as, aggressive conduct. —ly, adv. —ness, n.

Enthusiasm is only powerful and active as long as it is aggressive. LOWELL *Among my Books* p. 232. [A. & C. 1873.]

ag-gres'sor, 1 a-gres'or; 2 a-gres'or, n. One who commits an aggression; especially, the contestant who begins a quarrel. [L. < *aggressor*; see AGGRESS, r.] ag-gres't, pp. Aggressed. S. S. ag-gri-head', 1 a-grī-hēd'; 2 a-grī-hēd', n. [Afr.] A colored glass head, like the adder-stone of the Britons, exhumed in Africa; thought to be of Egyptian origin. ag-gry-head', n. ag-gry-head', 1 a-grī-hēd'; 2 a-grī-hēd', n. [Afr.] The act of aggraving; oppression. See GRIEVANCE. 2f. Aggravation. ag-gry-head', 1 a-grī-hēd'; 2 a-grī-hēd', r. [GRIEVEN; GRIEV'ING.] I. t. To give grief or sorrow to; hear heavily upon; give cause for just complaint; afflict; oppress; to aggrieve the unfortunate; generally in the passive.

There was scarcely a family in the realm that did not feel itself aggrieved by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 47. [A. 1872.]

II. i. To feel grief; lament. [agreter, < L. *aggrato*; see AGGRAVATE, r.]

ag-grived', 1 a-grīvd'; 2 a-grīvd', pa. 1. Subjected to grief; to ill treatment; made to feel injury or injustice. 2. Law. Prejudiced in rights of person or property by the judgment or decision of a court; as, a right of appeal given to the party aggrieved by a judgment. —ag-griv'ed-ness, n.

ag-group', 1 a-grūp'; 2 a-grūp', r. To form or arrange in a group; group. [agrouper, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grouper*; see GROUP, r.] —ag-group'ment, n. ag-gur, 1 a-gur; 2 a-gur, n. The algalochium. [agur.] a'ghal, 1 a-gā; 2 a-gā, n. [Turk.] Same as AGA.

a-gha', 1 a-gā; 2 a-gā, n. [Pers.] Literally, lord or master: used as a term of address, as the English mister.

A-ghan, 1 a-gūn; 2 a-gūn, n. [Hind.] A month of the Hindu calendar. See CALENDAR.

a-gha'nee, 1 a-gā'nē; 2 a-gā'nē, n. [Hind.] The second and principal rice-crop of Hindustan. n-ghn'neet.

a-ghast', 1 a-gast'; 2 a-gast', a. Struck with terror a-gast', and amazement; dumb and gaping with horror: predicative or appositive.

All stood and stared aghast—shocked, and yet fascinated—at so strange a spectacle. HAGGARD *She* ch. 19, p. 165. [A. & C.] Too long, at clash of arms amid her bowers

— the earth has stood aghast. BRYANT *After a Tempest* st. 6. [ME. *agast*, pp. of *agasten*, terribly, < AS. *a*, away, + *gastan*, terribly.] —a-ghast'ness, n.

ag-ha-hites, 1 a-gā'hites; 2 a-gā'hites, n. pl. An Arah dynasty whose members flourished in northern Africa from the 8th to the 9th century and were followed by the Fatimites. ag-ha-hites', 1 a-gā'hites'; 2 a-gā'hites', n.

A-gha'ra, 1 a-gā'ra; 2 a-gā'ra, n. One of a Sivaite Hindu sect, given to the practise of obscene rites: now almost extinct. [Hind., unclear.] A-gha'rit.

A'ghrim, 1 a-g'rim; 2 a-g'rim, n. A parish in Galway county, Ireland, where William III. of England defeated James II. in 1691.

A'gh-a, 1 a-g'ā; 2 a-g'ā, n. Bib. (Apocryphs). 1 *Esd.* v, 34. ag'i-a-ste'ri-um, 1 a-jī'a-s'tē'rī-um; 2 a-jī'a-s'tē'rī-um, n. Arch. A sanctuary, especially that part of a basilica in which the altar was set up. STURGIS *Dict. Arch.* [hagiasērion, < *hagios*, holy.]

A'ghl, 1 a-g'h; 2 a-g'h, n. In *The Arabian Nights*, a calendar, in the story of *The Three Calenders*, who lost his right eye as a punishment for curiosity.

ag'l-het, a. Practicable; feasible.

ag'l-la-wood', 1 a-g'la-lā-wūd'; 2 a-g'la-lā-wūd', n. Eaglewood. [agulla, eagle, + wood.]

ag'l-le, 1 a-jī; 2 a-jī, a. Able to move or act quickly, physically or mentally; active; nimble; brisk; when used of the mind often implying trickiness; as, an agile animal; an agile reasoner. [F. < L. *agilis*, < *ago*, do.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; NIMBLE. —ly, adv. —ness, n. ag-lit-ty, 1 a-jī'lī-tī; 2 a-jī'lī-tī, n. 1. The quality of being agile; quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness; activity: said of body or mind.

The Indians could thread their labyrinths with the agility of a deer. IRRING *Sketch-Book*, Philip of Pokanoket p. 201. [n. & c.] 2f. Operative force.

ag-lit'ti, r. & m. To wrong; sin against. a-glit'ti, r. CHAUV. A'ghn'cour', 1 a-gā'h'kur; 2 a-gā'h'kur, n. A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France, where Henry V. of England defeated the French, Oct. 25, 1415.

ag'ing, 1 a-jī'ing; 2 a-jī'ing, n. 1. The process of making or becoming old, or of causing to appear old. See AGE, r. 2. The curing or maturing of logwood by exposure to the air, thus developing the coloring-matter hematein, as a result of the oxidation of hematoxylin. 3. Elec. The property of iron shown by increased loss of hysteresis on long exposure to alternating magnetization, particularly at a higher temperature. age'ing', —ag'ing-ma-chine', n. A machine used in printing calico for procuring a uniform dissolving and distribution of the mordant on the fiber, during the aging process. —a-room, n. A hot and humid room in which cloth is aged as in calico-printing.

ag'l-o, 1 a-jī'ō; 2 a-jī'ō, n. [—os, 1 -ō; 2 -ōs, pl.] 1. The premium payable for the exchange of one kind or quality of money or currency into another; exchange premium. 2. An allowance for depreciation of coin by wear. 3. [Rare.] The business of a broker or money-changer; brokerage. [aggio, exchange, < *agio*, = EASE.]

ag'l-o-sy-man'dron, 1 a-jī'ō-si-mān'drōn; 2 a-jī'ō-si-mān'drōn, n. A bag of gold or metal struck, as with a hammer: used by Christians in Mohammedan countries for a bell. [hagios, holy, + *semantron*, sign, < *semanō*, give a signal.] ag'l-o-sy-man'drum, n.

ag'l-o-tage, 1 a-jī'ō-tāj; 2 a-jī'ō-tāj, n. The charge of an agio; hence, loosely, money-changing; brokerage.

A-g'l-ra, 1 a-jī'rā; 2 a-jī'rā, n. A town in Catania province, Sicily. A-g'rī-nmī (Ancient).

A'gls, 1 a-jīs; 2 a-jīs, n. Ancient Spartan kings of the 11th, 5th, 4th, and 2d centuries B. C.

ag-lst', 1 a-jist'; 2 a-jist', r. Law. 1. To feed and care for, as horses or cattle, for hire. 2. To assess, as land or its owner, for a public purpose. [agister, give lodgings to, < a (< L. *ad*), to, + *gister*, lodge, < L. *jacio*, lie.] —a-gist'ment, n. 1. Law. (1) The act of agisting. (2) Contract for agisting. (3) The price of or profit from agisting. 2. [Eag.] Forest pasture or herbage. 3. An assessment upon lands. 4. A dike. a-gist'-age, 1 a-jist'ā; 2 a-jist'ā, n. Law. One who receives and pastures cattle for hire; especially, in England, an officer having supervision of cattle agisted in the royal forests. ag'lsta'tor, 1 a-jist'at; 2 a-jist'at, n.

ag'l-ta-hl(er), 1 a-jī'tā-hl; 2 a-jī'tā-hl, a. Easily agitated. ag'l-tant, n. One who plans or incites.

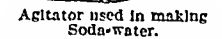
ag'l-tate, 1 a-jī'tēt; 2 a-jī'tāt, r. [TAT'ED; TAT'ING.] I. t. 1. To move, excite, or stir up (the feelings or thoughts); perturb; ruffle; as, sorrow agitates the heart. 2. To disturb or shake irregularly; as, the wind agitates the sea; "the infant . . . will agitate his hands." Westm. Rev. Sept., 1892, p. 324. 3. Hence, to stir up or keep alive interest in; keep constantly before the public; call repeated attention to; discuss; debate; as, to agitate the labor question. 4. To cause to move or act; set or keep moving. 5. *Brewing*. To stir (yeast and wort) vigorously, for the purpose of thorough distribution and oxygen-absorption. 6. [Archaic.] To revolve in the mind; scheme or plan about; consider; as, to agitate designs of treason.

II. i. To excite, or endeavor to excite, public interest and action; as, to agitate for reform. [agitatus, pp. of *agito*, freq. of *ago*, drive.]

Syn.: alarm, convulse, disturb, excite, fluster, flutter, ruffle, shake, stir. To ruffle is to arouse a somewhat angry



ago, adv. In the past, in time gone *ago*. The phrase  
phrase long ago; as, It happened long ago.

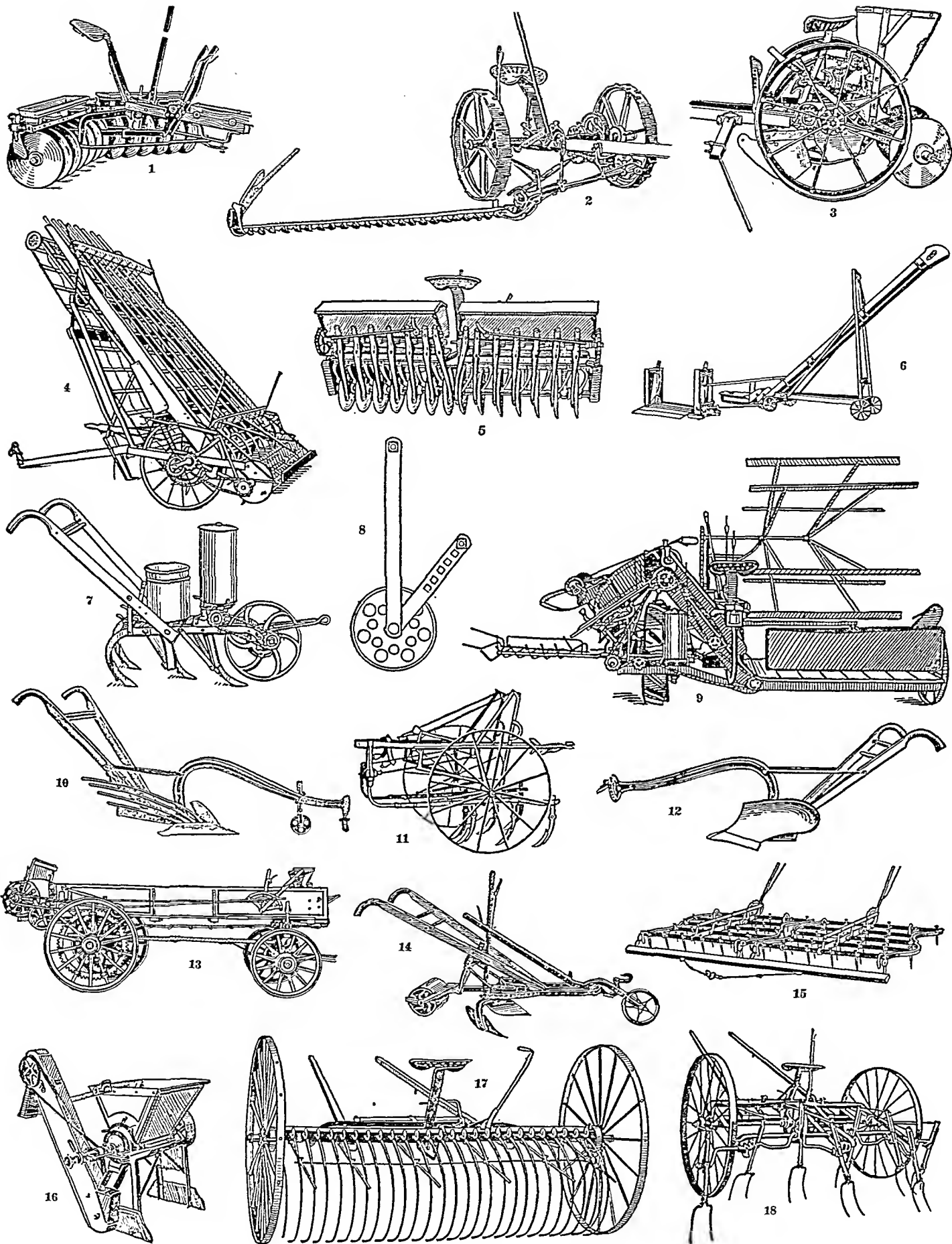




L. O. HOWARD *The Insect Book* p. 187. [d. r. & co. '01.]

pursuits. See **ECONOMICS** and **FARMING**. [*1* = *1*, *ager*, *cultura*, < *ager*, field, + *cultura*; see **CULTURE**.]





# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Disk-harrow. 2. Mower. 3. Potato-planter. 4. Hay-loader. 5. Disk-harrow with seeder attachment. 6. Portable Grain-elevator. 7. Cotton- and Corn-planter. 8. Gage-wheel Attachment for Plows. 9. Mowing- and Binding-machine (rear view). 10. Plow with rod sod-breaker and gage-wheel. 11. Riding-cultivator. 12. Walking-plow. 13. Manure-spreader. 14. Horse-hoe. 15. Tooth-harrow. 16. Feed-grinder. 17. Automatic-dump Hay-rake. 18. Hay-tedder.

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al'gret, 1 é'gret; 2 à'grèt, *n.* 1. A heron, the egret. The traffic in *algrets* is regulated by the duties imposed under the Tariff Act and by certain provisions in the Lacey Act, now incorporated as Sections 241-244 of the Criminal Code of the United States. The important provisions in this law are the clause in Section 242 prohibiting delivery to a common carrier of birds killed or shipped in violation of local laws, and that in Section 243 requiring all packages containing plumage shipped in interstate commerce to be marked with the name of the shipper and a statement of the contents. Sales and possession of *algrets* are now prohibited under several of the State laws, among which the recent statutes of Louisiana, Massachusetts, and New York may be mentioned. T. S. PALMER Bureau Biol. Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in letter to *Standard Dict.* Nov. 5, '10.

2. A tuft composed of feathers or precious stones, worn on a helmet, fez, etc., or on a head-dress for women.

3. One of the hogfishes (*Lachnolepis foliatus*).

4. This bonnet-macaque.

5. A cluster of points forming the or terminals of a lightning-rod.

6. *Bot.* Same as EGRET. [*< F. aigrette*, tuft of feathers, an egret; see EGRET.] al'gret'et' *f.* [*Aquamarine.*]

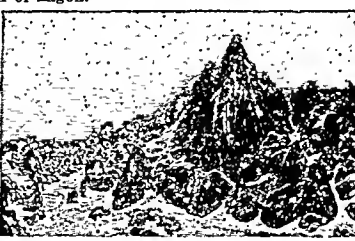
al'gue'-ma-rin', 1 é'-ma-rin'; 2 à'-ma-rin', *n.* [F.]

al'gues'-mortes', 1 é'-mòrt'; 2 à'-mòrt', *n. pl.* [F.]

*Phys. Geog.* Voters that have become stagnant through the change of course of a river.

Aligues'-Mortes', *n.* A town in Gard department, France, with ancient fortifications and antiquities. [*< L. Aque Mortuæ.*]

al'gul'-ère, 1 é'-m-ër' or é'-gyär'; 2 à'-èl-ër' or à'-èyèr', *n.* [F.] A tall and slender richly ornamented pitcher or jug; a ewer or flagon.



Aiguille de Dru, Mont Blanc.

al'guille', 1 à'-gwi', é'-gwi', or é'-gwil; 2 à'-gwi', à'-gwi', or à'-gwi', *n.* [F.] 1. A sharp rocky mountain peak, especially one of those of the Italian Alps near Mont Blanc. 2. A slender rock-perforating drill. 3. A priming-wire. 4. A vent-cleaner. 5. A disease affecting falcons, due to lice.—al'guille'-lesque', *a.* Shaped like, or somewhat like, a needle. See AGUILLE.

al'guil'-lette', é'-gwil'-yet'; 2 à'-gwil'-yèt', *n.* [F.] 1. An ornamental shoulder-tag; aglet. 2. A side-dish served on a skewer.

al'gul'-sé', 1 é'-gwi-zé'; 2 à'-gwi-sé', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Pointed obtusely, as the four ends of a cross. a-guisse't'; al-guisse't'; ap-point-é't'; e-gul-sé't'; e-gul-sé't'.

al'gu'-let, *n.* Sams as AGLET. [Monchuria, China.]

Al'-gun', 1 ol'-gün'; 2 l'-gün', *n.* A town and naval station in A-I'ja, 1 é'-al'je' or al'ja; 2 à'-j'a or l'ja, *n.* *Bib.* Neh. xi, 31.

Al'-ja-lon, 1 é'-(or al')-lo-lon; 2 é'-(or l')-ja-lón, *n.* *Bib.* The valley where the moon stood still; also, a city in Palestine. [Heb., place of deer.] A'-la-lon'; A'-ja-lon'.

Al'-je'teth-sa'har', *n.* *Bib.* Ps. xlii (heading).

Al'-ken, 1 é'-kén; 2 à'-kén, *n.* 1. Charles A. (1827-1/11 1892), an American clergyman and educator. 2. William (1806-1/11 1887), an American politician; Governor of South Carolina. 3. A county of S. W. central South Carolina; 1,068 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat. 5. A town of Crenshaw county, Ala.

Al'-kin, 1 é'-kín; 2 à'-kín, *n.* Arthur (1/11 1780-1/11 1854), an English writer on science. 2. John (1/11 1747-1/11 1822), an English editor; author; *General Biography*. 3. Lucy (1/11 1781-1/11 1864), an English author of historic memoirs; daughter of John.

al'-kin'-ite, 1 é'-kin-oit; 2 à'-kin'-ft, *n.* *Mineral.* A blackish lead-gray sulfid of lead, copper, and bismuth (PbCuBiS<sub>3</sub>), found in Siberia, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; needle-like. [*< Dr. A. Atkin.*]

all, 1 é; 2 à, *v.* I. *t.* To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble bodily or mentally; make ill; disturb. I don't see as anything ails the child. H. B. Srowe *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 24, p. 304. [n. r. & co. 1838.] II. *t.* To be somewhat ill; mostly now in the participial and adjective form; as, the child is *ailing*. I grew a pale and slender boy. I began to *ail* and mope. BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 15. [r. 1859.] [*< AS. eglom*, trouble, *< egle*, = Goth. *aglus*, troublesome.]

all', *n.* [Rare.] Trouble; ailment.

all', *n.* [Dial.] The heard of harley or other grain.

A'l'-la, 1 é'-la; 2 à'-la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Al'-lan'tus, 1 é'-lan'tus; 2 à'-lan'tús, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A genus of trees of the quassia family. 2. [a-] A tree of this genus. See TREE OF HEAVEN. The alantus is native in several Oriental countries, and is cultivated in Europe and America for shade and for its leaves, upon which a variety of silkworm feeds. [*< OLENT, Malakka name.*] al'-lan'-tús, al'-lan'-tús—al'-lan'-tús-silk'-worm', *n.* The caterpillar of the cynthia-moth (*Phitosmia cynthia*) feeding on alantus-foliage, and naturalized to America from the Orient, where the cocoons are utilized to some extent for silk.—al'-lan'-ter-y, *n.* [Rare.] A grove of alantus-trees.—al'-lan'-tús, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from alantus; as, *alantonic acid*. al'-lan'-tíc.—al'-lan'-tine. I. *o.* Of or pertaining to the alantus or the silkworm that feeds on it. II. *n.* Silk from the alantus-silkworm.

A'l'-lath, 1 é'-lath; 2 à'-lòth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

all', *pp.* Ailed.

al'-lè, 1 é'-lè; 2 à'-lè, *a. Her.* Having wings like birds, or all like windmills. [F., *< L. olo*, wlog.]

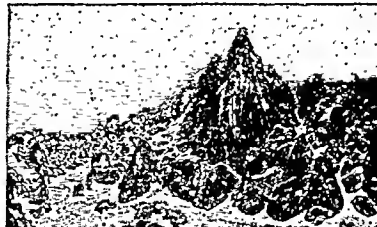
allic', *n.* Alsie; obsolete form.

Al'-leen', 1 é'-lin'; 2 à'-lèn', *n.* [Ir.] See HELEN.

al'-le-ro-n, 1 é'-ron; 2 à'-lè-rón, *n.* [F.] 1. *Arch.* A wing wall to conceal the aisle of a church, or a half-gable formed by a penthouse roof. 2. *Aero.* A small operatable auxiliary wing-tip or surface for maintaining the lateral balance of aeroplanes. ONVILLE WRIGHT. [F., dim. of *oile*; see AILE.]

al'-lette', 1 é'-let'; 2 à'-lèt', *n.* [F.] An iron or steel shoulder-plate worn by a man-at-arms before the complete evolution of plate armor; the original of the epaulet, and sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. [F., dim. of *oile*; see AILE.] al'-le-ro-n, al'-lette'-t'; als'lette'.

Al'-lín, 1 é'-lin; 2 à'-lín, *n.* [Ir.] In prechristian legend, the daughter of Levy, or, as some claim, of Owao, and beloved of Balie; she died while forcibly detained by the



Aiguille de Dru, Mont Blanc.



youths of Lelster ns she was on her way to meet Balle at Rosnaree. See BAILE. DOUGLAS HYDE *A Literary History of Ireland* ch. 11, p. 117. [F. v. '06.]  
allit, 1 olt; 2 ft, n. A dependant of the ancient Cymry without clannish connections.  
all'ly, 1 f'y; 2 f'y; Pierre d' (1350-?) 1420. French cardinal; called the "Hammer of Heretics."  
all'ment, 1 f'el'ment or -mant; 2 f'el'ment, n. Indisposition of body or mind; slight sickness.  
There is much that is called spiritual oilment that is nothing but domestic oilment. See *Spencer's Lectures to Young Men* lect. viii, p. 289. [F. v. 1868.]  
Syn: See MISBALE; LILNESS.  
al-o'la, 1 o-l'o; 2 f-i'o, n. [Hawall.] A religious ceremony at which a hog is offered in sacrifice and a part of it eaten, as by persons satering certain professions. [upfln. all'sa-cook, 1 f'ä-zä-ek; 2 f'ä-zä-ek, n. [Local, Scot.] The All'sa Craig, 1 f'ä-zä-ek; 2 f'ä-zä-ek. A basaltic islet in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland.  
Al-lu-r'de, etc. Same as ALURINE, etc.  
Al-lu-ro-phä-bä, n. Same as ALURPHOBIA.  
all'wed, 1 f'el'w; 2 f'el'w. 1. To direct as a missile, blow, etc., with the purpose of hitting some specified object or part of an object; also, to direct (n weapon) with the eye, before its discharge; point or level; as, to aim a gun at a mark. 2. To direct toward or against, as any word, act, or proceeding; as, to aim a remark at anyone.  
There's no weapon that slays  
Its victim so surely (if well aimed) as praise.  
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 1, st. 20.  
3f. To estimate; conjecture; devise.  
II. f. 1. To direct a missile or point a weapon at or toward anything. 2. To have a purpose; make something one's object; endeavor earnestly; as, one should aim to succeed; ambition aims high; usually with at or an infinitive.  
What Dr. Arnold mainly aimed at, was to promote the self-development of the young minds committed to his charge.  
Suttons *Brief Biographies*, Arnold p. 74. [F. v. 1861.]  
3. [Colloq., U. S.] To intend; as, she aims to go tomorrow; common in the Tennessee mountain regions. 4f. To make an estimate; form a guess. [OF, *esmer*, *to estimate*, *estimare*.] *Esmer*, *to aim*.  
aim, n. [F. v. 1861.] Divisible by 2 without remainder; even; not odd; applied to numbers. 2. Being in a straight line; short; direct; figuratively, related by blood; akin.  
aim, n. 1. The act of aiming, directing, or pointing a weapon, missile, remark, etc., at anything; as, the mist interfered with his aim. 2. The line of direction of anything aimed; as, the aim was correct.  
Success will be found in a quiet singleness of justly chosen aim. *Ruskin Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, ch. 3, p. 190. [W. v. 1860.]  
3. The object or point aimed at or to his aimed at; a mark or target; ns, to miss one's aim. 4. That which is intended; design; purpose; as, a noble aim.  
A common error is that it may be allowable for a man to live a life of idleness, having no work and no aim.  
D. S. *Grassier Christian Ethics* pt. ii, p. 222. [L. v. 1875.]  
5f. Conjecture.  
Syn: Inspiration, design, determination, end, endeavor, goal, inclination, intent, intention, mark, object, purpose, tendency. The aim is this direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The mark is that at which one shoots; the goal, that toward which one runs. All alike indicates the direction of endeavor. The end is the point at which one would close his labors; the object, that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. Aspiration, design, endeavor, purpose, referring to the mental acts by which the aim is attained, are often used as interchangeable with aim. Aspiration applies to what are viewed as noble aims; endeavor, design, intention, purpose, indifferently to the best or worst. Aspiration has less of decision than the other terms; one may aspire to an object, and yet lack the fixedness of purpose by which alone it can be attained. Purpose is stronger than intention. Design especially denotes the adaptation of means to an end; endeavor refers to the exertions by which it is to be attained. One whose aims are worthy, whose aspirations are high, whose designs are wise, and whose purposes are attested, may hope to reach the goal of his ambition, and will surely win some object worthy of a life's endeavor. See AMATION; DESIGN; INTENTION; NERVE; PURPOSE. Ant: aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.  
aim'cri'ert, n. One who cried "aim" to archers; hence, an encourager.—aim'fruntlet, n. A wooden sight fitted to the muzzle of a cannon; rarely used.—tn give aim, in archery, to stand near the target to tell the archers where their arrows fall.—aim'ful, n. Full of purpose.—aim'fully, adv. [Rare.] With definite purpose.  
Al'mak, 1 o'mak; 2 f'mak, n. 1. A legislative branch of the Mongol people that controlled the government. 2. A division consisting of four nomadic tribes in the country north of Herat and Kabul, Afghanistan; 250,000 in number.  
al-ma'tra, 1 o-m'tra; 2 f-m'tra, n. The tahrira.  
Al'mard, 1 e'mar; 2 f'mar, n. Gustave (9/1818-9/1883). A French story-writer and traveler.  
almd, pp. Aimed. S. S.  
A. I. M. E., abbr. American Institute of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers.  
aim'less, 1 e'm'les; 2 f'm'les, n. Wanting in aim or purpose.—aim'less-ly, adv.—aim'less-ness, n.  
Reading ought not to be aimless, even though its aim be to while away an hour. *Pontre Books and Reading* p. 31. [L. 1873.]  
Alm'well, 1 e'm'wel; 2 f'm'wel, n. A decayed gentleman, one of the two beaux in Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem*.  
alm'wor'thy, 1 e'm'w'or'thy; 2 f'm'w'or'thy, n. Worthy to be made an end or aim; as, an aimworthy purpose.—alm'worthy-ness, n. Excellence of aim; also, the quality of being aimworthy.  
These worthy fellows waited, . . . trusting in God for aimworthiness. *Blackmore Lorno Doone* ch. 54, p. 390. [L.]  
aln, 1 en; 2 an, n. [Scot.] Own.  
aln', 1 a'yin; 2 f'yin, n. The 16th Hebrew letter, having originally a sharp guttural and a vibrating palatal sound—both peculiar to the Semitic. See ALPHABET. [Heb. *yāin*, *Ar. āin*, *orig. eye*.] n'yint.  
A'n, 1 e'n; 2 f'n, n. *Bd.* A city in Palestine. *Josh. xv, 32*. [Heb., an eye; a spring or fountain.]  
aln', 1 ar; 2 f'ar, n. A mountain in France; length, 118 m.; Jura mountains to the Rhône. 2. Department in France; 2,239 sq. m.; 1,600 artificial lakes, used for fish-breeding and grain-cultivation; capital, Bourg-en-Bresse.  
Al-nad', 1 o-nad'; 2 f-nad', n. A district and town in Hadramaut, Arabia.  
al'na-lite, 1 a'ne-lait; 2 f'na-lit, n. Mineral. A variety of esserite containing tantalum pentoxid. [Gr. *ainos*, *dire*, *i lithos*, *stone*.]  
aln'e, 1 e'ne; 2 f'ne, n. [F.] [AINEN, fem.] Elder; ad-

vanced in years; sometimes combined with proper names; as, Dumas ainé.  
al'nent, 1 e'nent; 2 f'nent, n. [Rare.] Her. Running, as animals.  
aln'hum, 1 en'hum; 2 f'n'hum, n. *Pathol.* A chronic disease that results in the dropping off of the little toes; said to be peculiar to the negro race.  
aln'mull-er, 1 n'mull-er; 2 f'n'mull-er, n. *Maximilian Emanuel* (1/1807-7/1870). A German painter on glass.  
aln'ne, 1 n'e; 2 f'ne, n. In Irish heroic legend, the second son of a man, brother to Nneise. See DEIRNE, NAEISE, and SONS OF USNACH. Alnn'li.  
Al'no, 1 o'no; 2 f'no, n. One of a people found as uncivilized tribal communities in northern Japan and a few adjacent islands; often called the aborigines of the country; also, their language, unclassified, and but faintly resembling Japanese. They are of medium size, darker than the Japanese, the men wearing full beards. They worship the sun, moon, sea, etc., but believe also in an invisible spirit and in an evil principle.—Al'na, a. The full heard is found among the Ainos, of whose hairy bodies so much has been said. The most trustworthy observers assure us that except in a few isolated cases the hairiness is not greater than in Europeans, but that it is always to be seen on the breast and legs—a fact that ranks as a curiosity.  
GERLAND in *Iconographic Encyc.* vol. i, p. 262.  
aln-sel', 1 en-sel'; 2 f'n-sel', n. [Scot.] Ownself, ain-sell'.  
Alns'ile, 1 e'n'ile; 2 f'n'ile, n. [Hew (4/1792-3/1878). A Scottish poet in America, author of *A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns* (1820).  
Al'n-Soph', 1 f'n'sof'; 2 f'n'sof', n. [Heb.] *Occult*. A being infinite, boundless, absolutely self-identical, but without attributes. [Gr. *Sophia*, without end.]  
The cause and covered world is the Ain-Soph, who is both immanent and transcendent.  
Kabbala *Demudata* tr. by Mathers, intro. p. 28. [G. n. 1887.]  
Alns'worth, 1 e'n'w'or'th; 2 f'n'w'or'th, n. 1. Henry (1571-1623), an English scholar and controversialist. 2. Robert (9/1660-4/1743), an English scholar; *Lat. Dict.* 3. William Harrison (2/1805-1/1882), an English novelist; *The Tower of London*, etc.  
aln't, 1 ent; 2 ant. [Colloq.] Am not; are not; always inelegant; also, an illiterate ungrammatical form for the contractions *isn't*, *hasn't*, and *haven't*; a vulgarism. ant't.  
aln-tab', 1 oin-tab'; 2 f'n-tab', n. A city in Syria, Turkey; an Assiote station.  
Al'nu, 1 o'nu; 2 f'nu, n. See ARNO.  
A. Inv., abbr. *Freemasonry. Anno Inventionis* (in the year of this discovery).  
Al-o'll-an, Al-o'lic. Same as EOLIAN, etc.  
Al-o'is, Al-o'ich, n. [Gr.] Same as EOLIA.  
Al'o-lo-bran'ch'a-ta, 1 e'o-lo-bran'ch'a-ta; 2 f'o-lo-bran'ch'a-ta, n. pl. *Conch.* A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with variable gills, including all except the *Anthobranchia*. [Gr. *aitelos*, quick-moving, *branchia*, gills.]  
al-phy'um, 1 o-f'ly-um; 2 f-ly-um, n. *Ecol.* An ultimate form in the last stage of a succession.  
a'pim', 1 e'pim'; 2 f'pim', n. [Braz.] *Bot.* The sweet cassava; probably a Tupian name.  
alr, 1 ar; 2 ar, n. 1. To expose to the air, especially to outdoor air; admit air into; purify or dry by exposing to the air; ventilate; as, to air a room. 2. To expose to heat; as, to air clothing or liquors. 3. To make public; show off; display; as, to air theories.  
II. f. [Archaic.] To take the air, as in the street or park.  
alr't, n. To set to music; compose an air for.  
alr, n. 1. (1) The mixture of gases that forms the apparent blue envelop of the earth. (2) The atmosphere.  
Air consists chiefly of the gases oxygen and nitrogen very nearly in the proportions one to four. Recently it has been found to contain newly discovered gaseous elements nearly allied chemically to nitrogen, which have been named argon, neon, and xenon; also helium, long known spectroscopically as a constituent of the solar atmosphere, and now believed to be a product of the disintegration of radium. These substances exist only as traces, with the exception of argon, which forms nearly 1 per cent. of the atmosphere by volume. There are also numerous impurities such as ammonia, sulfurous acid, etc. Carbonic dioxide, which is present in greater or less quantities, generally about .03 of 1 per cent., is usually regarded as a normal constituent.  
2. The open space around and above the earth; ns, a flaming sword hung in the air; to emerge into the air.  
And all the air a solemn stillness holds. *Gray Elegy* st. 2.  
3. An atmospheric movement or current; wind; breeze; frequently in the plural; as, the gentle airs fanned his cheeks. 4. Utterance abroad; publicity; as, the rumor has taken air. 5. Any gas; especially, gas arising from combustion or the like, as from furnaces in iron-works. 6. *Paint.* The representation of atmosphere; atmospheric perspective. 7. *Liturg.* The nephete. 8. Figuratively, something light and ethereal; wind; as, all air and no sense. 9f. Breath; hence, information; intelligence. [F., *air*, *Gr. aer*, *to breathe*, breathe.]  
alr'et, 1 e'et; 2 f'et, n. 1. An inflated bag used to raise or buoy up a sinking or sunken vessel. 2. In a pneumatic molding-machine, a device consisting of air-filled bags, which give the proper pressure to the sand; also, any device composed of air-filled bags for exerting a uniform pressure, as in printing-frames, bookbinders' case-making machines, etc. 3. [Slang.] A shallow, loquacious person.—air-ball, n. A ball inflated with air, used for a toy.—air-barometer, n. A device for recording slight oscillations, as in the level of well-water by recording changes of air-pressure.—air-base, n. A place or region used as a basis of operation for aeroplanes.—air-beat, n. A single pulsation of air such as one felt mechanically from a vibrating object in which the waves are of extremely low frequency.—air-bell, n. 1. *Zooph.* A roundish or pear-shaped organ acting probably as a gas-respiratory gland for the swim-bladder in *Auromedus*; an aurophore. 2. An air-globule, as a bubble formed in glass-making or in developing photographs; air-bladder.—air-billow, n. A prolonged and moderate atmospheric wave, specif. an air-wave originating between two horizontal strata of varying velocity and direction.—air-bladder, n. 1. A sac filled with air, the homolog of a lung, generally situated under the anterior part of the spinal column of fishes, aiding them to maintain an equilibrium in the water; the sound. 2. Any vesicle filled with air, as in seaweed, glass, iron-castings, etc.—air-blast, n. An air-current (1) forced upon a fire to stimulate combustion; (2) directed on a dust or dirt or in prevention of sparking; (3) impinged upon surfaces for polishing and abrading.—air-beat, n. A hydromecran.—air-bone, n. A bone filled with air, as in birds.—air-bottle, n. A portable metallic container for compressed air, used for inflating automobile tires.—air-brand, n. A prevented by the presence of air from acting; said of suction-pipes and sewage-pipes.—air-box, n. 1. The conduit through which

air for heating rooms is supplied to a furnace. See *Illus.* under FURNACE. 2. An air-compartment of a life-boat. 3. A due to convey fresh air into a mine.—air-brake, n. See BRAKE.—air-brush, n. An implement for spraying liquid color by compressed air.—air-bucket, n. A water-wheel bucket so arranged that the air may escape without interfering with the entering water.—air-bug, n. Any true bug living in the open air and not in water; a land-bug.—air-built, n. Baseless; chimerical.—air-casting, n. A casting with an air-space between it and the object enclosed, to prevent too great transmission or radiation of heat.—air-castle, n. A visionary project or scheme; a daydream.—air-cataract, n. An apparatus for lessening the impact of a moving object suddenly stopped, in which the air acts as a cushion, and lessens the force of impact.—air-cavity, n. Any cavity containing air, as the air-sacs in birds.—air-cell, n. 1. *Zool.* A cavity for the reception of air. Specifically: (1) One of the minute compartments lining the alveolar passages and air-sacs of the lungs; an alveolus. (2) An air-cell of a bird. (3) A dilatation of the air-vessels or trachea of an insect. (4) A cell or cavity filled with air, in various parts of the tissues of plants and animals. 2. A chamber or enclosed space containing air; as, (1) to preserve buoyancy, as in a life-boat; (2) to serve as a cushion, as in a force-pump (see *Illus.* under FORCE-PUMP); (3) to receive air from a water-pipe; (4) an air-cell; (5) a compartment between the septa of various chambered *Cephalopoda*, as the nautilus; a camera; loculus.—air-chambered, a.—air-channel, n. 1. A channel through which air passes. 2. pl. Channels in the masonry of walls and fire-bridges and beneath the hearths of reverberatory furnaces, intended to prevent the air admitted and to prevent injury to the foundations from the great heat of the furnace.—air-creck, n. A faucet used to control the passage of air.—air-compartment, n. An air-tight part, as of a shaft, for ventilating a mine.—air-cone, n. In a marine engine, a cone to receive air and steam from the hot-well.—air-cooled, a.—air-cooling, a. Reducing the heat of the cylinder of a gasoline-engine, as in motor vehicles, by diffusing it over an enlarged surface through additional radiators and exposing it to a current of air.—air-craft, n. The science of aerial navigation. 2. Aeroplanes and balloons collectively.—air-craft, n. Air plane in a mine where one air-course runs over or under another one, or over or under the level or gang-road.—air-cushion, n. 1. A bag inflated with air, specif. one used (1) as a pillow, or (2) in a water-pipe to lessen the water-hammer. 2. An air-spring.—air-cylinder, n. 1. A nearly air-tight cylinder buying a piston playing in it; used to check the recoil of a gun. 2. A cylinder beneath a railway-car, in which is compressed air which operates brakes.—air-dew, n. Manna.—air-door, n. A door for controlling air-currents in a mine.—air-drain, n. 1. A channel around a foundation to promote dryness by allowing for circulation of air. 2. A passage for the escape of gas from a mold while the molten metal is being poured in.—air-drawn, a. Drawn in the air; imaginary.—air-dried, a. Evaporated; dried in the air, as fruit.—air-driven, a. Driven by air, especially by compressed air.—air-dry, a. So thoroughly dry that no moisture is expelled upon exposure to the air.—air-drying, n. Drying in air by exposure, as woods, fruits, etc.—air-duct, n. 1. A tube or passage conveying air. 2. Specif. the duct connecting the air-bladder with the intestines collectively.—air-eel, n. A fish.—air-fish, n. *Pathol.* Embolism by bubbles of air in the veins.—air-fendway, n. [Eng.] A passage made in a coal-seam for ventilation.—air-float, n. Same as AIR-PLATE. 2.—air-floated, a. Separated by an air-current; said of light substances, such as fine graphite.—air-flue, n. A small flue in a chimney through which to draw the foul air from a room.—air-formed, a. Molds of or like the air.—air-fountain, n. A fountain which ejects water by means of compressed air.—air-funnel, n. 1. A ventilating-flue formed by leather tubes coming from a vessel's tank or upper work above the water-line. 2. *Zool.* The inferior part of the pneumotocyst of a free-swimming siphonophore in which the gas is secreted.—air-gap, n. 1. The air-spaces between the armature and field in a dynamo or motor. 2. Same as GAP. 2.—air-gas, n. Air mixed with hydrocarbon vapor; used for heating and as an illuminant.—air-gossamer, n. An air-thread.—air-heading, n. A smaller passage in a mine driven parallel with the gangway, and used for ventilation.—air-jack, n. A lifting-jack operated by compressed air and consisting of a vertical cylinder and piston, the rod of which serves as a lifting-arm.—air-jacket, n. To furnish with an air-jacket.—air-jacket, n. A garment, usually of rubber, inflated and used as a life-preserver.—air-jlg, n. *Mining.* An apparatus which by means of currents of air separates minerals according to their specific gravity.—air-leak, n. *Elec.* The loss of charge sustained by an insulated substance because of the discharging action of the surrounding atmosphere.—air-lift, n. A pump in which the lifting power consists of air drawn down an inner pipe to force water up an outer one.—air-line, n. 1. The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. 2. A direct railroad route.—air-liquefier, n. A device for changing air into liquid air, as by means of compression and cooling.—air-luck, n. 1. An air-tight nitchamber of a submarine caisson; for graduating the air-pressure. 2. A stoppage of the flow of water in a pump caused by the presence of air.—air-lugged, a. Impeded by the air, as a piston-head in a cylinder.—air-lap, n. A narrow window.—air-machine, n. A ventilating-machine for renewing the air, as in a mine.—air-monger, n. A visionary.—air-passage, n. *Bot.* An extended air-space between cells, as in stems of some water-plants.—air-pillow, n. See AIR-CUSHION.—air-plane, n. An aeroplane.—air-plant, n. A plant unconnected with the ground, growing on a tree or other object, but not parasitic and deriving its nourishment from the atmosphere specially.—air-plate, n. An orchid.—air-plate, n. A hored plate permitting only a given quantity of air to pass through; a perforated haffle-plate.—air-plus, n. *Naut.* A plug that can be removed from a water-tight manhole-plate or scuttle-cover into which it is screwed.—air-pocket, n. Same as POCKET. 8.—air-poise, n. An instrument for weighing air.—air-pore, n. Same as STOMA.—air-potato, n. An East-Indian yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*). A small herbaceous climber, cultivated as an oddity, bearing white, angular tubers, edible like potatoes.—air-pressure, n. Atmospheric pressure.—air-proof, a. Impenetrable by air.—air-propeller, n. 1. Any ventilating device that diffuses air, as a rotary fan. 2. A device for supplying air, as to an iceboat, to aid in its propulsion.—air-receiver, n. A contrivance for equalizing the air pressure in a furnace.—air-receptacle or air-spr, n. A place for air; an air-sac in a bird.—air-regulator, n. The regulator which heats water in a steam boiler, or a heating or steam-welding furnace, coke-ovens, etc.—air-register, n. Same as REGISTER. 4.—air-saller, n. *Aero.* A glider.—air-separator, n. Any apparatus, as a dust-separator, utilizing air-power, as for the separation of minerals.—air-setting, a. Hardening by exposure to the air, as cement.—air-sickness, n. Same as

**AERIAL SICKNESS.**—*air-sinus*, *n.* One of the hollow spaces in the bones of the skull that communicate with the nasal passages. —*air-slaked*, *a.* Slaked by exposure to the air, as lime. See *SLAKE*. —*air-slacked*. —*air-sollar*, *n.* See *SOLLAR*. —*air-speed*, *n.* *Aero*. Speed through the air, as of a flying-machine; distinguished from its speed before leaving the ground. See *LAND-SPEED*. —*LOUGHEEN Vehicles of the Air* p. 466. [R. & S. Co. 10.] —*air-stirring*, *a.* Vibrating the air; thrilling, as music. —*air-stone*, *n.* A meteor. —*air-streams*, *n. pl.* Currents of air artificially produced and charged with smoke: used in determining the movements of air in encountering various obstacles.

His [Marey's] method is to form a series of parallel *air-streams* within a large chamber, then to charge them with smoke. When an obstacle is placed in their path the movement of the air is clearly distinguished. *Scientific American* Feb. 1, '02, p. 75.

*air-tap*, *n.* A pet-cock for a series of hot-water pipes. —*air-thread*, *n.* A floating thread of spider's silk. —*air-threatening*, *a.* High-reaching; as, "air-threatening tops of cedars tall." —*air-tint*, *n.* *Paint*. An atmospheric modification of a tint.

The marvelous falls off and shades away into soft *air-tints*.

J. A. S. *Saxons Greek Poets* vol. 1, ch. 4, p. 149. [1880.]

—*air-trap*, *n.* 1. Same as *STENCH-TRAP*. 2. A small funnel to intercept air-bubbles, as in a harometer-tube. —*air-trunk*, *n.* A ventilating conduit, as in a public hall or theater. —*air-tumbler*, *n.* A tumbler-pigeon. —*air-twist*, *n.* An air-bubble, as in the stem of a glass receptacle, that becomes a hollow spiral by twisting. —*air-twisted*, *a.* —*air-valve*, *n.* See *VALVE*. —*air-vesicle*, *n.* *Bot.* A bladder-like air-chamber serving as a float for many water-plants, as in certain sea-weeds. —*air-vulcano*, *n.* *Phys. Geog.* A noa-volcano opening from which gas, mud, and stones are ejected. —*air-washer*, *n.* A device for clearing air of foreign substances by circulating it through water. —*air-washings*, *n. pl.* The atmospheric impurities remaining in a liquid through which air has been passed for purification. —*air-wood*, *n.* Any substance for air, particularly the ventilating passage of a mine. —*air-wood*, *n.* [Rare.] Wood dried in the air, *i. e.*, not kiln-dried. —*dephlogisticated air*, oxygen. —*fixed air*, carbon-dioxide gas. —*hot air* [Slang, U. S.], empty bragadocio; boastfulness. —*In the air*, 1. Insecure; unsupported; also, abroad; prevalent; as, the battery is *in the air*; changes are *in the air*. 2. Without body or foundation in fact; undetermined; as, this project is *as yet all in the air*. —*to be up in the air* [Colloq., U. S.], to become excited; as, he *went up in the air* when told the cost. —*to heat the air*, to make vain or blind efforts. —*to take air*, to become public; as, the scandal is *sure to take air*. —*to take the air*, 1. *Falconry*. To try to rise above the falcon: said of a bird trying to escape. 2. To go into the air. 3. To make a trip in an airplane.

*Air* is used as the first element in self-explaining compound nouns naming: (1) Things containing air; as,

*air-drum* *air-holder* *air-reservoir*  
(2) Things conveying air or permitting it to pass; as,  
*air-brick* *air-grating* *air-scuttle*  
*air-bridge* *air-hole* *air-shaft*  
*air-course* *air-level* *air-stack*  
*air-exhaust* *air-pipe* *air-strainer*  
*air-lauet* *air-pit* *air-strake*  
*air-gate* *air-port* *air-tube*

(3) Things operated by air, or using it as a motive fluid; as,  
*air-balloon* *air-hoist* *air-telegraph*  
*air-drill* *air-locomotive* *air-thermometer*  
*air-engine* *air-plat* *air-whistle*  
*air-hammer* *air-spring*

(4) Things designed to distribute or move air, to regulate its flow, or to act on it; as,  
*air-carburetor* *air-condenser* *air-injector*  
*air-compressor* *air-governor* *air-regulator*

(5) Things used for measuring the humidity, purity, quantity, velocity, etc., of air; as,  
*air-gage* *air-manometer* *air-meter* *air-tester*

(6) Things in which air forms the principal or sole component or agent; as,  
*air-hath* *air-cure* *air-current*  
—*air-less*, *a.* Not open to the air; destitute of air; as, an *airless vault*; *airless space*. —*air-like*, *a.*

*air*, *n.* 1. The peculiar or characteristic appearance, mien, or manner of a person or thing; as, a kingly *air*; an *air* of secrecy.

The great dome of St. Paul's looks down with an *air* of motherly protection. *Invivo Sketch-Book* p. 190. [J. N. A. 1886.]

2. Artificial or assumed manner or appearance; affectation: commonly in the plural.

Don't be haughty, and put on *airs*.

SAXE *Proud Miss McBride*, *Moral*.  
Syn: appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, sort, style, way. *Air* is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain.

*Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. We might say of a travel-soiled pedestrian, he has the *appearance* of a tramp, but the *air* of a gentleman. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is oftenest applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant *expression* of countenance; *look* may be momentary; as, he gave his comrade a significant *look*. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer; I did not like his *looks*.

*Bearing* is rather a lofty word; as, he has a noble *bearing*; *port* is practically identical in meaning with *bearing*, but is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage*, too, is generally used in a good sense; as, the lady has a good *carriage*. *Mien* is closely synonymous with *air*, but less often used in a bad sense. We say a rakish *air*, rather than a rakish *mien*. *Mien* may be used to express some prevailing feeling as, "an indignant *mien*." *Demeanor* goes beyond *appearance*, including conduct, behavior; as, a modest *demeanor*. *Manner* and *style* are, in large part at least, acquired. See *BEHAVIOR*; *MANNER*; *PRETENSE*. —*to give oneself airs*, to assume affected manners of superiority.

*air*, *n.* *Mus.* 1. A melody as contrasted with a harmonic succession of notes, rhythmically arranged; tune. Sweet air, how every note brings back  
Some sunny hope, some day-dream bright!

MOORE *Come Play that Simple Air Again* st. 2.  
2. The leading part in a harmonized piece: usually soprano; as, she sang the *air*, and I the alto. [F., < *It. aria*, < *L. aria*, atmosphere; see *AIR*, n.] Syn: see *TUNE*. —*national air*, the tune of a popular patriotic song recognized either officially or by general consent.

*Air*, *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Early. [set to music. *Air*, *hict*, *a.* 1. Capable of being altered. 2. That may be altered. *air-casting*, *a.* See under *AIR*, n. *air-er*, *a.* See under *AIR*, n. *air-d*, *pp.* *Alred*. S. S. [shire, Scotland. *Air-drie*, 1 *air'drie*; 2 *air'drie*. A coal-malag town, Lanark-

*air'drome*, *n.* An aerodrome.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. [A. RIG, pl.] [Ir.] *Ir. Hist.* In the tribal division of ancient Ireland, a freeman whose standing was based on his possessions, as of cattle, land, tenants, etc. An *air* was a householder, and a *ho-air* one who possessed as many as 20 cows. The *air*-desa, *air*-ard, *air*-inisi, and *air*-forguill each held 10, 20, 27, and 40 tenants, respectively, on their lands and received food-rent from them.

The enclosed houses belonged to the freemen (*aire*, *pl. aires*). The size of the houses and of the enclosing mound and ditch marked the wealth and rank of the *aire*. If his wealth consisted of chattels, he was a *ho-air* (cow-air). *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 768.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. Same as *AIR*.

*Aire*, 1 *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. A fortified manul town la Pas-de-Calais dep., France. 2. A collegiate town la Landes dep., France. 3. A tributary of the Ainse river, France; 1. 81 m. *Aire-dale* *terrier*. See *DOG*.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. See under *AIR*, n.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. One who *airs*. 2. A device for purifying or drying by air; a clothes-drier.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. The aircraft of a nation collectively.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *Air-gun*. 2. *Air-gun*. An air-rifle.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. See under *AIR*, n.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. A hole containing gas or air, made by air, or intended for or allowing its passage. 2. A flaw in a casting. 3. An opening in the ice. 4. *Aero*. An air-pocket. See *POCKET*, n. 8.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. An aerie.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. Made airy; flimsy; pretentious; showing airs. [*AIRY* + *fy*.]

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. In a light or airy manner; delicately. 2. In light spirits; gaily; inuitly.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *Air-ness*. 2. *Air-ness*. The quality of being airy.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. An exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying. 2. Exercise in the air. —*air-stage*, *n.* A place for drying gunpowder.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. [Prov.] Full of air; breezy. *Airish* outa doors, ain't it? C. E. CHANNON *Despot of Broomedge Cove* ch. 27, p. 479. [U. S. C. 1889.]

2. [Colloq.] Assuming airs; showing off; inflated; as, *an airish fellow*. 3. *Aerial*.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. See under *AIR*, n. [winds.]

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. A course through the air not subject to variable

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. A giddy, frivolous person.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. See under *AIR*, n.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *Air*. 2. *Air*. Early: now considered slang, but in the 17th century the correct form and sound, and still heard in Pennsylvania and New England.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. [Recent.] An aeronaut.

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*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. [Recent.] An aeronaut.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. [Recent.] An aeronaut.

to pass, enter, or circulate; ns, an *air-tight* joint or vessel. —*air-tight stove*, or *air-tight*, a sheet-iron wood-stove from which air can be nearly excluded or admitted in any desired degree, so that combustion may be exactly regulated.

For the abomination of the *air-tight stove* is reserved till wintry weather. *HAWTHORNE Mosses* ch. 1, p. 39. [H. M. & Co. 1887.]

*air-tight*, *adv.* So as to be *air-tight*.

*air-tint*, *n.* *air-trap*, *n.* *air-trunk*, *n.* See under *AIR*, n.

*Air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *Air*. 2. *Air*. 3. *Air*. [Apoc.] 1 *Esd.* v. 31.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *Air*. 2. *Air*. 3. *Air*. [Apoc.] 1 *Esd.* v. 31.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *Air*. 2. *Air*. 3. *Air*. [Apoc.] 1 *Esd.* v. 31.

*air*, *1* *air*; 2 *air*; 3 *air*. 1. *A*

**ak'-tse'-si-a**, 1 **ak'-m'i-s'a**; 2 **ak'-tse'-si-a**, *n.* **Pathol.** 1. Paralysis of the nerves of motion. 2. The momentary interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. [*Gr. akineîn,  $\alpha$ -priv. + kineô, move.*] **ak'-tse'-a**; **ak'-tse'-si-st'**—*akinesia algera*, paralysis resulting from the pain accompanying muscular movement.—**ak'-tse'-si-c**, **ak'-tse'-f'e**, *o.*

**ak'-tse'-nete**, 1 **ak'-tse'**; 2 **ak'-tse'-nēt**, *n.* **Bot.** A non-motile spore detached for propagation without true cell-formation or rejuvenescence. See **APLANOSPORE**. [*Gr. akhînēs, motionless,  $\alpha$ -priv. + kineô, move.*]—**ak'-tse'-net'ic**, *a.*

**ak'-tse'-neto'-gen'-e-sis**, 1 **ak'-m'i-to'-jen'-a**; 2 **ak'-tse'-to'-gen'-e-sis**, *n.* **Biol.** Degeneracy of animal structure through inactivity. Compare **KINETOGENESIS**.

**A'k'is**, *n.* [*Gr.*] Same as **ACIS**.

**A'ki-ta**, 1 **o'ki-to**; 2 **ā'ki-tā**, *n.* 1. A ken in Hoashu Island, Japan. 2. Its capital.

**Ak'ka'**, 1 **ak'ā**; 2 **ā'ka'**, *n.* 1. One of the northern group of Negrito dwarfs, living in the forest region of Central Africa. See **NEGROID**. 2. The language of this group.

**Ak'ka'**, 1 **ō'kō**; 2 **ā'kā'**, *n.* 1. A town of Syria. **A'cret**, 2. A village of Sahara where caravans plytag between Morocco and Egypt.

**Ak'kad**, **Ak'-kād'-an**. Same as **ACCAN**, etc. [*v. 38.*]

**Ak'k'os**, 1 **ak'oz**; 2 **ā'kō's**, *n.* **Bib.** (Apocrypha, R. V.) 1. **Eds.** **Ak'k'ra**, 1 **ak'ra**; 2 **ā'kra'**, *n.* A city; capital of the Gold Coast Colony, W. Africa.

**Ak'kub**, 1 **ak'ub**; 2 **ā'kūb**, *n.* **Bib.** 1 **Chron.** III, 24.

**ak'kum**, 1 **ak'um**; 2 **ā'kūm**, *n.* [*Heb.*] In the Talmud, a pagan; an idolater.

**Ak'lan**, 1 **ak'lan**; 2 **ā'k'lan**, *n.* A lake in Alaska; 100 by 15 m.; **ak'ml'te**, *n.* Same as **ACMITE**.

**Ak'mo'-linsk**, 1 **ak'mo'-linsk**; 2 **ā'k'mo'-linsk**, *n.* A government of central Asiatic Russia; 225,074 sq. m.

**ak-nat**, 1 **s-n't**; 2 **ā-nē**, *adv.* [*Arabic.*] In a kneeling posture.

**ak-knnw't**, **a-knnw'edget**. Same as **ACKNOW**, etc.

**A-kn'l'me'-tol**, 1 **ā-ke'l'mi-tal**; 2 **ā'kō'm'e-tōl**, *n. pl.* Same as **ACCEMIT**.

**ak-k'n**, 1 **ā-kō'kō**; 2 **ā-kō'ko**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. tirifolia*, a tree the juice of which is applied as a remedy for ulcers.

**A-k'n'la**, 1 **ā-kō'lē**; 2 **n-kō'la**, *n.* 1. A district in W. Berar, British India; about 2,678 sq. m. 2. A town in Akola district; a seat of American missions.

**A'k'n'm**, 1 **ak'ret**, *n.* An acorn. **ak'e'hmr't**. [*British India.*]

**A'k'nu'**, 1 **ā-kō'kō**; 2 **ā-kō't**, *n.* A town in Akola district, **ak'nu'-la'f'io**—**ak-nn'phānne**, etc. See **ACCOLATION**, etc.

**ak'ra**, 1 **ak'ra**; 2 **ā'kra'**, *n.* [*Ind.*] The vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

**Ak'ra-hat'-t'ne**, 1 **ak're-bā't'mai**; 2 **ā'kra-bā't'mē**, *n.* **Bib.** (Apocrypha, R. V.) 1 **Mcc.** v, 3.

**Ak-rab'bim**, 1 **ak-rab'im**; 2 **ā-rāb'im**, *n.* **Bib.** A pass in Palestine. [*Heb.*, scorpion.]

**A-kra'tes**, *n.* Same as **ACRATES**.

**ak're-nph'a-gy**, *n.* Same as **ACROPHAGY**.

**ak'ro-ce-pbal'e**, *a.* Same as **ACROCEPHALIC**.

**Akron**, 1 **ak'ran**; 2 **ā'kron**, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Summit Co., O., U. S.; seat of Buchtel College (University of Akron), founded in 1876 (since 1933 known as the University of Akron). 2. A town in Hala county, Ala. 3. A town in Plymouth county, Ia. 4. A village in Erie county, N. Y.

**Ak'-Sal**, 1 **ō-kō's**; 2 **ā-kō's**, *n.* A mountain of the Kara Tau range, Turkistan; 14,825 ft. high.

**Ak-su'**, 1 **nk-sō**; 2 **ā-kū's**, *n.* A city in E. Turkistan, China; conquered by China, 1877.

**A'ku'**, 1 **ā'kō**; 2 **ā'kū**, *n.* [*Hawaii.*] **Ich.** A valuable food-fish, the ocean bonito (*Gymnosrdn pelamis*). [*Hawai.*]

**A'ku'**, 1 **ā'kō**; 2 **ā'kū**, *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal; 24,815 ft.

**Ak'ud**, 1 **ā'kō**; 2 **ā'kūd**, *n.* **Bib.** (Apocrypha, footnote), 1 **Eds.** v, 30.

**a-ku'e**, 1 **ō-kō'ē**; 2 **ā-kū'e**, *n.* [*Hawaii.*] A fish, the eog-  
a-ku'e, 1 **ō'kum**; 2 **ā'kūm**, *n.* See **AKUM**.

**A-kum'**, 1 **ō-kūn'**; 2 **ā-kūn'**, *n.* An island and active volcano in the Aleutian Islands.

**a'kund**, 1 **ō'kund**; 2 **ā'kund**, *n.* [*Hind.*] A small tropical tree (*Caloptrois platanif*) yielding a valuable fiber.

**A'ku-tan**, 1 **n-kū-tūn**; 2 **ā-kū-tān**, *n.* An island and active volcano in the Aleutian Islands; 5,888 ft. high.

**Ak-yab'**, 1 **ō'kūb**; 2 **ā'kūb'**, *n.* 1. A district in Arakan, Lower Burma; 5,535 sq. m. 2. Its seaport capital, Lower Burma.

**āl'**, 1 **o. & n.** **Al.** **II.** *conj.* **Albet**.

**āl'**, 1 **ō**; 2 **ā**, *n.* [*Hind.*] A species of India madder (*Morinda coccifolia*), used in Madras for dyeing turbans red.

**āl'**, *pref.* 1. A euphonic form of Latin *ad-* before *l*, as in *alloation*. 2. An incorrect form of *a-* (derived from Anglo-Saxon, but spelled according to Latin analogy). 3. The; the Arabic definite article, as *ia* **Alkoran**.

**-āl'**, 1 **-el**; 2 **-al**, *suffix*. 1. Of or pertaining to, belonging, characterized by: an adjective suffix; as, *personal*; musical; also in some nouns that were originally adjectives; as, *animal*; *rival*. 2. The act of doing or the state of suffering that which is expressed by the verb stem to which the suffix is added; as, *hetylrayal*. [*< F. -al, -el,  $\alpha$  L. -olis.*]

**-āl'**, *suffix*. **Chem.** Noting a compound having the properties of or derived from an aldehyde, as *chloral*. [*< AL.*]

**AL** [*U. K.*] **A** symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Nottinghamshire.

**Al** **A** Aluminum; a chemical symbol.

**Al**, *abbr.* **Albert**, *abbr.*

**Al**, *abbr.* **Alia**, *othr* (other things; other persons).

**A. L.**, *abbr.* **Freemasonry**. **Anno Lucis** (In the year of light): 4,000 years before the Christian era.

**ā'a**, 1 **ā'**; 2 **ā'a**, *n.* [*L.-E.*] 1 **-l**; 2 **-lē**, *pl.* 1. **Biol.** A wing or a wing-like formation, part, or process, as one of the lateral projections of the nose or one of the side petals of a papilionaceous flower; specifically, in the plural, the lateral parts of a cirriped shell when overlapped by others. 2. The armpit. 3. A small side room or recess in an ancient Roman house. [*L. wing, -axis, axle.*]—**ā'a clutera** (*anatus*), *n*, small grayish triangles, a mark above the fourth ventricle of the brain.

**ā'a**, 1 **ā'**; 2 **ā'a**, *n.* [*E.*] After the manner of; in accordance with; according to: as: often in a humorous sense when used with English words: as, "an attachment *ā'a* Plato"; hair dressed *ā'a* the Pompadour.

**2. Cookery.** As done in, prepared after the manner of; flavored with: as, *loinster ā'a* to Newburg. For additional terms see **FOREIGN PHRASES**.—**ā'a carte** [*F.*], by the card; in accordance with the bill of fare: *la carte* of meals, at restaurants, etc., that are served upon orders selected from a bill of fare, each article having a separate and specified price.

**A. L.**, *abbr.* **American Library Association**.

**Al'**, *abbr.* **Alabama** (colloq.).

**Al'**, 1 **ā'**; 2 **ā'a**, *n.* [*Pl.*] Memory: a



**a-lan'gin**, { 1 a-lan'jin, jin or -jin; 2 a-lan'gin, -gin or a-lan'gin, } -gin, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark, root, and leaves of a small Indian tree (*Alnigium lamarckii*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*). The drug is a powerful, bitter tonic, and in large doses is emetico-cathartic.

**A-lan'gi-nim**, 1 a-lan'gi-um; 2 a-lan'gi-um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of East-Indian trees of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*). The aromatic roots of *A. decapetalum* are used for dropsy, and as an antidote to snake-bites, and its sonorous ornamental wood for bell-cases. *A. lan'gi*; *A. lan'gi-er*.

**a-lan'hi-lo**, 1 a-lan'hi-yo; 2 a-lan'hi-yo, *n.* Hawaii. A drepanoid bird (*Oreodytes montana*). *Lana*.

**A-la-ni**, 1 a-lan'i; 2 a-lan'i, *n. pl.* An ancient nomad people of Europe and Asia. They appeared in the 1st century B. C. and lost their identity after the 5th century A. D.

**a-la-nin**, { 1 a-la-nin, -nin or -nin; 2 a-la-nin, -nin or -nin; 3 a-la-nine, } *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound (CaH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>) derived from aldehyde, ammonia, and hydrocyanic acid;  $\alpha$ -amidopropionic acid. [**< ALDEHYDE**].

**a-lan'nah**, 1 a-lan'na or a-lan'na; 2 a-lan'na or -lan'na, *n.* [It. Literally, "my child"; used as a sign of endearment.

**a-lan't**, 1 a-lan't; 2 a-lan't, *n.* [G.] Elecampane or any other plant of the genus *Inula*. *a-lan'tol*; *a-lan'tam'phor*, *n.* A liquid (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O) with peppermint-like smell; from elecampane-root; elecampane-camphor. *a-lan'tic*, *n.* Derived from elecampane. *a-lan'tic acid*, a crystalline compound (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>4</sub>). *a-lan'tin*, *n.* Same as *INULIN*. *a-lan'tine*; *a-lan'tole* acid, a colorless hydroxyacid (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>(OH).COOH), present in elecampane. *a-lan'to-lac'tone*, *n.* Same as *HELENIN*. [180 m. to Suwanee river.

**A-lap'a-ha**, 1 a-lap'a-ha; 2 a-lap'a-ha, *n.* A river in Georgia; *a-lap'a-so-s'tes*, 1 a-lap'a-so-s'tes; 2 a-lap'a-so-s'tes, *n.* [P. 1.] *Bot.* Mexican tree. *a-lap'a-so-s'tes*; *a-lap'a-so-s'tes*.

**a-lar**, 1 a-lar; 2 a-lar, *n.* 1. Having alar or wings; of or pertaining to alar or wings; wing-shaped. The bone or quill of the bird gives the most alar strength with the least weight. Emerson *Conduct of Life* p. 259. It. *a. r.* 1860.] 2. *Bot.* Axillary, as in the fork. 3. Of or pertaining to the armpit. [**< L. alar**, *alaris*, *< ala*; see **ALA**.] *a-lar-a-ry*; *a-lar* cartilages (*Anat.*), those that support the alar or lateral expansions of the nose. *a. chest*, a chest having projecting shoulder-blades. *a. ligaments*. 1. Folds of the synovial membrane in the knee-joint. 2. Bands that pass from the odontoid process of the axis-vertebra to the skull. *a. membrane*, the triangular membrane prolonged from shoulder-joint to wrist, along the anterior margin of a bird's wing.

**Al A-lar**, 1 al a-lar; 2 al a-lar. [Ar.] 1. The boundary between heaven and hell, as described in the Koran. 2. *Sufism*. An exalted state, as of a mystic, in the contemplation of the Delty.

**A-lar-con**, 1 a-lar-con; 2 a-lar-con, *n.* 1. Don Fernando de (1466-1541), a Spanish navigator. 2. Pedro Antonio (1711-1833-7/1831), a Spanish poet and novelist; *El Sombro de Tres Picos*.

**A-lar-con'y Men-do'za**, 1 a-lar-con'y Men-do'za; 2 a-lar-con'y Men-do'za, *n.* A Spanish dramatist; *El Tejedor de Segovia*.

**a-lar'ge**, 1 a-lar'ge; 2 a-lar'ge, *v.* To enlarge; increase.

**A-lar'is**, 1 a-lar'is; 2 a-lar'is, *n. Bot.* A genus of brown algae belonging to the family *Laminaraceae*. They have a large leaf-like frond, 6 inches to 3 feet long, with several fruiting sporophylls at the base. [**< L. alarius**; see **ALAN**.]

**Al'aric**, 1 al'aric; 2 al'aric, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Don Al'aric, 1 al'aric; 2 al'aric; 3 al'aric; 4 al'aric; 5 al'aric; 6 al'aric; 7 al'aric; 8 al'aric; 9 al'aric; 10 al'aric; 11 al'aric; 12 al'aric; 13 al'aric; 14 al'aric; 15 al'aric; 16 al'aric; 17 al'aric; 18 al'aric; 19 al'aric; 20 al'aric; 21 al'aric; 22 al'aric; 23 al'aric; 24 al'aric; 25 al'aric; 26 al'aric; 27 al'aric; 28 al'aric; 29 al'aric; 30 al'aric; 31 al'aric; 32 al'aric; 33 al'aric; 34 al'aric; 35 al'aric; 36 al'aric; 37 al'aric; 38 al'aric; 39 al'aric; 40 al'aric; 41 al'aric; 42 al'aric; 43 al'aric; 44 al'aric; 45 al'aric; 46 al'aric; 47 al'aric; 48 al'aric; 49 al'aric; 50 al'aric; 51 al'aric; 52 al'aric; 53 al'aric; 54 al'aric; 55 al'aric; 56 al'aric; 57 al'aric; 58 al'aric; 59 al'aric; 60 al'aric; 61 al'aric; 62 al'aric; 63 al'aric; 64 al'aric; 65 al'aric; 66 al'aric; 67 al'aric; 68 al'aric; 69 al'aric; 70 al'aric; 71 al'aric; 72 al'aric; 73 al'aric; 74 al'aric; 75 al'aric; 76 al'aric; 77 al'aric; 78 al'aric; 79 al'aric; 80 al'aric; 81 al'aric; 82 al'aric; 83 al'aric; 84 al'aric; 85 al'aric; 86 al'aric; 87 al'aric; 88 al'aric; 89 al'aric; 90 al'aric; 91 al'aric; 92 al'aric; 93 al'aric; 94 al'aric; 95 al'aric; 96 al'aric; 97 al'aric; 98 al'aric; 99 al'aric; 100 al'aric; 101 al'aric; 102 al'aric; 103 al'aric; 104 al'aric; 105 al'aric; 106 al'aric; 107 al'aric; 108 al'aric; 109 al'aric; 110 al'aric; 111 al'aric; 112 al'aric; 113 al'aric; 114 al'aric; 115 al'aric; 116 al'aric; 117 al'aric; 118 al'aric; 119 al'aric; 120 al'aric; 121 al'aric; 122 al'aric; 123 al'aric; 124 al'aric; 125 al'aric; 126 al'aric; 127 al'aric; 128 al'aric; 129 al'aric; 130 al'aric; 131 al'aric; 132 al'aric; 133 al'aric; 134 al'aric; 135 al'aric; 136 al'aric; 137 al'aric; 138 al'aric; 139 al'aric; 140 al'aric; 141 al'aric; 142 al'aric; 143 al'aric; 144 al'aric; 145 al'aric; 146 al'aric; 147 al'aric; 148 al'aric; 149 al'aric; 150 al'aric; 151 al'aric; 152 al'aric; 153 al'aric; 154 al'aric; 155 al'aric; 156 al'aric; 157 al'aric; 158 al'aric; 159 al'aric; 160 al'aric; 161 al'aric; 162 al'aric; 163 al'aric; 164 al'aric; 165 al'aric; 166 al'aric; 167 al'aric; 168 al'aric; 169 al'aric; 170 al'aric; 171 al'aric; 172 al'aric; 173 al'aric; 174 al'aric; 175 al'aric; 176 al'aric; 177 al'aric; 178 al'aric; 179 al'aric; 180 al'aric; 181 al'aric; 182 al'aric; 183 al'aric; 184 al'aric; 185 al'aric; 186 al'aric; 187 al'aric; 188 al'aric; 189 al'aric; 190 al'aric; 191 al'aric; 192 al'aric; 193 al'aric; 194 al'aric; 195 al'aric; 196 al'aric; 197 al'aric; 198 al'aric; 199 al'aric; 200 al'aric; 201 al'aric; 202 al'aric; 203 al'aric; 204 al'aric; 205 al'aric; 206 al'aric; 207 al'aric; 208 al'aric; 209 al'aric; 210 al'aric; 211 al'aric; 212 al'aric; 213 al'aric; 214 al'aric; 215 al'aric; 216 al'aric; 217 al'aric; 218 al'aric; 219 al'aric; 220 al'aric; 221 al'aric; 222 al'aric; 223 al'aric; 224 al'aric; 225 al'aric; 226 al'aric; 227 al'aric; 228 al'aric; 229 al'aric; 230 al'aric; 231 al'aric; 232 al'aric; 233 al'aric; 234 al'aric; 235 al'aric; 236 al'aric; 237 al'aric; 238 al'aric; 239 al'aric; 240 al'aric; 241 al'aric; 242 al'aric; 243 al'aric; 244 al'aric; 245 al'aric; 246 al'aric; 247 al'aric; 248 al'aric; 249 al'aric; 250 al'aric; 251 al'aric; 252 al'aric; 253 al'aric; 254 al'aric; 255 al'aric; 256 al'aric; 257 al'aric; 258 al'aric; 259 al'aric; 260 al'aric; 261 al'aric; 262 al'aric; 263 al'aric; 264 al'aric; 265 al'aric; 266 al'aric; 267 al'aric; 268 al'aric; 269 al'aric; 270 al'aric; 271 al'aric; 272 al'aric; 27

Syn: affright, apprehension, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fear, fright, panic, terror, timidity. *Alarm* according to its derivation [it.] *al'orm*, "to arms," is an arousing to meet and repel danger, and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Affright* and *fright* express sudden fear which, for the time at least, overwhelms courage. The sentinel discovers with *alarm* the sudden approach of the enemy; the unarmed villagers view it with *affright*. *Apprehension*, *disquietude*, and *dread* are in anticipation of danger; *consternation*, *dismay*, and *terror* are overwhelming fear, generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible. The words also may have an anticipative force. *Timidity*, quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with fear. A person of great timidity is constantly liable to needless alarm and even terror. *Panic* is a sudden, overwhelming terror, with or without reason, pervading numbers at once; as, a *panic* seized the troops; a financial *panic*. —Ant: assurance, calmness, confidence, repose, security. —Prep: alarm in the camp; among the soldiers; alarm at the news.

—*a-larm'bird*, *n.* 1. The gray plantain-eater, a plain-colored toucanet (*Schizothraupis colorata*) of South America, that utters an alarm cry. 2. The spurswinged plover (*Loxia lobata*) of Australia. —*a-larm'place*, *n.* A designated place to which soldiers or troops are to repair in the event of an alarm. —*still a*, an alarm of fire given at a station or by telephone instead of being sent publicly through the alarm apparatus.

*Alarm* is the first element in the names of many devices used as alarms, or of things to which alarms are attached; as, alarm-bell, a-buoy, a-clock, a-compass, a-funnel, a-gun, etc.

*a-larm'd*, *p.* Alarmed. —*a-larm'ing*, *1 a-larm'ing*; 2 *a-larm'ing*, *po.* Exciting alarm; causing fear and apprehension; disturbing; as, an *alarming* symptom; his appearance was *alarming*. [He] would frighten them woefully. —*with the alarming* fact that the world did absolutely turn around.

Invinc Sketch-Book, *Sleepy Hollow* p. 274. *l. n. a.* 1861.] Syn: see AFFUL; FRIGHTFUL. Compare ALARM, *n.* —*a-larm'ing-ly*, *adv.*

*a-larm'ism*, *1 a-larm'ism*; 2 *a-larm'ism*, *n.* A tendency to alarm or be alarmed easily.

*a-larm'ist*, *1 a-larm'ist*; 2 *a-larm'ist*, *n.* One who frequently or needlessly excites or tries to excite alarm.

*Al'ar'o'd'an*, *1 al'ar'o'd'an*; 2 *al'ar'o'd'an*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Alarodians of the language. 2. One of the Alarodii. 3. The language of the Alarodii. *Al'ar'o'd'i-ol*, *1 al'ar'o'd'i-ol*; 2 *al'ar'o'd'i-ol*, *n. pl.* An Asiatic tribe mentioned by Herodotus, and regarded as the progenitors of the Kurds.

*a-lar'um*, *1 a-lar'um* or *a-lar'um*; 2 *a-lar'um* or *a-lar'um*, *n.* 1. [Arebale & Poet.] An alarm; more commonly, an alarming sound, as of a bell.

At once the loud alarm clashed from all her reeling spires. Macaulay, *The Armada* st. 2. Which sounds the alarm. [= ALARM.] *lar'um*.

*a-lar'y*, *1 a-lar'y*; 2 *a-lar'y*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to wings or wing-like parts; wing-like; as, the *alary* muscles of an insect. 2. Founded on the wings, as a classification. [*L. alarius*, < *ala*, wing; see ALA.]

*a-las*, *1 a-las*; 2 *a-las*, *interj.* An exclamation of pain, sorrow, regret, etc.; as, *alas!* he is no more.

*Alas!* they had been friends in youth. S. T. Coleridge, *Cristabel*. [*< OF, a los, < a (< L. al), nbl + los*, wretched, < *L. lassus*, weary, — *alas* the day, oh, unfortunate day! as, "Alas the day and woe the day." BURNS.]

*Alas*, *abbr.* Alaska.

*a-las'can*, *1 a-las'can*; 2 *a-las'can*, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of the Foreign Protestant Congregation (the Alascians), of London, founded in 1550 by J. Laski, or a Laseo, a Polish nobleman.

*a-las'e-a*, *1 a-las'e-a*; 2 *a-las'e-a*, *n.* A river in Siberia flowing into the Arctic ocean.

*a-las'hebr*, *1 a-las'hebr*; 2 *a-las'hebr*, *n.* A city in Asiatic Turkey, founded 200 B. C.; ancient Philadelphia. [= the red city.]

*a-las'ka*, *1 a-las'ka*; 2 *a-las'ka*, *n.* 1. *la-j* A heavy rubber cloth-topped overshoe. 2. A Territory of the United States, occupying the N. W. extension of the continent between the Arctic ocean and Bering sea; 590,884 sq. m.; capital, Juneau; purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000 by treaty, March 30, 1867; ratified, June 10, 1867. 3. A narrow peninsula in S. Alaska, length, 450 m.

*a-las'ka-ite*, *1 a-las'ka-ite*; 2 *a-las'ka-ite*, *n.* *Minerol.* Same as OALENOBIOMITE.

*a-las'kan*, *1 a-las'kan*; 2 *a-las'kan*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to Alaska or its people. 2. A native of Alaska belonging to the Athapascan, Eskimoan, Kolushan, or Skittagetan stock. See AMERICAN.

*a-las'kilt*, *1 a-las'kilt*; 2 *a-las'kilt*, *n.* *Petrol.* A granitic composed exclusively of quartz and alkali felspar: sometimes used in a more general sense for a muscovite granite. [*< Alasko*, name of a mine, Colorado.]

*a-las'ty*, *adv.* Finally; at last.

*a-las'tor*, *1 a-las'tor*; 2 *a-las'tor*, *n.* *Myth.* Zeus the Avenger, or [*la*] any avenging, relentless deity or demon. 2. A Lycian slain by Odysseus; alluded to by Homer and Ovid. 3. A poem by Shelley: *Alostor, or the Spirit of Solitude*. [*< Gr. Alastor*, < *o-priv* + *lastrin*, forget.]

*a-lat*, *1 a-lat*; 2 *a-lat*, *n.* [*P. I.*] Salted: a Tagalog term. *Al'at-tau*, *1 al'at-tau*; 2 *al'at-tau*, *n.* A mountain range between Turkistan and Mongolia, Asia; highest peak, Tenger, 23,950 ft. high.

*a-lat'caba*, *1 a-lat'caba*; 2 *a-lat'caba*, *n.* A cotton fabric. *a-late*, *1 a-late*; 2 *a-late*, *o.* Winged: used chiefly in botany, as of a stem, or fruit with membranaceous expansions. [*< L. alatus*, < *alo*; see ALA.] *a-late-fed*, —*a-late-plin* —*nate*, *o.* Bot. Pinnate with a winged petiole.

*a-late*, *1 a-late*; 2 *a-late*, *adv.* [Arebale.] Late. *a-late-er*, *1 a-late-er*; 2 *a-late-er*, *n.* [*L.*] From or at the date; designating (1) a legal legate of the highest rank; (2) in law, collateral relatives.

*al'a-ter'nus*, *1 al'a-ter'nus*; 2 *al'a-ter'nus*, *n.* A cultivated evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) from southern Europe. [*L.*] < *alo*, wing (see ALA), + *ternus*, three each.] *al'a-terni*.

*a-la'tion*, *1 a-la'tion*; 2 *a-la'tion*, *n.* The state of being winged or alate; also, the manner in which the wings are disposed.

*a-la'tri*, *1 a-la'tri*; 2 *a-la'tri*, *n.* A mountain town in central Italy. —*a-la'tri-um* [Ancient].

*a-lat'ci-ni-o*, *1 a-lat'ci-ni-o*; 2 *a-lat'ci-ni-o*, [*It.*] In such style as to resemble milk; said of a mode of decorating Italian glassware with bands of opaque white glasswork.

*a-la'ty-an*, *1 a-la'ty-an*; 2 *a-la'ty-an*, *n.* Denoting languages not Aryan or Semitic. [*< Aloty*, Tatar.]

*A-la'ty-r*, *1 a-la'ty-r*; 2 *a-la'ty-r*, *n.* 1. A river in Russia. 2. A town in Simbirsk, Russia.

*a-lau'di-dae*, *1 a-lau'di-dae*; 2 *a-lau'di-dae*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine passerine birds, especially those with the back of the shank scutellated; larks. —*a-lau'da*, *n.* (t. g.) [*< L. olunda*, lark.] —*a-lau'did*, *n.* —*a-lau'did*, *n.*

*a-lau'nt*, *n.* Same as ALAN. —*a-lau'nd*; —*a-lau'nt*.

*A-lau'si*, *1 a-lau'si*; 2 *a-lau'si*, *n.* A town in the Andes of Ecuador, in a river-valley of the same name.

*A-la'va*, *1 a-la'va*; 2 *a-la'va*, *n.* 1. Miguel Ilcaredo d' (1774-1849), a Spanish general and statesman. 2. A province in E. Spain: 10,472 sq. m.; capital, Vittoria.

*a-la'vi*, *1 a-la'vi*; 2 *a-la'vi*, *n.* [*It.*] *Ornith.* A honey-sucker (*Oreomyza porro*) of Kauai.

*a-lay'*, *1 a-lay'*; 2 *a-lay'*, *vt.* [Arebale.] To carve. —*a-la'ya*, *1 a-la'ya*; 2 *a-la'ya*, *n.* [Sansk.] *Theos.* The cosmic principle, or soul of the world.

*a-lay'd*, *po.* Inlaid, as with mother-of-pearl. —*a-lay'd*, *po.* Inlaid, as with mother-of-pearl. —*a-lay'd*, *po.* Inlaid, as with mother-of-pearl. —*a-lay'd*, *po.* Inlaid, as with mother-of-pearl.

*a-la'zor*, *1 a-la'zor*; 2 *a-la'zor*, *n.* [*P. I.*] Same as alb, 1 alb; 2 alb, *n.* *Ecol.* A white linen vestment, reaching to the ankles, close-sleeved and girded at the waist, worn over the cassock and amice; also, a garment formerly worn by the newly baptized.

That solitary abbe ye shall admire. E. Knowlton, *Casa Guidi* II. *indossii*, 18. [*< AS. abbe*, < *LL. alba*, < *L. albus*, white.] *al'bet*.

—*Alb Sunday*, the first Sunday after Easter, when those baptized on Easter Sunday wore their albs for the last time.

*Alb*, *abbr.* Albanian; Albany; Albert. *al'ba*, *1 al'ba*; 2 *al'ba*, *n.* [*L.*] 1. *al'* 2. *al'* 3. *al'* 4. *al'* 5. *al'* 6. *al'* 7. *al'* 8. *al'* 9. *al'* 10. *al'* 11. *al'* 12. *al'* 13. *al'* 14. *al'* 15. *al'* 16. *al'* 17. *al'* 18. *al'* 19. *al'* 20. *al'* 21. *al'* 22. *al'* 23. *al'* 24. *al'* 25. *al'* 26. *al'* 27. *al'* 28. *al'* 29. *al'* 30. *al'* 31. *al'* 32. *al'* 33. *al'* 34. *al'* 35. *al'* 36. *al'* 37. *al'* 38. *al'* 39. *al'* 40. *al'* 41. *al'* 42. *al'* 43. *al'* 44. *al'* 45. *al'* 46. *al'* 47. *al'* 48. *al'* 49. *al'* 50. *al'* 51. *al'* 52. *al'* 53. *al'* 54. *al'* 55. *al'* 56. *al'* 57. *al'* 58. *al'* 59. *al'* 60. *al'* 61. *al'* 62. *al'* 63. *al'* 64. *al'* 65. *al'* 66. *al'* 67. *al'* 68. *al'* 69. *al'* 70. *al'* 71. *al'* 72. *al'* 73. *al'* 74. *al'* 75. *al'* 76. *al'* 77. *al'* 78. *al'* 79. *al'* 80. *al'* 81. *al'* 82. *al'* 83. *al'* 84. *al'* 85. *al'* 86. *al'* 87. *al'* 88. *al'* 89. *al'* 90. *al'* 91. *al'* 92. *al'* 93. 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**a'l'chooh**, *n.* **alcohol**. [U.L., < Ar. al-*koh'* < *al*, the + *koh'*, powdered antimony, < *kahla*, paint.] **a'l'chooli**; **a'l'co-holic**; **a'l'coolit**; **a'l'-ko-hoif**.

— absolute alcohol, pure alcohol entirely free from water. Pure alcohol can not be obtained by ordinary distillation alone. The rectified spirit or alcobol of the pharmacopoeias contains 9 per cent. by weight of water. In the United States, 10 per cent. In Great Britain, 8 per cent. In France, 6.4 per cent. The specific gravity of water in the United States, 51 per cent. In Great Britain, See **PANORAMUM**. In vocab. — **clonamide**, *s.* same as **ETHANE-**



1. A covered recess (originally vaulted) connected with or at the side of a larger room; specifically, a recess for a bed; also, a compartment for books in a large library; hence, any embowered or secluded spot; as, "the alcoves of death." HOLMES *Parting Health* st. 4.  
Great-eyed gazelles in sunny alcoves browsed  
The blown red roses. E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 14

Scaleless, as certain fishes. II. n. A scaleless fish. [*< Gr. lepidotidis*, < o-priv., + lep-, (*d-*)=scale, < *lepos*, pl.]  
*-lep'**'l-sau'r'i-dē*, 1 *a-lep'**'-sō'r-i-dē*; 2 *a-lep'**'-saur'i-dē*, n. *p.*  
*Ich.* A family of deep-sea malacopterygian fishes having an elongated scaleless body, conic head, and deeply cleft mouth with lancet-like teeth; the lancet-fishes. *A-lep'**'-l-saur'us*, n. (t. g.) I < *Gr. oleos* [< o-priv. + *lepos*, lepis, scale] + *sauros*, lizard.] *A-lep'**'-tī-do-saur'i-dē*; *A-lep'**'-tōr-i-l-dæt.* — *a-lep'**'-lōr -i-dō* [*saur'i-d*, n. — *a-lep'**'-tōr -i-lō-dō*—*saur'iold*, n. & n.  
*-lep'**'o-ceph'al'i-dē*, 1 *a-lep'**'o-a-fal'-dē*; 2 *a-lep'**'o-ce-liv'-l-dē*, n. *pl.* *Ich.* A deep-sea family of eluopodans with the dorsal opposite the anal. [*< Gr. ar-* priv. + *lepos*, scale, < *lepos*, flatfish], + *kēphālēs*, head.] *a-lep'**'o-ceph'a-lid*, n. [*a-lep'**'o-ceph'a-l'a-l'id*, & n.  
*-lep'**'o-ceph'a-l'u*, 1 *a-lep'**'o-scē'o-lus*; 2 *a-lep'**'o-cē'a-lūs*, n.



Baird's Alepocephalus. 1/12

*Ich.* 1. A genus typical of *Alepocephalus*. 2. [a-] [-L]. 1-lot; 2-ll, pl.] A fish of this genus.  
*-le'**'pole'*, n. See under *ALIE*.  
*-lep'**'pō*, 1 *a-lep'**'pō*; 2 *a-lēp'**'pō*, n. 1. A vilayet in northern Syria; 30,304 sq. m. 2. Its capital, an inland commercial city noted for its extensive suburban gardens. 3. A town in Greece, Pa.—Aleppo civil (Patriol), a boll, caruncle, or ulcer, affecting men and animals, endemic in tropical and subtropical countries, and supposed to be more common in regions bordering on the Mediterranean sea. *boll*; *A. huttoni*; *A. ulceri*.—*A. grass*, same as Johnson GRASS.  
*-lerce'*, 1 *a-lēr's* or (*Sp.*) *n-ler'shē*; 2 *a-lērc'* or (*Sp.*) *ā-lēr'the*, n. [Sp.] 1. A tall tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*) of the pine family known as the Chilean arbut-vitæ. 2. The wood of the sandarac-tree (*Cnildriss quodricates*), also of the pine family. *a-lērse'*, n. [captured by the Romans, 259 B. C.] *a-lēr'a*, 1 *a-lēr'a-t*; 2 *a-lēr'a*, n. A city of ancient Corsica. 1-lert'; 1 *a-lūr't*; 2 *a-lēt'*, n. 1. Keenly watchful; on the lookout; ready to act on short notice; as, an alert guard. Thus ending loudly, . . . the crowd.  
*KZAS Endymion*, bk. ii, st. 8.  
Let magistrates alert perform their parts.  
Cowden Table Talk l. 311.  
2. Lively in movement; characterized by briskness; nimble; as, an alert step.  
The French are alert rather than spontaneous.  
W. C. Brownell's French Traits ch. 4, p. 128. [s. 1889.]  
[< F. *olerre*, < lt. *oll'* *erto*, on the watch, < *oll'* (< d < L. *od*), to, + lo (< L. *illo*), the) + *erto*, lookout, prop. f. pp. of *ergerere*, raise, < L. *erigo*; SEE ERIGIT, o.]  
Syn. active, brisk, bustling, lively, on the watch, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake.  
*Alert*, *ready*, and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests thoughtful preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert*, the trained soldier is *ready*. *Alert* implies a vigorous life and vigor than *prepared*. The gun is *prepared*; the man is *ready*. *Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. The sense of *örtsk*, "nimble," is the secondary and now less common signification of *alert*. See ACTIVE; ALIVE; ATTENTIVE; NIMBLE; VIGILANT.—Ant.: drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, sluggish, stupid. [of being alert]  
—*Alertly*; adv.; *a-alert'ness*, n. The state or quality  
Let a sailor live in a state of alertness toward all resources of oratorical knowledge.  
Austin Phillips Men and Books xxi, p. 313. [s. 1882.]  
*-lert'*, n. 1. Mfl. A warning against sudden attack, or the attack itself; as, an expected *alert*. 2. An alert attitude; guard.—on the alert, on the lookout; ready.  
*-ler'ta*, 1 *a-lēr'ta*; 2 *a-lēr'tä*, n. [Sp.] A call, as of a sentinel, denoting that he is on guard at his post; also, a watchword.  
*-les*, 1 *-lēs*; 2 *-lēś*, suffiz. Bot. A feminine plural used to form the scientific names of groups of allied families and usually affixed to stem representing the typical family of the group; as, *Rosales*, a group of allied families of which *Rosaceæ* is the type. Such a group in one classification, as Lindley's, is called an alliance; in another, as Bentham and Hooker's, a cohort; in still another, as Engelm's, a series, in current acceptance an order. [L. pl. of *-alis*, -al.]  
*-le'scot'*, n. See under *ALIE*.  
*-le'set'*, vt. To lease again; repurchase.  
*-le'si-a*, 1 *a-lē'shi-a*; 2 *a-lē'shi-a*, n. A town and fortress in ancient Gaul captured by Julius Cæsar, A. D. 52, completing the subjugation of Gaul.  
*-le'sil'ter*, n. See under *ALIE*.  
*-le'si-shu*, 1 *a-lē'shi-shu*; 2 *a-lē'shē-shū*, Alexander (?; 1500-?; 1566). A Scottish Protestant divine prominent in negotiations between the Lutheran and Anglican churches.  
*A-le'si'*; *A-le'sse't'*.  
*-le'ss'*, vt. To make less.  
*'less'an*, 1 *ā-lēs'-sun-drī-a*; 2 *ā-lēs'-sun-drī-a*, n. 1. A strongly fortified city, 1,860 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a historic stronghold of the Armenians. The armistice of Alexandria between Napoleon I. and the Austrians (1800) was, according to Fyffe (*History of Modern Europe*), more fatal to Austria than unconditional surrender.  
*-les'sl-o*, 1 *o-lēs'sl-o*; 2 *ā-lēs'sl-o*, n. In Bellini's opera *La Sonnambulo*, Liza's lover.  
*-le'sund*, 1 *lē'sun*; 2 *ā-lē'sun*, n. A town in Norway.  
*-le'su-th'e*, n. See under *ALIE*.  
*-le'the'a*, 1 *a-lē'the'a*; 2 *ā-lē'the'a* or *a-lē'the'a*, n. A feminine personal name. G. *Al'the'a*, 1 *ā-lē'te'hē*, 2 *ā-lē'te'hā*, 1 *Al'te'te'hā*, 1 *ā-lē'te'hā*, 1 *ā-lē'te'hā*, 2 *ā-lē'te'hā*; Sp. *Al'te'te'hā*, 1 *ā-lē'te'hā*, 2 *ā-lē'te'hā*. [Gr., truth.]  
*-le'thl-o'-oy*, 1 *a-lē'thl-o'-o-y*; 2 *a-lē'thl-thī-ō'-ōy*, n. The branch of modified logic that treats of truth and error. HAMILTON Logic lect. iv, p. 47. [G. & L. 1860.]  
[< Gr. *olethros*, truth, + *-ology*.]  
*-le'thom-e'ter*, 1 *ā-lē'them'-tār*; 2 *ā-lē'thom-e'ter*, n. [Humorous.] A supposed instrument for measuring truth. [*< Gr. alēthes*, true, + *METEN*.]  
*'le'thop-ter*, 1 *a-lē'thop'-tār*; 2 *ā-lē'thop'-tār*, n. Not Paleozoic! (Carboniferous) genus of large polyplatanate fossil ferns. [*< Gr. alēthes*, true, + *pteris*, fern.] — *al'-le'thop-teroid*, o.  
*'le'tho-ra'ma*, 1 *ā-lē'tho-rāmā*; 2 *ā-lē'tho-rāmā*, n. An improved cinematograph in which the screen is continuously illuminated instead of at intervals, and the film operates steadily instead of interruptedly.  
*-le'tho-scope*, 1 *a-lē'tho-skōp*; 2 *a-lē'tho-scōp*, n. An optical instrument for giving to pictures a stereoscopic effect. [*< Gr. nēthes*, true, + *skopein*, view.]  
*-le'thu-m*, 1 *a-lē'thi-shum*; 2 *a-lē'al-thūm*, n. A town in ancient Cilicia.



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body of the body, and the body of the body.

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所訂之各項規章，並應隨時注意本行所訂之各項規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and determining what needs to be done. It is important to involve all relevant parties in this process to ensure that everyone has a clear understanding of the problem and the goals of the project.

2. The second step is to develop a plan. This involves determining the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem. It is important to consider all possible options and to choose the one that is most likely to be successful. The plan should also include a timeline and a budget to ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action. It is important to monitor the progress of the project and to make adjustments as needed. Communication is key in this step to ensure that everyone is working together effectively.

4. The fourth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the outcomes of the project and determining whether the goals have been achieved. It is important to gather feedback from all relevant parties to ensure that the project has been successful and to identify any areas for improvement.

5. The fifth step is to document the results. This involves creating a record of the project's progress and outcomes. This documentation is important for future reference and to ensure that the project's success can be replicated in the future.

The following table shows the results of the survey for the year 1998. The data is presented in a table with 4 columns: Country, Number of respondents, and the percentage of respondents who answered "Yes" and "No".

Country	Number of respondents	Yes (%)	No (%)
Algeria	10	100	0
Argentina	10	100	0
Australia	10	100	0
Austria	10	100	0
Brazil	10	100	0
Canada	10	100	0
Chile	10	100	0
China	10	100	0
Colombia	10	100	0
Czech Republic	10	100	0
Denmark	10	100	0
Egypt	10	100	0
France	10	100	0
Germany	10	100	0
Greece	10	100	0
India	10	100	0
Indonesia	10	100	0
Italy	10	100	0
Japan	10	100	0
Korea	10	100	0
Malaysia	10	100	0
Mexico	10	100	0
Netherlands	10	100	0
Norway	10	100	0
Poland	10	100	0
Portugal	10	100	0
Romania	10	100	0
Russia	10	100	0
Saudi Arabia	10	100	0
Spain	10	100	0
Sweden	10	100	0
Switzerland	10	100	0
Taiwan	10	100	0
Tanzania	10	100	0
Thailand	10	100	0
Turkey	10	100	0
USA	10	100	0
UK	10	100	0
Ukraine	10	100	0
USA (Total)	100	100	0

[illegible]

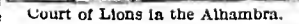
On the 11th of May, 1900, the first of the new  
year was celebrated at the residence of the  
Governor. The occasion was marked by a  
grand ball given by the Governor and  
Governess. The ball was held at the  
Grand Hotel, and was attended by  
over a thousand guests. The music was  
provided by the Grand Hotel Orchestra.  
The dancing was kept up until  
one o'clock in the morning. The  
ball was a great success, and  
was enjoyed by all who attended.

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所訂之各項規章，並應遵守國家及地方有關之法律、法規及行政命令。





some person. Things are *onologous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, tho perhaps quite unlike in





appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals.—Ant: different, dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.—Prep: alike in kind; they are all alike to me.

**a-like**, *adv.* In like manner; in the same or similar manner, form, or degree; with the same or similar results; equally; as, to treat all customers alike.—**a-like**, *mind*<sup>ed</sup>, *a.* Having the same mind or purpose.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* [P. I.] An attendant; servaat. **al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* [A.] A learned teacher of things sacred among the Moslems, as an imam or mufti.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *Crust.* The first stage after hatching of a stomatopod, as a mantis-shrimp or scud; formerly considered an independent genus. [*Gr. halimos*, of the sea, < *hals*, sea.]

**al-lä**, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* A fort in Khabar Pass, Peshawar, India, which was taken and held by the British Nov. 22, 1878.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* To furnish with food or necessities; feed; nourish; maintain. *2.* *Scots Law.* To make provision for the maintenance of, as of a child or dependent person.—**al-lä**, *ment*, *n.*

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* That which nourishes, or adds to an organism the substance necessary to its growth; food, literal or figurative; as, *aliment* for the body or mind. It helps, both in medicine and *aliment*, to change and not continue the same medicine and *aliment* still. [*Bacon* Not. Hist. § 67. *2.* The necessities of life in general; sustenance; support. *3.* Provision or allowance for maintenance, as of a pensioner or pauper; used especially in *Scots Law*. It [Warkotsh] had some pension or *aliment* from the Austrian Court. [*Canute* Frederick vol. vi, bk. xx. ch. 9, p. 177. (u.) [F. < *L. alimentum*, < *alo*, nourish.]

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* Having wings on the feet, as the god Mercury; hence, swift-footed. *2.* *Zool.* Having a wing-membrane connecting the digits. [*L. alpe* (d-s), < *ala*, wing (see *ALA*), + *ped* (s), foot.]

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* A winged animal; a cheliperat bat.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A phatle, *1* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *Chem.* Obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat. [*Gr. alpephatos*, all, fat.]—*aliphatic* compounds, a class of carbon compounds, such as methane, ethylene, acetylene, and their derivatives, characterized by the open-chain structure.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* Same as *ALLEPPI*. [*Term.*

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* [P. I.] A slave; Tagalog.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive epigean hydrated magnesium-nickel silicate similar to genthite. [*Gr. alipes*, not greasy.]

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* Same as *ALLOSTOMUS*.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. Relating to anointing. *II.* *n.* An unguent. [*Gr. alieptos*, anointed, < *alio*, anoint.]

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* Contained in another number or quantity, but not without remainder; as, 4 is an aliquot part of 9. Compare *ALiquot*, *a*.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. Contained in something else in exact number of times; said of a part or division; as, 6 is an aliquot part of 12 and 18. *II.* *n.* An aliquot part. [*F. aliquot*, < *L. aliquot*, < *aliquis*, some, & *quot*, how many.]—*aliquot* tones (*Acoust.*), overtones harmonics.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. A state in Rajputana, India: 703 sq. m.; capital, Rajput.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, the hero, who, under the name of Feramorz, wins the heroine's love.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. Of or pertaining to lateral expansions of the nasal septum, as in the skull of an embryonic bird. *II.* *n.* An nasal septal cartilage. [*L. ala*, wing, + *septal*.]

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. Somewhat like ale; as, *al-lä* taste.

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. A widely distributed genus of perennial herbs of the water-platant family (*Alismaceae*). The corn-like tubers of *A. plantago* are said to be eaten by the Kalmuckians. *2.* [*a*] Any plant of this genus. [*Gr. alisma*, plantain.]—*al-lä*, *n.*

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A family of aquatic or marsh-plants (order, *Nitadale*), the water-platant family—having racemes or panicles of flowers with a double perianth of 3 persistent sepals and 3 deciduous petals, scape-like stems, and radical petiolate leaves. This family, containing about 13 genera and 70 species, is widely distributed throughout the temperate zone. Chief genera, *Alisma* and *Sagittaria*. [*Gr. alisma*.]—*al-lä*, *n.*

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**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* *1.* A. A family of aquatic or marsh-plants (order, *Nitadale*), the water-platant family—having racemes or panicles of flowers with a double perianth of 3 persistent sepals and 3 deciduous petals, scape-like stems, and radical petiolate leaves. This family, containing about 13 genera and 70 species, is widely distributed throughout the temperate zone. Chief genera, *Alisma* and *Sagittaria*. [*Gr. alisma*.]—*al-lä*, *n.*

**al-lä**, *a* <sup>1</sup>l-lä; <sup>2</sup>ä-lä-lä, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*.

The alignment of a battalion is effected when the men are drawn up in line; the alignment of a camp is a rectilinear arrangement of the tents according to some prearranged plan. [*Fennos. Mil. Dict.*

**2.** The line to which adjustment is made, or the persons or things arranged in line; specif. (*Archaeol.*), a row of members. **3.** The drawing of an imaginary straight line through two or more points or objects. **4.** The ground-plan of a work, as in railroad or military engineering. *al-lä*, *n.*

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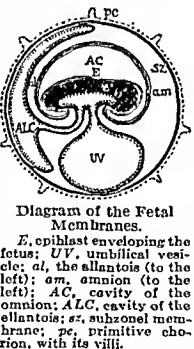
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rendered double-quick. Symbol,  $\Phi$ —a. capella, see a CAPELLA.—a. prima, so as to be finished, or nearly so, at the first: said of a mode of painting in which the body-colors are laid on all at once and not by successive applications.—all' unisono (It. *Unisono*), in unison.  
all'bu'ta, 1 a'-bu'ta; 2 ä'-bu'ta, n. Bot. The white goosefoot's seeds.  
Al-lac'el, 1 a'-lā'el; 2 ä'-lā'el, Leone. See ALLATUIS.  
Al-lac'el-the'si-a, 1 a'-lā'el-the'si-a; 2 ä'-lā'el-the'si-a, n. Perception of touch at some other place than that at which the stimulus is received.  
Al-lac'fite, 1 a'-lā'fite; 2 ä'-lā'fite, n. Mineral. A brownish-red hydrated manganese arsenate (Mn<sub>2</sub>(AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*Gr. allaktikos, changeable.*]  
Al-la-gite, 1 a'-lā'gite; 2 ä'-lā'gite, n. Mineral. A heavy dull-red or green altered carbonated rhodonite. [*Gr. allagō, change,  $\alpha$ llos, other.*]  
Al-la-go-ste'mo-nous, 1 a'-lā'go-ste'mo-nous; 2 ä'-lā'go-ste'mo-nous, a. Bot. Having the stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals. [*Gr. allagō, change, + ste'mon, thread.*]  
Al-lah, 1 a'-lā; 2 ä'-lā, n. [Ar.] The one Supreme Being; God: so called in the Koran, and hence common among all Moslem peoples.  
The city won for Allah from the Giesour.  
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 77.  
Al'la-ha-bad', 1 a'-lā'ha-bad'; 2 ä'-lā'ha-bad', n. 1. A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; 17,264 sq. m. 2. A district within this division; 2,333 sq. m. 3. Its capital and the capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.  
Al'la-ma-kee', 1 a'-lā'ma-kee'; 2 ä'-lā'ma-kee', n. A county in northeastern Iowa; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Waukon.  
Al'la-mand', 1 a'-lā'mand'; 2 ä'-lā'mand', n. Jean Nicolas Schastelin (1713-1787). A Swiss naturalist and philosopher.  
Al'la-man'da, 1 a'-lā'man'da; 2 ä'-lā'man'da, n. Bot. 1. A small genus of tropical American shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), with large yellow or violet funnel-shaped flowers, cultivated in greenhouses. 2. [a] Any plant of this genus. [*Gr. N. S. Allamand.*]  
Al'la-mor'ti, 1 a'-lā'mor'ti; 2 ä'-lā'mor'ti, n. Same as ALMOR.  
Al'la-mor'ti, 1 a'-lā'mor'ti; 2 ä'-lā'mor'ti, n. (Prov. Eng.) The storm-petrel.  
Al'la-mon'ti, 1 a'-lā'mon'ti; 2 ä'-lā'mon'ti, n. 1. A Scotch painter; "the Scotch Hogarth." 2. Sir Hugh (b. 1810-1882), a Scottish ship-owner in Canada; founder of the Allan line of steamships. 3. Sir William (1782-1850), a Scottish painter. [*L. masc. cheerful.*]  
Al'la-nale', 1 a'-lā'nale'; 2 ä'-lā'nale', n. A legendary outlaw minstrel with Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest.  
Al-lan'er-ly, ade, a. n. Same as ALLENERLY. [*Anglo-gull.*]  
Al-lan-shark'y, 1 a'-lā'n-shark'y; 2 ä'-lā'n-shark'y, n. [Scot.]  
Al-lan'ti, 1 a'-lā'n-ti; 2 ä'-lā'n-ti, n. Mineral. A monoclinic, brittle, submetallic, pitchy, vitreous, pitch-brown to black, subtranslucent to opaque silicate (H(Ca,Fe)<sub>2</sub>(Al,Fe,Ce)<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>). [*Gr. Thomas Allan, a mineralogist.*]  
Al-lan'ti, 1 a'-lā'n-ti; 2 ä'-lā'n-ti, n. Derived from ALANTOIS: combining forms. See ALANTOIS.  
Al-lan'ti-sis, 1 a'-lā'n-ti-sis; 2 ä'-lā'n-ti-sis, n. Pathol. Ptomain-poisoning from eating sausage. [*Gr. allas (allant-), sausage.*]  
Al-lan'to-ate, n. Chem. A salt of allantoid acid.—al'lant-to-ic, a. Chem. Of pertaining to, or derived from the allantoids.—allantoid acid, a crystalline compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) formed by treating allantoin with an aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide: allantoic acid.—a. bladder, a vesicle, see the nouns.—al-lan'to-ic, a. Of pertaining to the allantoids; as, an allantoid membrane. 2. Shaped like a sausage. al'lant-to'dal, II. n. The allantoids.—al'lant-to-de-a, n. pl. Zool. A division of vertebrates having no allantoids, including mammals, birds, and reptiles.—al'lant-to-de-an, al'lant-to'de-an, a. & n.—al-lan'to-in, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) found in the allantoid fluid of the cow, in the urine of certain animals, and in some plants. It is also prepared synthetically.  
al-lan'to-is, 1 a'-lā'n-tō-is; 2 ä'-lā'n-tō-is, n. A membranous sac-like appendage, for effecting oxygination and other changes in the blood, developed from the hinder part of the alimentary tract in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. [*Gr. allas, sausage, + eidos, form.*]  
al-lan'to-tox-i-cum, n. A poison found in putrid sausage made of blood and liver.—al-lan'to-tox-i-din, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) formed when allantoinic acid is liberated from its salts.—al-lan'to-tox-nic, a. Of pertaining to, or designating certain compounds derived from allantoin.—allantoic acid, a crystalline compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) formed by the action of potassium hydroxide on allantoin.  
al-lan'tu-ric, a. Chem. Of pertaining to, or derived from allantoin and uric acid.—allanturic acid, a deliquescent amorphous compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) formed variously as by boiling allantoin with lead peroxide, nitric or hydrochloric acid.  
Al-lap-a-ha, 1 a'-lā'p-a-ha; 2 ä'-lā'p-a-ha, n. A river in Georgia; length, 180 m. to the Suwannee river. Now *Alapaha*.  
Al-lar, 1 a'-lā; 2 ä'-lā, n. Bot. (1 Ed. v. 30, 3, v.)  
Al-las'so-ton'ic, 1 a'-lā'ssō-ton'ic; 2 ä'-lā'ssō-ton'ic, a. Lasting only during the action of a stimulating agent or force: said of movements in mature vegetable organs. Compare AUTOTONIC. [*Gr. allasō, vary, + tonos, tension.*]  
Al-la'ti-us, 1 a'-lā'ti-us; 2 ä'-lā'ti-us, Leo (1580-1669). A Greek scholar and writer at Rome.  
Al-lan-too'na, 1 a'-lā'too'na; 2 ä'-lā'too'na, n. A village in northern Georgia: site of a battle of A. Pass, Oct. 5, 1864.  
Al-lan'ti, 1 a'-lā'ti; 2 ä'-lā'ti, n. Babylon. Myth. See ANATU.  
Al-lay', 1 a'-lā; 2 ä'-lā, v. I. t. 1. To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; mitigate; abate; relieve: as, to allay pain.  
2. To lay to rest; pacify; calm; repress; subdue; quell: as, to allay the tempest: to allay strife or suspicion.



Their (the Bantu) superstitious fears can be MRS. GRATTAN-GUINNESS *New World*, etc. p. 187.  
3. Th. lay down; lay aside; put down; n. 4. To temper, as metal.  
II. t. [Archae.] To grow calm; subside. [*Gr. allaiō, to draw down*]  
+ A. leagan; see LAY, n.]—al-lay', n.  
Syn.: allay, alleviate, lax, calm, compose, mollify, pacify, quiet, soothe, still, tranquilize. *Al-lay* and *alliterate* are closely kindred in signification, and have been often interchanged in usage. But, in 2. *allay* is to lay to rest, quiet, or soothe; that which is excited; to allay is to calm on the other hand, is to lighten a burden. *We allay* suffering by using means to soothe and tranquilize the sufferer; we *alliterate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; where the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to *allay* the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble; as, to *allay* rage or pain; we *alliterate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify in tranquilizing to pacify; to mollify is to soften; to calm, quiet, or tranquilize is to make still; come to place together, unite, adjust in a calm and settled condition; to soothe (originally to assent in, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. *We allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. See ALLEVIATE; SETTLE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.—al-lay'er, n.—al-lay'ment, n.  
al-lay', n. To allay; debase. [*L. alligo, combine,  $\alpha$ llo, to, ligo, bind.*]  
al-lay', n. To never; neglect. [*repression.*]  
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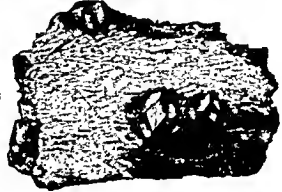
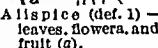


3. To set off or assign for a certain purpose; as, land allotted for a free library. 4. [Local, U. S.] To reckon; think; as, I allot we must economize.





Indies. 2. A Portuguese town; scene of the defeat of the French under Massena by the Allies under Wellington, Aug. 5, 1811.

















Aluminum does not oxidize or tarnish like most metals, when exposed to dry or moist air, and neither hot nor cold water has any effect on it. When hammered and rolled it becomes as hard as iron and it is lighter than glass. It has been proposed for use in many cases in which lightness and strength combined are desired, as for air-ships, as a substitute for iron in the manufacture of boats and bridges, and as a structural material. The tenacity with which aluminum clings to its oxygen made it at first an exceedingly expensive metal to extract from its ores, but since 1876, when the more recent advances in electricity began, methods have been devised for their electrolytic reduction.

The metal aluminum occurs widely and abundantly distributed in nature, but always in combination. . . . At the present day nearly all of the metal is made by the action of powerful electric currents on molten mixtures of its compounds; for example, the oxide dissolved in cryolite. Formerly it was quite expensive, but it is now so cheap that it may be considered among the common metals. In 1876 it cost about 20 dollars, now it is worth from 35 to 40 cents. . . . Its properties make it a highly useful metal, and it is being employed for many purposes for which iron was formerly used. Most of the metal is used for making alloys. *Nat. Stand. Dispens.* p. 146. [L. nos. & co. '95.]

[< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al'u-min'i-um**: aluminum brass, a malleable, ductile alloy of aluminum, copper, and zinc, in proportions varying from 1 to 5.8 parts, 55.8 to 77.5 parts and 21 to 43 parts of each metal, respectively. Its tensile strength is greater than that of the usual brass, and alloy of aluminum and copper resembling pale gold; used in cheap jewelry, etc.—**a. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish-white crystalline powder ( $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ ) used as a remedy in locomotor ataxia and as a disinfectant. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and when dehydrated also in ether.—**a. hydroid** (*Chem.*), a compound ( $Al(OH)_3$ ), obtained from alum by precipitation with alkali hydroxids or carbonates as a white, tasteless, odorless powder used in medicine, externally, as an astringent, and in the arts for manufacture of lakes with organic dyes.—**a. silver**, a bright alloy of aluminum and silver, used in instruments where lightness is desirable.—**a. sulfate**, *Chem.* 1. A white, odorless crystalline powder ( $Al(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$ ) soluble in water, and used in medicine as an antiseptic for purulent ulcers, etc. According to the United States Pharmacopoeia it must be 99.5 per cent. pure. 2. A yellowish-white to bluish-white crystalline mass—the crude form—used in the arts, as for clarifying water, dressing leather, making paper, and as a mordant in dyeing; concentrated or patent alum.—**al'um-ish**, 1 *al'um-ish*; 2 *al'um-ish*, *o*. Of the nature of or slightly like alum.

**al'um-na**, 1 *al'um-na*; 2 *al'um-na*, *n*. [*N.E.* 1-ni; 2-nē, pl.] A woman graduate. [*L.*, fem. of *alumnus*. See *ALUMNUS*.]

**al'um-na**, 1 *al'um-na*; 2 *al'um-na*, *o*. Of or pertaining to alumni or alumna.

**al'um-nal-ate**, 1 *al'um-nal-ate*; 2 *al'um-nal-ate*, *n*. The time during which one is under instruction; pupillage.

**al'um-nol**, 1 *al'um-nol* or *-nel*; 2 *al'um-nol* or *-nol*, *n*. *Pharm.* The aluminum salt of naphthol disulfonic acid. [*< ALUMINO- + -ol*.]

**al'um-nus**, 1 *al'um-nus*; 2 *al'um-nus*, *n*. [*N.E.* 1-nōi; 2-nl, pl.] A male graduate from a school, college, or other institution of learning; loosely, any pupil of a college or school. [*L.*, foster-son, < *olo*, nourish.]

**al'um-root**, *n*. See under *ALUM*.

**al'um-dum**, 1 *al'um-dum*; 2 *al'um-dum*, *n*. A crystalline aluminum abrasive made in electric furnaces; a protected trade-mark name. *NORTON & COMPANY*, Worcester, Mass.

**al'u-ffer-ous**, *a*. Same as *ALUMINIFEROUS*.

**al'u-ffe**, 1 *al'u-ffe*; 2 *al'u-ffe*, *n*. *Mineral*. A white hydrous potassium-aluminum sulfate ( $H_2KAl_2(SO_4)_3$ ), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< F.* *alum*, *ALUM*.] **al'u-min'i-ffe**.

**al'u-no-gen**, 1 *al'u-no-gen*; 2 *al'u-no-gen*, *n*. *Mineral*. A silky white hydrous aluminum sulfate ( $H_2Al_2(SO_4)_3$ ), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< F.* *alum* (see *ALUM*) + *-gen*.]

**al'u-pag**, 1 *al'u-pag*; 2 *al'u-pag*, *n*. [*P.* 1.] A tree, the alpay; Tagalog term.

**al'u-red-us**, *n*. *Alfredus*. See *ALFRED*.

**al'ur-rite**, 1 *al'ur-rite*; 2 *al'ur-rite*, *n*. *Mineral*. A purple to red scaly variety of mica ( $HR_2Al_2(OH)_2Al_2(SiO_3)_4$ ), found massive. [*< Gr.* *alourgēs*, purple.]

**al'us**, 1 *al'us*; 2 *al'us*, *n*. [*Anglo-Ind.*] The tree of a Mah-ratta flow.

**al'ush**, 1 *al'ush*; 2 *al'ush*, *n*. *Bib.* *Nun.* xxxiii, 13.

**al'u-ta**, 1 *al'u-ta*; 2 *al'u-ta*, *n*. [*L.*] 1. A soft leather, probably dressed with alum. 2. A plaster spread on wet leather. 3. A soft, pliable, non-laminated leather-stone.

**al'u-ta-ceous**, 1 *al'u-ta-ceous*; 2 *al'u-ta-ceous*, *a*. 1. Resembling tawed leather, as in its soft and pliable qualities or its color; leathery. 2. *Bot.* Pale-brown to color.

**al'u-vi-ty**, 1 *al'u-vi-ty*; 2 *al'u-vi-ty*, *n*. A town in Misamis district, Mindanao, P. I.

**al'va**, 1 *al'va* or (*Sp.*) *al'va*; 2 *al'va* or (*Sp.*) *al'va*, *n*. 1. Duke of (1505-1512), Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, a Spanish general; ravaged the Netherlands. 2. A city in Woods county, Okla.

**al'vah**, 1 *al'vah*; 2 *al'vah*, *n*. *Bib.* *Gen.* xxxvi, 40.

**al'va-ma-ri-na**, 1 *al'va-ma-ri-na*; 2 *al'va-ma-ri-na*, *n*. Sea-sedge; dried eel-grass used as food packing, stuffing mattresses, etc. [*For L. uro*, sedge; *morta*, f. of *murtus*; see *MARINE*.]

**al'va-ra**, 1 *al'va-ra*; 2 *al'va-ra*, *n*. *Bib.* *Gen.* xxxvi, 23.

**al'va-ra-do**, 1 *al'va-ra-do*; 2 *al'va-ra-do*, *n*. 1. Alonso de (1497-1556), a Spanish officer in Mexico and in Peru. 2. Pedro de (1495-1541), a Spanish officer with Cortez. 3. *al'va-ra-do*; 2 *al'va-ra-do*, *n*. A city in Johnson county, Tex.

**al'va-tes**, 1 *al'va-tes*; 2 *al'va-tes*, *n*. 1. Albert Raymond (1861- ) (d. R. Gourron, a French operatic tenor singer. 2. Francisco (died 1502), a Portuguese traveler in Abyssinia. 3. Don José (1768-1830), a Spanish sculptor. 4. Juan (1780-1867), a Mexican general and statesman.

**al'va-ry**, 1 *al'va-ry*; 2 *al'va-ry*, *n*. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A transverse beam fastened to a pole, used to level plowed fields.

**al'vi-ty**, 1 *al'vi-ty*; 2 *al'vi-ty*, *n*. [*N.E.* 1-ty; 2-ty, pl.] 1. A beehive; a name given to an early dictionary of English, Latin, French, and Greek. [*N.E.* 2. *Anat.* The hollow of the external ear; so called from the wax found there. [*< L.* *alveum*, beehive, < *alveus*, cavity.] **al'vi-ty-um**.

**al'vi-ty**, 1 *al'vi-ty*; 2 *al'vi-ty*, *n*. [*N.E.* 1-ty; 2-ty, pl.] To shape like a dome; to hallow out. [*< L.* *alveus*, hollowed.] **al'vi-ty**, 1 *al'vi-ty*; 2 *al'vi-ty*, *n*. A market-town in Worcestershire, England.

**al'vi-ty**, 1 *al'vi-ty*; 2 *al'vi-ty*, *n*. *Bot.* The oleo-resinous

milky juice of a Brazilian tree (*Euphorbia heterodoxa*) of the spurge family. It is employed in medicine. **al'vi-ty**.

**al'vi-ty**, 1 *al'vi-ty*; 2 *al'vi-ty*, *n*. *Bot.* 1. A deep angular cavity in the receptacle of a composite flower, as the cotton-chistle. 2. The depressed perithechium in certain ascomycetous fungi. 3. A pore in a fungus of the family Polyporaceae.

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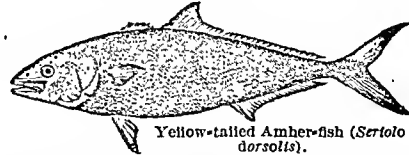
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ΒΙΟΥΤΟΥΣ.]



Yellow-tailed Amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*).

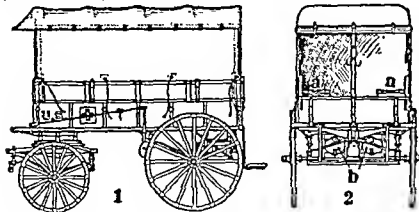


Wounded Amazon, on horseback.  
(Naples Museum.)



sometimes identified with kaurigum itself. [*< AMBROS- n.*] *am'-brōt-it-et*. [*port In Angola, Africa.*  
*m'briz*, 1 *am'briz* or *om'briz*; 2 *ām-brōl* or *ām-briz*, *n.*  
*m'bruid*, 1 *ām'broid*; 2 *ām'brōid*, *n.* A reconstructed  
amber, made by heating and uniting by pressure frag-  
ments of amber: manufactured at Königsberg, Prus-  
sia. [*< AMBER, n., + -oid.*]  
*m-brn'l'o-gy*, 1 *ām-brēl'o-gi*; 2 *ām-brōl'o-gy*, *n.* The  
natural history of amber. [*< AMBER, n. + -ology.*]  
*m'broset'*, *n.* 1. Any one of various plants, as the wood-  
germander, the Jerusalem oak, etc. 2. Ambrosia.  
*m'brose*; 1 *ām;brō*; 2 *ām;brō*, *n.* 1. A masculine per-  
sonal name. Dan. D. G. *Am-brō'sil-us*, 1 *om-brō'z'us*,  
2 *ām-brō'si-us*; F. *Am'breise*, 1 *oñ'brwāz*, 2 *ām'brwās*;  
G. *Am'brō'tis*, 1 *om-brō't'i-l*, 2 *ām-brō't'i-l*; L. *Ambro-*  
*'si-us*, 1 *om-brō'si-us*, 2 *ām-brō'si-us*; P. *Am-brō'-*  
*sl-o*, 1 *oē-brō'si-s*, 2 *ām-brō'si-s*; Sp. *Am-brō'si-o*, 1 *om-*  
*brō'si-6*, 2 *ām-brō'si-6*. 2. Father, same as GLENDINNING.  
1. 3. Saint (340?-1/397), bishop of Milan; one of the  
Four Great Latin Fathers. [Gr., divine; immortal.]  
*m-brn'si-a*, 1 *ām-brō'si-a*; 2 *ām-brō'zbi-a* (*xm*), *n.* 1.  
Gr. & Rom. Myth. The immortality-giving food of the  
gods, sometimes supposed to be used as an unguent, and  
also represented as a drink.  
A table where the heaped ambrosia lay.  
HOMER *Odyssey* tr. Bryant, bk. v. l. 115.  
2. Any very delicious food; figuratively, anything min-  
istering to life or enjoyment.  
Husband and wife . . . must both taste the same ambrosia or  
the same call. BOCARDON *Women of the Orient* p. 141. [*p.* n. 1.  
3. Bee-bread. 4. Bot. (1) [*A*]—A genus of weedy or  
coarse, mostly annual mucosaceous herbs of the ragweed  
family (*Ambrostaceae*), with lobed or divided leaves and  
heads of inconspicuous green flowers, the staminate  
spiked or racemed and the pistillate axillary, solitary,  
or clustered. *A. artemisiaefolia* is the common rag-  
weed, bitterweed, or hogweed, one of the reputed causes  
of hay-fever. *A. frutida* is the great ragweed or horse-  
cane. (2) Any plant of this genus. 5. The fungoid  
food of a species of rhynchophorous beetle of the family  
*Scolytidae*: asserted by some to be cultivated by the  
beetles in their holes: used also adjectivally. [*L.*, *<*  
Gr. *ambrosia*, fem. of *ambrosios*, for *ambrotos*, immortal,  
*< a-* priv. + *mbrōtos*, for *mortos*, mortal.]—*ām-brō'-*  
*sl-a-*bē'*tīc*, *n.* A bark-burrowing beetle, as the cosmo-  
politan *Xyleborus saxatilis*, or *X. affinis*, that feeds  
on ambrosia. See AMBROSIA, 5.  
*m-brō-brō'si-a-ce-e*, 1 *ām-brō-z'i-ē-si-a*; 2 *ām-brō'sl-a-čē-e*,  
*n. pl. Bot.* A family of weedy herbs belonging to  
the order Asterales—the ragweed family—embracing 8 genera,  
of which *Ambrosia*, *Eragrostis*, and *Ira* are the best-known.  
The species about 55 in number, mostly American. [*<*  
AMBROSIA, 1.—*ām-brō'si-a-ceons*, *a.*  
*m-brn'slal*, 1 *om-brō'sel*; 2 *ām-brō'zbal*, *a.* Of, per-  
taining to, or like ambrosia; divinely sweet, fragrant, or  
delicious; also, belonging to or worthy of the gods;  
heavenly; as, *ambrosial* food; *ambrosial* curls; *ambrosial*  
gardens. *ām-brō'sl-ac'y* *ām-brō'slan'ti*, —*-ly*, *adv.*  
*m-brō'slan't*, 1 *ām-brō'sən*; 2 *ām-brō'zhan*, *a.* Of  
or attributed to St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (4th  
cent.), resembling his style. —*ām-brō'slan't* *chaut*, the  
mode of singing or chaotically dividing service introduced  
by St. Ambrose to the cathedral at Milan, but afterward  
superseeded by the Gregorian system.—*A.* hymn, any  
rhythmic hymn written by St. Ambrose or characterized  
by his style, especially the "Te Deum," which is attributed  
to him.—*A.* liturgy, an ancient liturgy compiled by St.  
Ambrose, somewhat different from the Roman liturgy, and  
still to be used in the church of Milan.  
*m-brō'sl-at-et*, *a.* Of or furnished with ambrosia.  
*m-brō'sin*, 1 *ām'bro-sio*; 2 *ām'bro'sin*, *n.* An ancient  
Milaese coin bearing the effigy of St. Ambrose. *ām"-*  
*bro'sl-not*.  
*m-brō'sl-us*, 1 *ām-brō'm-os*; 2 *ām-brō'zbūš*, *n.* 1. See AM-  
BROSIE. 2. A. Amellaugus, a British chief in the 5th century.  
*m'bro-type*, 1 *ām'bro-taip*; 2 *ām'bro-typ*, *n.* 1. A  
thin photographic negative made to serve as a positive  
picture, the reflection from the white silver left on the  
back of the glass forming the lights, while the shadows  
are formed by a black background: invented and so  
called by James Ambrose Cutting (1814–1867) and used  
during the transition period between daguerreotypes  
and photographs. 2. A ferotype or tintype. [*<*  
AMBSROSE + Gr. *typos*, impression.]  
*m'brj*, 1 *ām'brj*; 2 *ām'brj*, *n.* —[BRIS, 1—*brz*; 2—*brig*, *pl.*  
1. A depository for goods, food, or money; pantry or cup-  
board; closet; chest; press. 2. Eccl. A closet or niche,  
in or near the altar, for the sacred vessels, etc. 3. A  
room for hooks; library. 4. Improperly, an almonry.  
[Also *almery*, which was confused with *almonry*, place  
for alms. *< ME. amerie*, *< L. armarium*, place for  
arms, *< arma*, arms.] *ām'ber-y*.  
*m'h's-*ac'e**, 1 *āmz-ēs* or *ēmz-ēs*; 2 *āmz-āc'* or *āmz-āc'*, *n.*  
[Archaic.] That which is next to nothing; worthlessness;  
originally, both acce; the double ace, the lowest possible  
throw at dice; hence, bad luck; misfortune. [*< OF. am-*  
*bes*, *ambes*, *amb*, both; and see ACE.] *ām'bes-as't*.  
*m'bu-im*, 1 *ōm'bū-i-m*; 2 *ām'bu-i-m*, *n.* A region in  
Beogula, West Africa; 3,000 sq. m.  
*m'bu-la-cr'al*, 1 *ām'blu-lā-crāl*; 2 *ām'bū-lā-crāl*, *a.* Of, per-  
taining to, or situated near the ambulacra; as, *ambulacral* ves-  
sels.—*ambulacral* brush, one of the many modified tube-  
feet growing about the mouth and the aous of spatangoid  
sea-urechins, which terminate in brush-like appendages useful  
in gathering food by stirring up the sand.—*a.* groove, a fur-  
row on the lower part of the radii of a starfish.—*a.* ossicle,  
an ossicle of which the sides of the ambulacral groove are  
formed.—*a.* plate, a perforated plate attached to the suc-  
kers of an echinoderm.—*a.* pore, the aperture piercing the  
ambulacral plates of echinoids or between the contiguous  
ambulacral ossicles of asteroids, admitting the ducts of the  
pedicels or tube-feet.—*a.* system, the water-vascular sys-  
tem of sea-urechins.  
*m'bu-la-crā'rī-a*, 1 *ām'blu-lā-crā'rī-a*; 2 *ām'bū-lā-crā'rī-a*,  
*n. pl. Zool.* A branch or subkingdom of animals comprising  
the echinoderms and enteropneusts.  
*m'bu-la-crā'ta*, 1 *ām'blu-lā-crā'te*; 2 *ām'bū-lā-crā'ta*,  
*n. pl. Echin.* A branch of echinoderms comprising the  
echinourians, echninoideans, and starfishes: opposed to *Ten-*  
*toraria*.  
*m'bu-lae'rī-form*, 1 *ām'blu-lāk'rī-fōrm*; 2 *ām'bū-lā-ē'rī-*  
*fōrm*, *a.* Having the shape of an ambulacrum.  
*m'bu-lā-'crum*, 1 *ām'blu-lā-'krum*; 2 *ām'bū-lā-'crūm*, *n.*  
[—*CRA*, 1—*kra*; 2—*era*, *pl.*] 1. *Echin.* One of the perforated  
areas through which are protruded the pedicels or tube-  
feet, as in the starfishes. 2. One of the suckers on the  
feet of ocarids. 3. *Rom. Antig.* A walk shaded by

trees. 4. Same as AMBULATORY, n. [L., walk, < ambulo, walk about.]



U. S. Army Ambulance.

1. Side view. 2. Rear end, showing benches, a, a, and water tanks, b.

**am'bu-lance**, 1 am'biu-lans; 2 äm'hü-lans, n. 1. A covered wagon or other vehicle fitted for conveying the sick and wounded; also, such a carriage used as an adjunct to a hospital; hence, in England and France, the hospital service; a moving or field hospital. 2. [Southern U.S.] A vehicle somewhat resembling in shape a hospital ambulance. 3. A box of wire netting in which the collectors, covered with young oysters, are placed for protection, while the water is freely admitted; used in French oyster-culture. [F., < L. ambulans, ppr. of ambulo, walk about.] — **am'bu-lance-chaes'er**, n. [Colloq., U.S.] One who follows ambulances to hospitals seeking sufferers from accidents, to persuade them to institute suits at law for damages. — **am'bu-lance corps**, a body of men in charge of the conveyance of the sick and wounded of an army. — **am'bu-lance-r**, a strong wagon with facelined bottom and high sides, for conveying disabled horses. **am'bu-lan-der**, 1 am'biu-lan-sir; 2 äm'hü-lan-sir, n. [Rare.] One having charge of or connected with an ambulance.

**am'bu-lant**, 1 am'biu-lant; 2 äm'hü-lant, a. 1. Walking or moving about from place to place; shifting. Is there a De Sauty ambulant on Teller? HOLMES De Sauty at 2. 2. *Patrol*. Ambulatory. 3. *Herp.* Represented as walking, as a stag or other beast. [

**am'bu-late**, 1 am'biu-lät; 2 äm'hü-lät, v. [Rare.] To walk about; move from place to place. — **am'bu-la-tion**, n. — **am'bu-la-tor**, a.

**am'bu-la-tor**, 1 am'biu-lä-tör or -ter; 2 äm'hü-lä-tör, n. 1. One who ambulates; a walker. 2. A velocipede propelled by pushing on the ground with the feet alternately. 3. An odometer. 4. A lamid beetle. [L., < ambulo, walk.]

**Am'bu-la-to-res**, 1 am'biu-lä-töriz; 2 äm'hü-lä-töriz, n. pl. *Ornith.* The colymboid birds, as crows, jays, etc. **Am'bu-la-to-ri-a**, 1 am'biu-lä-tör-ä; 2 äm'hü-lä-tör-ä, n. pl. *Entom.* Same as GRESSORIA.

**am'bu-la-to-ry**, 1 am'biu-lä-tör-ri; 2 äm'hü-lä-tör-ri, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a walker or walking; adapted to or having the power of walking or moving about; as, ambulatory muscles or training. 2. Moving from place to place, or changeable in meaning; shifting; not fixed. Think not that morality is ambulatory.

**3. Ornith.** Moving the feet alternately; opposed to saltatory. 4. *Lat.* Alterable, as a writ or pleading until filed, or a will at any time during the testator's life. 5. *Psychol.* (1) Shifting to different parts of the body, as cramp. (2) Successively applied to different parts of the body; said of a sick person. **am'bu-la-to-ri-al-ity**, — **ambulatory automatism** (*Psychol.*), a rhythmic form of automatic activity. See AUTOMATISM. — **a. clinic**, a dispensary. — **a. school**, a method of schooling peculiar to the widely distributed and scanty population of Sweden, characterized by the semiannual, or more frequent, changes of headquarters by a teacher to cover his district.

**am'bu-la-to-ry**, 1 am'biu-lä-tör-ri; 2 äm'hü-lä-tör-ri, a. place for walking; especially, a covered walk connected with a cloister; a gallery, corridor, arcade, or the like.

**am'bu-lo-man'cy**, n. [Rare.] Divination by walking. [

**Am'bu-ra'yan**, 1 am'biu-rä-yän; 2 äm'hü-rä-yän, n. A province in Luzon, P. I.; capital, Alim.

**am-bur'bi-al**, 1 am'biu-bi-al; 2 äm'hü-bi-al, n. 1. a. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the circuit of a city; encompassing a city. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival and procession through Rome for the purification of the city. **am-bur'bi-um**.

**am'bur-y**, 1 am'biu-rä-y; 2 äm'hü-rä-y, n. Same as ANBURY. **am'bus-cade**, 1 am'bus-käd; 2 äm'hü-skad, v. [am'bus-cad'er, — **am'bus-cad'er**, n.

**am'bus-cade**, n. 1. The act of hiding, or the state of being hidden, for the purpose of surprising adversaries and attacking them at a disadvantage; applied to a body of men, as soldiers or robbers. And glancing round the wall, he feared

In every waving brake an ambushade. TENNISON *Enid* at 42. 2. The place of hiding for such purpose; an ambush. When suddenly the enemy opened fire.

From his deadly ambushade. PIERCE *Cary* Ready at 2. 3. The persons in ambush. [am'bus-ca-dot.

**am'busch**, 1 am'busch; 2 äm'hüsch, v. I. t. 1. To hide (as troops) for the purpose of making an unexpected attack; as, to ambush one's command. He [Menendez] reached the inlet at midnight, and again, like a savage, ambushed himself on the bank.

F. PARKMAN *Conquerors of France* p. 128. II. n. & co. 1863.]

2. To attack from an ambush; waylay. **OF.** i. [Rare.] To lie in wait in a concealed place. [am'busch-er, n.

**am'busch**, n. 1. The act or state of lying concealed, as in some place of vantage, for the purpose of surprising or attacking an enemy; by extension, unseen peril or snare of any kind; as, he escaped the ambush. A spring lock that lay in ambush there

Fastened her down forever. ROBERTS *Genova* at 11. 2. A concealed place or station where some one lies hidden for the purpose of attacking by surprise. 3. The person or persons posted in such a position.

**am'busch-ment**. — **am'busch-hug**, n. *Entom.* A phys-

icidal bug which hides in an ambush for prey. — **to lay an a.**, to place a force in ambush.

**am'bu-sheer**, 1 am'biu-shir; 2 äm'hü-shir, n. Same as EMBOUCHURE, n. 3.

**am'busht**, pp. Ambushed. **Am'by-stom'i-dæ**, 1 am'biu-stöm-i-dä; 2 äm'hü-stöm-i-dä, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of salamanders with vomero-palatine teeth convergent backward medially, and the vertebrae convex-concave. **Am'by-stom'a**, n. (t. s.) **Am'by-stomaf'i-dæ**, — **am'by-stome**, n. — **am-bys'to-mid**, n. — **am-bys'to-mid**, a.

**a'me**, 1 ö'mē; 2 ä'mē, n. [Jap.] A dextrose or glucose manufactured from rice paste treated by barley malt, and molded into fanciful forms.

**a-me'ba**, 1 a-mi'ba; 2 a-mē'ba, n. [Zool.

1. A protozoan, as of the genus *Ameba*, having a simple protoplasmic body with a nucleus and nucleolus, and effecting movement by the extension of parts of the body into finger-like pseudopodia. There is no distinct mouth, food being seized by means of the pseudopodia and lodged in its substance, where it is retained until dissolved and assimilated, or is protruded as an undigested state. Reproduction is usually carried on by the division of the ameba into two portions, each becoming a distinct animalcule.

2. [Amebidae. 3. Any protoplasmic cell or corpuscle of the blood or other part of an animal. [

**A-me'ba**, 1 a-mi'bi; 2 a-mē'bi, n. pl. A group of protozoans, the amebas. [am'be-bi-a-sis, n. *Pathol.* A diseased state produced by amebas. — **A-me'bi-dæ**, n. pl. A family of protozoans of very simple organization, as the amebas. — **a-me'bid**, n. — **a-me'bi-form**, a. & n. **Ameboid**. — **A-me'bo-gen'i-a**, n. pl. The *Myxosporidia*. — **a-me'bous**, n. Of pertaining to, or like the *Ameba*. — **a-me'bict**. — **a-me'bic**, colitis, dysentery. — **a-me'bu-la**, n. [

**am'e-be'an**, 1 am'i-bi'an; 2 äm'hü-bi'an, n. *Protoz.* Of or pertaining to the *Ameba*.

**am'e-be'an**, n. Alternately or reciprocally responsive. **am'o-be'an**.

So they kept up their bannin ameban. LOWELL *An Oriental Apologue* at 10.

**am'e-be'um**, 1 am'i-bi'um; 2 äm'hü-bi'um, n. [

**a-me'bo-cyte**, 1 a-mi'bo-sait; 2 a-mē'bo-sit, n. *Echin.* An ameboid protozoan found in the coelomic liquid of certain echinoderms; a leucocyte. [a-me'bo-cy-to-g'e-nous, a. *Pathol.* Pertaining to or productive of amoebocytes.

**a-me'bo-dont**, 1 a-mi'bo-dent; 2 a-mē'bo-dönt, a. Having the crowns of the molar teeth alternately crested; said of a form of lophodont dentition. [

**a-me'bo'id**, 1 a-mi'bo'id; 2 a-mē'bo'id, n. 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Ameboides*; like an ameba, as in its change of form. 2. n. An ameboid organism. [a-me'bo'id, a. Of or pertaining to the constant flowing out or extension of an ameba or other simple mass of protoplasm (as a colorless blood-corpuscle) into irregular processes and their subsequent retraction or effacement. See *fitus*, under *blood-corpuscle*. — **Am'e-bo'id-de-a**, n. pl. *Protoz.* An order of rhizopods having a simple protoplasmic body with a nucleus and without any shell. **Am'e-hi'na**. — **am'e-bo'id-de-an**, a. & n.

**A-me'bo-spo-rid'i-a**, 1 a-mi'bo-spo-rid-iä; 2 äm'hü-spo-rid-iä, n. pl. *Zool.* A group of greenish, parasitic in certain beetles, which are amebiform and multiply by fusion and by spores; schizogregarines.

**a-me'd**, 1 a-mid; 2 a-mē'd, v. [Rare.] To reward.

**a-me'n**, 1 a-mi'n; 2 a-mē'n, n. [

**a-me'er**, 1 a-mir; 2 a-mēr, n. 1. [a-me'er-ship, n. The position, office, or dignity of an ameer.

**Am'el-yus**, 1 am'i-yus; 2 äm'hü-yus, n. *Zool.* A genus of cichlids, a group of greenish, parasitic in the fresh waters of the United States, as the bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*).

**A-mel'vi-dæ**, 1 a-mi'vi-dä; 2 a-mē'vi-dä, n. pl. *Herp.* The *Tettide*. — **A-mel'va**, n. (t. s.) — **A-mel'væ**; — **A-mi'vi-dæ**. — **a-mel'vid**, n. — **a-mel'vid**, a.

**Am'e-lan'ch'er**, 1 am'i-lan'ch'er; 2 äm'hü-lan'ch'er, n. *Bot.* 1. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the apple family (*Malac.*), with alternate simple leaves, racemed or solitary white flowers, and small, berry-like pomes or fruit. 2. *Canadensis* is the common June-berry or service-berry of the United States and Canada. 3. [A. ulmaria. [

**am'el-corn**, 1 am'el-cörn; 2 äm'hü-cörn, n. An inferior kind of wheat (*Triticum sativum diroccum*), having two grains in each little ear; French rye; found in the lake-dwellings and still cultivated in Switzerland, mainly for the manufacture of starch. [

**am'e-le-tic**, 1 am'i-lek'tik; 2 äm'hü-lek'tik, a. [Rare.] Careless; heedless; heedless; < lekktos, habitual.]

**am'e-let**, n. *Omelet*. **am'let**.

**a-mel'at**, 1 a-mi'at; 2 a-mē'at, n. *Terat.* Absence of a limb or limbs. [

**A-me'lat**, 1 a-mi'lat; 2 a-mē'lat, n. A feminine personal name. D. G. A-ma'li-a, 1 a-mi'li-a, 2 äm'hü-li-a; F. A-mē'li-e, 1 a-mē'li-e; 2 äm'hü-li-e; It. A-ma'li-a, 1 a-mi'li-a, 2 äm'hü-li-a; Pg. Sp. A-me'li-a, 1 a-mi'li-a, 2 äm'hü-li-a. 2. Princess (d. 1753-1751/1810), daughter of George III. of England. 3. The heroine of Fielding's novel *Amelia*. 4.

In Thomson's *The Seasons*, a maiden killed by lightning in her lover's arms. 5. A county in S. E. central Virginia; 380 sq. mi.; county-seat, Amelia. [a-mel'i-fla-c'ion, 1 a-mel'i-flä-shä; 2 a-mē'l'i-flä-shä, n. The process of development of enamel of teeth. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* [

**a-mel'i-ra-ble**(e), 1 a-mi'yo-rä-bl; 2 a-mē'l'yo-rä-bl, a. Capable of amelioration.

**a-mel'i-rant**, 1 a-mi'yo-ränt; 2 a-mē'l'yo-ränt, n. That which ameliorates.

**a-mel'i-räte**, 1 a-mi'yo-rät; 2 a-mē'l'yo-rät (XIII), a. [

Methods of discipline neither can nor should be ameliorated except by instalment. SPENCER *Education* p. 171. [

II. i. To grow better; become less severe; improve; as, serfdom ameliorated with the advance of civilization. [ameliorating plants (*Bot.*), leguminous plants which enrich the soil while growing. Compare NITROGEN-FIXING. — **a-mel'i-ro-ra-ti(e)**, a. Causing or tending to amelioration. — **a-mel'i-ro-ra-tor**, n.

**a-mel'i-ro-ra-tion**, 1 a-mi'yo-rä-shän; 2 a-mē'l'yo-rä-shän, n. 1. The act or process of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; improvement; as, the amelioration of one's lot. 2. The result of ameliorating; that wherein anything has been improved; an improvement.

Adam Smith showed the seeds of a great social amelioration in the dainty old university. SMILES *Self-Help* p. 124. [

**a-mel'o-blast**, 1 a-mi'el'bläst; 2 a-mē'l'el'bläst, n. A dental cell that produces enamel. [a-mel'o-blast, a. [

**am'e-bi**, 1 am'i-bi; 2 äm'hü-bi, n. [Terat. A monster congenitally destitute of one or more limbs. [

**a-me'ma'su**, 1 ä'mi-mä'sü; 2 ä'mē-mä'sü, n. [Jap.] A trout (*Salvelinus fundus*) of Kamchatka and northern Japanese streams.

**a'men**, 1 ä'men; 2 ä'mēn, v. [

**a'men**, 1 ä'men; 2 ä'mēn, n. 1. The word amen at the end of a prayer or the like; as, to say the amen. See AMEN, *interj.* 2. Any expression of hearty assent or conviction. 3. [amen chorus, a chorus into which is introduced, for the display of counterpoint and fugue, the word amen.

— **a. corner**. 1. The corner of a church laterally facing the pulpit, where, as in provincial regions of the United States, the deacons, who lend the responsive amens, are wont to sit. 2. [U.S.] *Polit.* A corner of a public room where leaders confer, as on party matters. — **to say a. to**, to concur in; approve.

**Am'men**, 1 am'i-men; 2 äm'hü-men, n. The Egyptian name of the god Ammon. **am'men**, *adv.* [

**a'men**, 1 ä'men or (*Mus.*) ö'men; 2 ä'mēn or (*Mus.*) ö'men (XIII), *interj.* So it is, or so be it; let it be so; would that it were so; used to give ejaculatory emphasis to religious convictions or emotions, or more formally at the close of a prayer, creed, or the like.

Grace be with you all. Amen. Heb. xiii, 25. **a-me'na-bil'i-ty**, 1 a-mi'na-bi'l-i-ti; 2 a-mē'na-bi'l-i-ty, n. The state or quality of being amenable. — **a-me'na-bil'e-ness**, a.

**a-me'na-bil'e**, 1 a-mi'na-bil; 2 a-mē'na-bil, a. 1. Liable to answer formally; subject to jurisdiction or authority; as, officers amenable to law. 2. Acknowledging authority; willing and ready to submit; tractable; as, amenable to reason. [

**a-me'na-bly**, *adv.* To manage; domesticate. **am'e-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

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**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

**a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate. **a-me-na-ber**, v. To manage; domesticate.

on traitors, forgers, and fraudulent bankrupts; the simple amende honorable was made before the judges in court; the amende honorable in figuris was made in the public square, before the populace, the guilty person being robed in white, with bare feet and head, and bearing a lighted candle in his hand and an inscription on his breast. This punishment formed part of the Roman, French, and Dutch systems; it was abolished in France in 1791, revived in 1825, and once more suppressed in 1830, but continued in the form of a reparation until abolished in 1894. The word continues to be used in the Roman Catholic Church to denote prayers of reparation for sacrilege.

*Amende honorable*, in France, was a degrading punishment inflicted on traitors, who were brought into court with a rope round their neck, and made to beg pardon.

Brewer Dict. Phrase and Fable.  
 —a. profitable (Rom. Dutch Law), damages paid into court by the defendant in a defamation case, and usually distributed among the poor.

**a-mend'ment**, 1 a-mend'ment or -ment; 2 a-mend'ment, n. 1. The act of amending, or the state of having been amended; change for the better; improvement; correction; as, the amendment of health, manners, morals, etc.

I see a good amendment of life in thee; from praying to pursue taking.

SHAKESPEARE 1 King Henry IV. act i. sc. 2.

2. The act of changing a fundamental law, as of a political constitution, or any change made in it according to a prescribed mode of procedure; as, to alter the law by amendment; an amendment to the Constitution.

The constitution of the United States contains a provision for its amendment.

Boutwell Law Dict.

3. The act of modifying or formally proposing to modify a law, bill, motion, or resolution, before a legislative or deliberative body, or any change so made or proposed; as, the Senate rejected the House amendment. 4. Law. The correction or alteration of an erroneous or defective pleading or proceeding: made by consent or by permission of the court.

The courts . . . will allow of amendments at any time while the suit is depending.

BLACKSTONE Comment. bk. iii, n. 406.

5. Any material improving the soil by modification of its physical constituents rather than by nitrogen-fixing.

6t. Amends.

**a-mends'**, 1 a-mendz'; 2 a-mends', n. pl. 1. Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation, as for injury, harm, wrong, or loss; chiefly in the phrase to make amends.

2t. Amendment; recovery of health. [*F. amends*, < *amender*; see AMEND, r.] SYN: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION. —PREP: amends to the sufferer for injuries.

**a-mends'**, n. Making compensation.

**a-mene'**, 1 a-min'; 2 a-mén', o. [*Rare*.] Agreeable. [*L. amenus*, pleasant.]

**a-mé-ni-a**, 1 a-mí-ni-a; 2 a-mé-ni-a, n. *Pathol.* Amenorrhoea. [*L. a-*, not, + *Gr. mén*, month.]

**A-men'idé**, 1 a-mén'id; 2 a-mén'id, o. *Egypt. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the god Amen or his priests, or the dynasty of priest-kings (the 21st), about 1000 B. C. See AMYNOI.

**a-men'i-ty**, 1 a-mén'i-ti; 2 a-mén'i-ty, n. [*-ties*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.] Agreeableness, as of situation, climate, condition, disposition, or manner; also (usually in the plural), anything characterized by such agreeableness; as, the amenities of social intercourse. [*L. aménité*, < *L. aménitas* (< *aménus*, pleasant.)] SYN: see POLITENESS.

**a-men'o-ma-ni-a**, 1 a-mén'o-for -mí-no-jmé-ni-a; 2 a-mén'o-for -mí-no-jmé-ni-a, n. A form of insanity in which the patient has pleasing delusions. [*L. amānus*, pleasant, + *manio*; see MANIA.] a-mén'o-ma-ni-a.

**Am'e-no'pbiis**, 1 am'i-nō'pbiis; 2 am'e-nō'pbiis, n. Any of a dynasty of Egyptian kings; especially, A. III., who built the temple of Luxor; his exploits are inscribed on the Louvre Obelisk, Paris.

**a-men'o'r-rhe'a**, 1 a-mén'o-rí's; 2 a-mén'o-ré'a, n. *Pathol.* An abnormal suppression or non-occurrence of menstruation. [*L. a-*, not, + *Gr. mén*, month, + *rheō*, flow.] a-men'o'r-rhe'a; a-men'o'r-rhe'al or -rhe'al, a. Pertaining to amenorrhoea. a-men'o'r-rhe'al or -rhe'al, a. amenorrhoeal insanity, derangement of mind from amenorrhoea.

**a men'sa** et tho'ro. [*It.*] From bed and board. See niverce.

**am'ent**, 1 am'ent; 2 am'ent, n. *Bot.* A deciduous, scaly-bracted spike of unisexual apetalous flowers; a catkin, as the inflorescence of the willow, birch, and poplar, and the male inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hickory. [*L. AMENTUM*.]

—Am'en-ta'-ce-se, n. pl. *Bot.* A supposed natural group of plants bearing the flowers in aments; now distributed among the families *Ugaceae*, *Solaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, etc.—am'en-ta'-ceous, a. *Bot.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like an ament; as, amentaceous flowers. 2. Bearing aments, or catkins; as, amentaceous trees.—a-men-tal, n. A plant that bears aments.—am'ent, amentiferous, a. *Bot.* Bearing aments. Breh.

—a-men'tal-form, a. *Bot.* Having the form of an ament.

**am'en-tal'**, 1 am'en-tal; 2 am'en-tal, a. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to aments; being aments.

**a-men'ta'**, a. [*Rare*.] Rejecting or denying the existence or necessity of mind, as in creation or art; nonmental.

**Am'en-ta'les**, 1 am'en-té'les; 2 am'en-té'les, n. pl. An alliance in Lindley's classification equivalent to *Amentaceae*.

**A-men'thes**, 1 a-mén'thes; 2 a-mén'thes, n. *Egypt. Myth.* The lower world; Hades.

**A-men'ti**, 1 a-mén'ti; 2 a-mén'ti, n. *Egypt. Myth.* 1. An Egyptian goddess of the lower world; Anubis, who conducted the souls to the tribunal of Osiris, where the 42 judges sat, and whence they passed to the Egyptian paradise. 2. The abode of departed souls into which the sun descends at night.—the four genii of Amenthi, the tutelaries or demons represented upon the four Canopic vases: (1) The man-headed Anset; (2) the dog-headed Hapi; (3) the ope-headed Tuamset; (4) the hawk-headed Khehnauf. See these words.

**a-men'tia**, 1 a-mén'sha; 2 a-mén'sha, n. 1. Total or partial absence of mental power; extreme imbecility; idiocy. 2. A state of mystical transport; a rapturous trance. [*L.* < *ament* (< *imbecille*, < *a* (< *ab*), from, + *men* (< *mens*, mind).]

**a-men'tu-m**, 1 a-mén'tum; 2 a-mén'tum, n. [*-ta*, pl.] [*L.*] 1. *Bot.* An ament. 2. *Rom. Antig.* A leather thong, especially one attached to the shaft of a javelin.

**a-men'nset**, r. To make less; diminish.

**am'e-nyl**, 1 am'i-nil; 2 am'e-nyl, n. *Chem.* An organic radical (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) derived from amylene (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).

**Amer.**, abbr. America; American.

**a-mercé**, 1 a-mér's; 2 a-mér's, r. [*A-MERCEN*; A-MERC-ING.] 1. To punish by an assessment, especially by one levied at the direction of a court; fine; mulct.

They shall omerce him in a hundred shekels. *Deut.* xxii, 19.

2. To punish by any exaction or deprivation; deprive; as, to amerce an officer of a day's wages. [*< OF. amercier*, < *a merc*, at the mercy of, < *a* (< *L. ad*), at, + *merc*, mercy; see MERCY.] a-mercé-a-bl(e), a. 1. Liable to be amerced; as, a delinquent is amercable. 2. Justifying or admitting of amercement; as, an amercable offense. a-mercé-a-bl(e), a-mercé-a, n.

**a-mercement**, 1 a-mér'sment or -ment; 2 a-mér'sment, n. 1. The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced; also, the penalty or mulct imposed.

The outward gifts or ornaments of fortune are but the soft or the hard materials out of which he is to build his fairest work of art.

FRANCIS THOMAS CARLILE vol. i, n. 258, is. 1882.]

2. Law. A penal fine or assessment imposed by a court upon its own officers for misbehavior or neglect of duty; fixed by law for certain minor offenses, but formerly assessed by a jury of peers. amercement royal; a-mercé-a-ment.

**Am'er-gin**, 1 em'er-gin; 2 am'er-gin, n. *Ir. Myth.* A bard, son of Midel, and the first of the Milesians or Gaels to enter Ireland for purpose of conquest.

**A-mer'i-ca**, 1 a-mér'i-ka; 2 a-mér'i-ca, n. 1. North, continent; 8,037,714 sq. 2. South, continent; 6,851,306 sq. m. 3. [Gt. Brit.] The United States. 4. A patriotic hymn of the United States written in 1832 by Dr. Samuel F. Smith, to the air of "God Save the King." 5. Central. See in vocab.

**A-mer'i-ca Cnp.** A silver prize cup, originally known as the Queen's Cup, valued at 100 guineas, offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, first won by the wooden-hulled schooner-yacht, "America," of 171 tons, (George Steers, builder; John C. Stevens, commodore), which on Aug. 22, 1851, defeated fifteen yachts (including the "Aurora") in a race around the Isle of Wight, finishing eight miles ahead of the nearest competitor. The dimensions of the "America" as originally built were: length over all, 100 ft. 6 in.; length on water-line, 90 ft. 4 in.; beam, 22 ft. 6 in.; draft, 11 ft. 6 in. In July, 1857, the cup was presented by the owner of the "America" to the New York Yacht Club, to be held as a trophy of international yachting supremacy, open to challenge by yachts of all nations. Since then its possession has been contested 16 races, of which 33 have been won by American yachts.

**A-mer'i-can**, 1 a-mér'i-kan; 2 a-mér'i-can, o. 1. Of or pertaining to the continent of America, or western hemisphere, and the contiguous seas and islands, or any part of this region; as, the American aborigines; American antiquities. The name *America*, given in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, is applied in 1517 in *Cosmographie Introductio* to the coast of Brazil. It was extended to South America, and finally (about 1540) to the whole western continent. 2. Of or pertaining to the United States of America, its history, government, etc.; as, the American flag.

—American architecture, (ancient) see MEXICAN; PEACOCK; PUEBLAN; (modern) see COLONIAL; FEDERAL.

—A. class, in the pure breeds of the domestic hen, a class comprising those varieties, forming a special type, which have been differentiated in the United States. The most important of these varieties are the Dominique, Java, Plymouth Rock, and Wyandotte. —A. cloth, a strong enameled cloth used for chair-coverings, etc. —A. deal, the American white pine; a trade name. —A. Expeditionary Force, the body of United States troops sent overseas to uphold American rights against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The first contingent landed in France June 26, 1917. —A. fir, the wood of any American tree of the genus *Abies* or the genus *Picea*; a lumber-trade phrase. —A. language. 1. Any one of the languages of the American aborigines.

The singular congruity in structure between all American languages, from the northern to the southern extremity of the continent.

Penny Cyclopaedia, 1839, vol. xiii, p. 320.

2. [Recent.] Same as AMERICAN, n. 1. (2).

These two eminent authorities (W. D. Howells and Henry James) on American language, written or spoken, were leading indicators of a Society for the Study of Spoken English that has been organized in New York to teach us how to enunciate properly and pronounce correctly. *Harper's Weekly* Dec. 29, '06.

—A. organ, the reed-organ. —A. party, a political party in the United States active from 1853 until 1856, with subsequent attempts at reorganization. Its main principle was that persons of foreign birth, or (subsequently) those who had not been twenty-one years in the United States, should have no part in the government. Its members were called *Know-Nothings*, because, the party being originally organized as a secret society, its members professed at first to know nothing about it. —A. plan, at a hotel, payment for board according to the time the guest stays, whether for one meal, a day, or a week, and not by separate items. Compare EUROPEAN PLAN, under EUROPEAN. —A. Protection Association, a secret organization formed in 1837 to rescue Roman Catholics from obtaining public office. —A. race (*Ethnol.*), one of the grand divisions of mankind, embracing the aboriginal tribes of North, Central, and South America. See table below.

The American race was that which was found occupying the whole of the New World when it first became revealed to Europeans.

D. G. BAXTON *Am. Race* p. 17. (N. D. C. N. 1891.)

—A. ralls (*Com.*), American railroad stocks; so called on the London Stock Exchange. —Native A. party, a party opposed to the election of foreigners and Roman Catholics, which came into prominence in the United States for a short time about 1843.

TABLE OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

The stocks (in full-face type) are determined by linguistic and racial affinities. Below each (in plain type) are the names of its tribal subdivisions. The principal names having historical interest are defined in the vocabulary.

I.—STOCKS AND TRIBES OF NORTHERN AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes. Original Localities.

Al-gon'ki-an . . . . . East Canada and United States

Ab-nak' . . . . . Nova Scotia

Ab-nak'a-ho . . . . . Upper Kansas River

Black'feet' (Siksik) . . . . . Upper Missouri River

Chey-enne' . . . . . Upper Arkansas River

Chipp'ewa . . . . . Lake Superior

Crow . . . . . South of Hudson Bay

Del'a-ware (Lenape) . . . . . Delaware River Drainage

Stocks and Tribes. Original Localities.

Ill'i-nols . . . . . Illinois River

Kas-kas'ia . . . . . Mississippi R., below Illinois R.

Kick'a-poo . . . . . Illinois River

Ma-hi-can . . . . . Massachusetts

Me-nom'i-nee . . . . . Green Bay, Mich.

Ma'mi . . . . . Between Miami and Wabash Rivers

Mic'mac . . . . . Nova Scotia

Mis'sau'ga . . . . . North of Lake Huron

Mo-be'gan . . . . . Hudson River

Mon'ti'gnals' . . . . . East Canada

Nan'ti-coke . . . . . East Chesapeake Bay

Nar-ra-gan'set . . . . . Rhode Island

O'ta-wa . . . . . South of Lake Huron

Pas'sa-ma-quod'y . . . . . Maine

Pl-an'ki-shaw . . . . . Middle Ohio River

Pie'gan . . . . . Upper Missouri River

Pot'a-wat'-omi . . . . . South of Lake Michigan

Pow'ba-tan' . . . . . Virginia

Sauk and Fox . . . . . Sac River

Shw-nee' . . . . . South Central United States

Ath'a-pas'can . . . . . Alaska, Canada, Cal., New Mexico

A-pa'che . . . . . New and Old Mexico and Arizona

Chip'e-wy'an . . . . . South Central Canada

Hu'p'n . . . . . North California

Ji'ca-ri'la . . . . . New Mexico

Ku-chin' . . . . . Yukon and Copper Rivers, Alas.

Li-pan' . . . . . Rio Grande, Tex.

Mes-ca-le-ro' . . . . . New Mexico

Mon'ti'gnals' . . . . . Central Canada

Na-hu' . . . . . British Columbia

Nar'a-ho . . . . . New Mexico

Slave . . . . . Mackenzie River

At-ta'-ca-pa . . . . . Texas Coast

Be'o-thuk-an' . . . . . Newfoundland

Cad'do-an . . . . . Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, Dak.

A-da'i . . . . . Red River, Tex.

A-r'i-ka-ra . . . . . Dakota

Bi-da'i . . . . . Trinity River

Cad'do . . . . . Red River, Louisiana

Natch'i-toch . . . . . Present site of Natchitoches

Paw-nee' . . . . . Arkansas River

Wich'i-ta' . . . . . Red River, Ark.

Chim'a-ku'an . . . . . Puget Sound, Wash.

Chim'a-ri'kan . . . . . North California

Chim'a-sy-an . . . . . Northwest British Columbia

Nassau and Tsim'sh-an . . . . . Skeena and Nassau Rivers, Br. Col.

Chil-nook' . . . . . Columbia River, Ore.

Chil'ma'chan . . . . . South Louisiana

Chil'ma'chan . . . . . California Coast, 34° to 35° North

Co'a-hu'lli'-te-can . . . . . Rio Grande Mouth

Co-pe-han . . . . . North Central California

Win-tun' . . . . . Trinity River, Cal.

Cos-ta'-no-an (Mutsun) . . . . . South of Golden Gate, Cal.

Es'ki-mo'an . . . . . Arctic Coast

Es'-le-ni-an . . . . . South of Monterey Bay, Cal.

Ir'o-quo'i-an . . . . . The Great Lakes and Carolina

Ca-yu'ga . . . . . South of Lake Ontario

Cher-o-kee' . . . . . North Carolina, etc.

Coa'-es-to'-ga . . . . . Lower Susquehanna River

E'-rie . . . . . South of Lake Erie

Hu'-ron (Wyandotte) . . . . . Between Lake Ontario and Huron

Mo-haw' . . . . . East New York

Ncu'tral Na'tion . . . . . West of Niagara River

O-ne'-da . . . . . Central New York

On-on-da'-gn . . . . . New York and Ontario

Sen'-ca-ro' . . . . . Central New York

Tus-ca-ro' . . . . . Migrated to New York from N. C.

Kal'a'-poo'-lan . . . . . Willamette River, Ore.

Ka-ra-n'-ka-wan . . . . . Matagorda Bay, Tex.

Ker'es . . . . . New Mexico

A'-co-ma, I-a-gu'-na, and other pueblos . . . . . New Mexico

Ki'o-wan . . . . . Nebraska and Wyoming

Ki-tu'-na-han . . . . . East British Columbia

Ku'te-nai . . . . . British Columbia

Ko-lush'an (Tlilagit) . . . . . Southeast Alaska

Kn-la'-na'-pan (Pomo) . . . . . Coast of California, 39° North

Ku'-san (Coos) . . . . . Coos Bay and River, Ore.

Lu'ti'-am'-la . . . . . Klamath Lakes, Ore. and Cal.

Kia'math & Mo'doc . . . . .

Mar'i'-po'-san (Yokuts) . . . . . Tulare Lake, Cal.

Mo'-que-inm'-nan . . . . . Interior of California

Mus'-kho'-ge'an . . . . . Gulf States, East of Mississippi R.

Ap'a'-la'-chee . . . . . North of Apalachee Bay

Chick'-a-saw . . . . . Upper Mobile River

Choc'taw . . . . . Bet. Mobile and Mississippi Rivers

Creek (Musk'-ko-ki) . . . . . Bet. Mobile and Savannah Rivers

Sem'-i-nole . . . . . Florida

Ya'-ma'-a . . . . . South Carolina Coast

Natch'es-an . . . . . Present site of Natchez

Pi-ma . . . . . East Side, Gulf of California

Co'-ra . . . . . Jalisco, Mexico

Hui'-chol' . . . . . Sinaloa, Mexico

Ma'-yo . . . . . Sonora, Mexico

O'-pa'ta . . . . . Rio Gila, Ariz.

Pa'-pa-go . . . . . Southern Arizona

Pi'ma . . . . . Northern Mexico

Ta-ra'-hu'-ma-re . . . . . North Jalisco, Mexico

Te'-pe-ca'-no . . . . . Sierra Madre Mts., Cal.

Te'-pe-huane' . . . . . Sonora, Mexico

Ya'-qu . . . . . East of Sacramento River, Cal.

Fu'-ju-nan . . . . . Sacramento River, Cal.

Qu'-ra'-tan . . . . . Klamath River, Cal.

Sal'-li-nan . . . . . Coast of California, 35°-37° North

Sal'-ish-an . . . . . Wash., Br. Col., and Mont.

At'-nah .



Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.	Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.	Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Bl-ox't.	Mississippi	Ma'za-hua.	Valley of Mexico	Kech'u-a.	Peru
Ca-taw'ba.	North and South Carolina	O'to-mi.	Mexico	Cas'a-mar'ca.	Amazon River
Crow.	Yellowstone River	Pa'me.	Querétaro and Guanajuato	In'ca.	Apurimac River
Da-ko'ta.	Upper Mississippi River	Pa'ya.	Honduras	Qu'tu.	Near Quito
Hi-dat'sa.	North Dakota	Se'ri-a.	Tihuron Island and Sonora	La'ma.	Rio Yavari, Northeast Peru
I-o-wa.	Iowa River	Snb'ti-a-ba.	Nicaragua	Lo'ren'ca.	Northeast Bolivia
Kan'sa (Kaw).	Kansas	Suh'ti-a-ba or Ne'-		Lu'ie.	Northern Peru
Man'dan.	Upper Missouri River	grand.		Ma'l'na.	Rio Vermejo
O'ma-ba.	Elkhorn River	Ta-ras'co.	Michoacan, Mexico	Ma'ku-a.	South Ecuador
O-sage.	Arkansas and Osage Rivers	Ta-ras'co.		Ma'ta-co.	Northwest Brazil
O'to.	Platte River, Neb.	Te-qul's'ti-a-te'ca.	Oaxaca, Mexico	Ma'rau-ha.	Vermejo River, Gran Chaco
Pon'ca.	Middle Missouri River	Te-qul's'ti-a-te'ca (or		Mo'cu-a.	Northwest Brazil
Qua-paw.	Lower Arkansas River	Chon'talol Oaxaca)		Mo'cu-a.	Colombia
Tu-te'io.	Roanoke River, Va.	To'to-na'ca.	Oaxaca, Mexico	Mo'cu-a.	Rio Beni, Eastern Bolivia
Win-ne-ba'go.	West of Lake Michigan	To'to-na'ca.	Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico	Mo'vi-ma.	Rio Mamore, Bolivia
SKIT'ta-g'e-tan.	Queen Charlotte Islands	U'ca.	Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico	Mu'ra.	Northwest Brazil
Ha'fa.	Queen Charlotte Islands	U'ca.		O'cu-ro'na.	Northeast Bolivia
Ka'ga-ni.	Queen Charlotte Islands	U'ca.		O'na.	Tierra del Fuego
Ta-kil'man.	Rogue River, Ore.	U'ca.		O'to-ma'ca.	Southwest Venezuela
Ta-no'an.	New Mexico	U'ca.		O'tu-qui'a.	Southeast Bolivia
Ti'mu-quan.	Florida Peninsula	U'ca.		Pa'ni-qui'a.	Colombia
Ton't-kan.	Lower Yazoo River, Miss.	U'ca.		Co-l'la.	Colombia
Ton'ka-wan.	West and Southwest Texas	U'ca.		Pa'ze.	Colombia
U-che'an.	Savannah River, Ga.	U'ca.		Pa'no.	Upper Ucayali
Wal'ti-lat-pu'an.	Wallawalla River, Ore.	U'ca.		Cash'i-ho.	Rio Pachitea
Wa-ka'shan.	Vancouver Island and Br. Col.	U'ca.		Con't-ho.	Upper Ucayali
Aht.	Vancouver Island	U'ca.		Se'i-ho.	Upper Ucayali
Hael'tuk.	British Columbia	U'ca.		U'ca.	Upper Yavari River, Peru
Kwa'li-ut.	Queen Charlotte and Vancouver	U'ca.		Pi'a'ra.	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Wash'o-an.	Northwest Nevada	U'ca.		Pu'che-an.	Rio Colorado and Negro, Arg. Rep.
Well'spek-an.	Lower Klamath River, Cal.	U'ca.		Pu'na-vi.	Rio Mirada, Colombia
Wis-hns'kan.	Mad and Eel Rivers, Cal.	U'ca.		Pu'ni-nu.	Lake Titicaca
Ya'kn-nan.	Coast of Oregon	U'ca.		Quich'u-an.	Peru and Ecuador
Ya'nan.	Coast of Oregon	U'ca.		Se'i-ho.	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Yu'ki-an.	Rouad Valley, Cal.	U'ca.		Se'i-ho.	Southeast Bolivia
Yu'man.	Lower California and Mexico	U'ca.		Ta'ca-na.	North Bolivia
Co'co-pa.	Colorado River Mouth	U'ca.		Ta'pu-ya.	Brazil
Die-gue'ho.	San Diego, Cal.	U'ca.		Ca'yo-pu.	Brazil
Ha'ya-su'pal.	Lower Colorado River	U'ca.		Co'yo'ia'ca.	Rio Parado, Brazil
Mar'te'pa.	Chia River, Ariz.	U'ca.		Pu'ri.	Prov. of Coayaz, Brazil
Mo-ha'ye.	Mouth of Colorado River	U'ca.		Ti'cu-na.	Rio Paranaíba, Brazil
Zu'ni-an.	New Mexico	U'ca.		Ti'cu-na.	Uaupes River, Brazil
Wa'ia-pal.	Colorado River, Northern Ariz.	U'ca.		Ti'mo-ti.	Brazil-Peru-Ecuador Border Region
Yav'a-pal.	Arizona	U'ca.		Tru'mal-a.	Venezuela

II.— STOCKS AND TRIBES OF MIDDLE AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Ath'a-pas'can.	Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango
A-pa'che.	Coschulia, Durango, and Chihuahua
To'ho'so.	Honduras
Car'ib.	Honduras
Mo're'no.	Honduras
Chi'a-pa'ne'c.	Chilapas, Mexico
Chi'a-pa'ne'c.	Nicaragua
Di'ri'an.	Nicaragua
Man'gue.	Costa Rica
O-ro'ti-nan.	Costa Rica
Chi'cha.	Costa Rica
Bo'ru'ca or Bru'ca.	Costa Rica
B'i'bi.	Costa Rica
Gua-tu'so.	Rio Frio, Costa Rica
Guay'mie.	Panama
Wash'o-an.	Costa Rica
Ter-ra'ha.	Costa Rica
Chi'nan'tec.	Oaxaca, Mexico
Chi'nan'tec.	Oaxaca, Mexico
Co'me'cu'do.	Lower Rio Grande
Co'to-na'me.	Lower Rio Grande
Pu'to or Pu'ka-wa.	Lower Rio Grande
Cu'na.	Panama
Cu'na.	Panama
Do'rasque.	Panama
Chan'gul-na.	Panama
Chu'mu-hu.	Rio Fuma, Panama
Do'rasque.	Panama
Guo'ia-ca.	Nicaragua
Ha'ma.	Nicaragua
Hua'tu-so.	Nicaragua
Hua'te.	Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Hua'te.	Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Len'ca.	Guat., Hond., San Salv., & Nicar.
Len'ca.	Guat., Hond., San Salv., & Nicar.
Ma'ta-gal'pa.	Nicaragua
Ma'ta-gal'pa.	Nicaragua
Ma'ya.	Guatemala
A'gua-ca-te'ca.	Guatemala
Cak'chi-kel.	Guatemala
Cha'ba-bal.	Chilapas
Chi'co-mu-cel'te-ca.	Chilapas
Cbol.	Chilapas and Guatemala
Chon'tal.	Tabasco
Chon'tal.	Rio Motoagua, Guatemala, and Honduras
Chu'he.	Guatemala
Huas'te-ca.	Rio Panuco, Vera Cruz
Ix'il.	Guatemala
Ja-cal'te-ca.	Guatemala
Kek'chi.	Rio Cahabon, Guatemala
Ki'che.	Guatemala
Mam.	Guatemala
Ma'ya.	Yucatan, Campeche, Guatemala
Mo'to-zin'tic-ca.	Chilapas
Po'ko-mu.	Guatemala
Po'kon'chi.	Guatemala
Trea'tal.	Tabasco and Chilapas
Tzot'zili.	Chilapas
Tzu'tu-bil.	Guatemala
Us-par'te-ca.	Adjoining the Pokonchi on the W.
Nu'huati.	Sierra de Topila, Sinaloa, nad Durango
A'ca-xec.	Unknown
Az'tec.	Unknown
Ca'hi-ta.	Sinaloa
Co'ra.	Sierra Nayarit, Jalisco
Ni'qui-ran.	Nicaragua
O'pa-ta.	Yacul I., Sonora, and Chihuahua
Pi'ma.	Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa
Pi'pil.	Guatemala and San Salvador
Pa'ba'ho.	Adjoining the Acaxec
Ta'ra-bu-ma'ri.	Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango
Te'ba-ca.	Adjoining the Acaxec
Te'pe-bua.	Durango
Tias'ca-la.	Tlaxcala
Xi'la-me.	Unknown
O'to-mi'a.	Guanaquato, Mexico
Ma'ti'a-tzin'co or	Michoacan, Mexico
Pi'rin-da.	Michoacan, Mexico

III.— STOCKS AND TRIBES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
A'hi-kn-lu'.	Tierra del Fuego
An-da'qui.	Fragua River, Colombia
A-po'lis-ta.	Apolo River, northern Bolivia
A-ran'a.	Rio Purus, West Brazil
Pu'ru-Pu'ru.	Rio Purus
Ar'a-wak.	Antilles and East Andes to 20° S.
Bar'e.	Rio Negro
Ca'a-jiro.	Sanito Peninsula
Ma'pu-re.	Orinoco River
Ma'na-o.	Rio Negro, Brazil
Pi'ro.	Rio Mamore
Ar'dan.	Ucayali River
Ar'ca-me'no.	Rio Napo and Masso, S. E. Ecuador
Ar'ca-nn.	South Peru
Ar'au-ca'ni-an.	Pampas, 35°-40° South
Ar'au-ca'ni-an.	Chile
Ar'au-ca'ni-an.	Rio Negro, Patagonia
Ar'au-ca'ni-an.	Peru and Bolivia
Bar'ba-co'a.	Colombia
Be'to-ya.	Bogota
Pi'o'c.	Rio Putumayo
Do-ro'ro.	Central Mato Grosso, Brazil
Ca'fha-qui.	Pampas and Chaco
Ca-na'ti-an.	Guilf of Guayaquil, Peru and Ecuador
Ca'ni-cha'na.	Northeast Bolivia
Ca'ra-ja.	South Brazil
Car'ib.	Antilles and North Coast of S. A.
Ac'ca-wai.	Guiana
Cu'ma-na.	North Venezuela
Gu'il-bi.	French Guiana
Ma'cu-sl.	Rio Negro, Brazil
Mo'ti-lo'ne.	Rio Zulia, Venezuela
Nahua'ca.	Upper Xingu, Brazil
Ca'ra-mo-re'na.	Eastern Brazil, N. W. of Rio San
Ca'ra-mo-re'na.	Gran Chaco
Ca'ru-ba'ba.	Northeast Bolivia
Chan'go-a.	South Coast of Peru
Chu'pa-e'ra.	Rio Blanco, Bolivia
Char'ru-a.	Parana River
Chih'cha.	Colombia
Ar'u-ac.	Rio Parana
Guay'mi.	Venezuela
Ta'na-ma'ca.	Rio Magdalena, Colombia
Ch'i'ni-to.	Costa Rica
Cho'co.	E. Bolivia, 16°-18° South
Cho'co.	Cauca, Colombia
Cho'co.	Rio Sambo, Nicaragua
Cho'co.	Northeast Peru
Cho'no-a.	Chonos Archipelago, 45°-52° South
Cho'no-ya.	Rio Meta, Orinoco Basin
Cho'no-ya.	Colombia
Co'ra-be'ca.	Southeast Bolivia
Cu'nn.	Panama
Cue'va.	Panama
Da'ri-en.	Panama
Cu'ra-be'ca.	Southeast Bolivia
Cu'ru-ca-ne'ca.	Southeast Bolivia
Ch'i'ni-to.	Gran Chaco
Go'ya-ta'ca.	Eastern Brazil
Gua'hi'ba.	Colombia-Venezuela Border
Gua'rau-na.	Delta of the Orinoco, Venezuela
Gua'to-a.	Northern Chaco
Guay'cu-ru.	Paraguay River, Gran Chaco
Ab'po-ne.	Central Chaco
Mbo'co-bl.	Rio Vermejo
I'te-ne'a.	Northeast Bolivia
I'te-ne'a.	Northeast Bolivia
I'te-ne'a.	Rio Chambril, Peru
I'te-ne'a.	Pastaza River, Ecuador

A-mer'i-can, n. 1. (1) A native or legally constituted citizen of the United States. (2) [Recent.] The English language as used in the United States: sometimes humorously. See AMERICANISM. 2. Any native or inhabitant of the American continent, whether aboriginal or descended from European settlers. 3. One of the aborigines of the American continent. 4. pl. [Eng.] American stocks and bonds of every class.

A-mer'i-ca'na, 1 e-mer'i-ka', -ka', or -kan'a; 2 a-mer'i-ka', -ka', or -kan'a, n. pl. Things American, collectively; any collection of American literary papers, sayings, fragments, scraps of information, etc. See ANA.

American E. F., abbr. American Expeditionary Force.

A-mer'i-can Fork City. A city in Utah county, Utah.

A-mer'i-can-ism, 1 e-mer'i-kan-izm; 2 a-mer'i-can-izm, n. 1. A word or phrase peculiar to the people of the United States, or to some of them; also, a peculiar sense in which an English word or phrase is used in the United States.

Americanisms derived, it is scarcely needful to say, from a variety of sources— from the language of the Red Men, from European immigrants of all nations, from the 'Heavenly Chinese,' and from the negro. It is curious, too, to note how the words and terms which have passed out of use in England, but are preserved in our older literature, are employed in the common talk of the American people. *Little's Living Age* (Boston Aug. 17, 1872, p. 447.

2. Any usage, trait, idea, or the like, peculiar to the people of the United States. 3. American citizenship; also, attachment to American institutions and customs.

In the following list of Americanisms only terms that have had wide circulation are included. For the nicknames of States, see under appropriate word.

about East	battery	bone	bummer
absquatulate	bayou	boodle, whole	buaco
adobe	bent	kit and	huncome, huncome
agony	heat all hollow	hoon	bunkum
all aboard, a.	to	boomer	bunkle
around, a.	beat it	boost	hushwacker
bred, a. in, a.	beat	booster	bust, n.
over	bed-rock, a.	boss	caboose
alot upon	hee	bossy	caché
allow	belly-bumper, bottom dollar	cahoot	
all sorts of	b-buster, bounty, jump-	Calin, to raise	
al mighty, a.	b-plumper, cr	cake-walk	
al mighty	b-whopper	Bowery boy	calaboose
dollar	big bug, b.	B. girl	calculate
angel	h e n d, h.	bowie-knife	camp-meeting
anyway	m o u t h, b.	box-car	cano
aut	pond, b. take brace, r.	canoodle, r.	
awful	bird of freedom	brace-game	Canuck
backcap	b-lt	brace up, to	canyon
hack water, to	black-jack	break, n.	capper
backwoods	blacksnake	breakdown	carpet-bagger
bad break	blaze	bromid	catch on, to
baggage	blancher	b r a n c o, b.	cactus
baggage, b.	blowhard	buster	caution, n.
bash	blow in, to	hroom-corn	cavort
half	blowout	luck, n.	cayuso
hallyhack	blueback	bud, n.	chestnut, n.
band-wagon	blue-laws	buffalo-chips	chick
hanger	bluenose	bug	chink
banty	bluff	bull	chinkapin
barkeep, bar-	boog	bulldoze	chipper
keeper	bolt, r.	bullock	chowder
barn	bonanza	bum, n.	

An instrument used in detecting and studying ametropia. [*< Gr. amētros, irregular (< a- priv. + metron, measure).*]

**am'e-tro-p'i-a**, 1 am'ē-trō'pī-a; 2 ām'ē-trō'pī-a, *n.*

**Pathol.** 1. An abnormal condition of the refracting parts of the eye, causing confused or imperfect vision. 2. Any defect of vision caused by erroneous refraction. [*< Gr. amētros, irregular (< a- priv. + metron, measure), + ōps (ōp-), eye.*]—**am'e-trope**, *n.* A person affected with ametropia.—**am'e-trop'ic**, *a.*

**a-me'trous**, 1 a-mē'trūs; 2 a-mē'trūs, *a.* Having no uterus. [*< Gr. a- priv. + mētro, womb.*]

**A-mor'tas**, 1 am-fō'r'tās; 2 am-fō'r'tās, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*. Chief of the knights of the Holy Grail, Titurel's successor. By mistake he yielded to the wiles of Kundry he let the sacred spear fall into the possession of Kinglorso, who wounds him grievously with it. He is healed by Parsifal after years of suffering.

**Am-gā'**, 1 am-gū'; 2 ām-gū', *n.* A river in Siberia, Asia; 460 m. long.

**am'garn**, 1 am'gūr'n; 2 ām'gār'n, *n.* *Archaeol.* A form of cell having a ferrule attached; probably for the hutt of a spear. [*< W. angarn.*]

**Am-hā'ric**, 1 am-hā'ric; 2 ām-hā'ric, *n.* 1. A kingdom in Abyssinia; capital, Gondar. 2. A native of that country.

**Am-har'ic**, 1 am-har'ik; 2 ām-har'ic, *n.* The speech of the Abyssinian court and nobles since A. D. 1300. See **ABYSSINIAN**. [*< Amhara, in Abyssinia.*]—**Am-har'an**, **Am-har'ic**, *a.*

**Am'herst**, 1 am'erst; 2 ām'erst, *n.* 1. Baron, Jeffrey (?; 1717-81) (1797), an English general and Governor of Virginia, 1763; commanded the British army, 1793-1795. 2. A district in Tenasserim, Lower Burma; 15,203 sq. m.; capital, Maulmain. 3. A county in S. W. central Virginia; 490 sq. m.; county-seat, Amherst. 4. A mining borough in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia. 5. A sea-port formerly French, now a county-seat of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. 6. A town in Hampshire county, Mass., seat of Amherst College (nonsectarian), founded in 1825, and of Massachusetts Agricultural College (nonsectarian), founded in 1863. 7. A village in Lorain county, O. 8. A town in Hillsboro county, N. H. 9. A town in Portage county, Wis.

**Am'herst-burg**, 1 am'erst-bŭrg; 2 ām-erst-bŭrg, *n.* A port of entry in Essex county, Ontario.

**Am-hēr'stī-a**, 1 am-bŭr'stī-a; 2 ām-bēr'stī-a, *n.* Bot. A monotypic genus of trees of the family *Caspiatitaceae*. *A. nobilis*, growing only in a very warm and moist temperature and bears gigantic pendulous clusters of superb vermilion flowers 8 inches long, the widely spreading petals being tipped with gold. It reaches 40 feet in height, and is greatly admired; the thoca of the Burmese, who offer its flowers to Buddha. [*< Countess of Amherst.*]

**ami-ble**, 1 a-vik'; 2 ā-vic', *interj.* [Ir.] O son!

**am'hil'drin**, 1 o-vur'nin; 2 ā-vur'nin, *interj.* [Ir.] O darling!

**'Am**, 1 ē'māl; 2 ā'māl, *n.* *Etbl.* Era II, 87.

**Am'idā'**, 1 am'ī-dā; 2 ā'mī-dā, *n.* Eth. 1. A genus typical of *Amididae*. 2. *Am'īd* ganed this genus, as the bowfin (*A. calvo*). [*< Gr. amid-* a kind of tunny.]

**'mi-a-blī'l'-ty**, 1 ē'mī-a-blī'l'-ti; 2 ā'mī-a-blī'l'-ty, *n.* 1. Kindness or sweetness of disposition; amiableness. 2. Lovableness.

**'mi-a-ble**, { 1 ē'mī-a-bl; 2 ā'mī-a-bl, *a.* 1. Possessing **'mi-a-bl'**; fmg the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

It destroys one's nerves to be amiable every day to the same human being. DRUMMEL *The Young Duke*, p. 96. [Luv. & Col.]

2. Characterized by kindness or good nature; free from irritation; friendly; amicable; especially of things; as, an amiable rivalry. 3. [U. S.] Kindly disposed. 4. Lovable; delightful; winsome. SHAKESPEARE *Midsommer-Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

"There was a time when 'amiable' had no such restricted use, when it was and is absolutely synonymous, as, etymologically, they might claim still to be."

TRENCH SELECT GLOSSARY p. 6. [k. r. & co. 1890.]

[F. < L. *amicabilis*; see AMICABLE.] **'mī-a-ble**.

Syn.: agreeable, attractive, benignant, charming, engaging, gentle, good-natured, kind, lovable, lovely, loving, pleasant, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. *Amiable* combines the senses of *lovable* or *lovely* and *loving*; the *amiable* character has ready affection and kindness for others, with the qualities that are adapted to win their love; *amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good-natured* or *agreeable*. *Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, comfort, and help. A *lovely* man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable*; a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or *attractive*, while by no means *amiable*. The *engaging*, *winning*, and *winsome* add to amiability something of beauty, accomplishments, and grace. The *benignant* are calmly klad, as from n height and a distance. A *kind*, *good-natured* people may be coarse and rude, and so fail to be *agreeable* or *pleasing*; the really *amiable* are likely to avoid such faults by their earnest desire to please. The *good-natured* have an easy disposition to get along comfortably with every one in all circumstances. A *sweet* disposition is very sure to be *amiable*, the *loving* heart bringing out all that is *lovable* and *lovely* in character.—*Am*, abominable, churlish, cruel, disagreeable, hateful, ill-dispositioned, little more than unlovely.

—**'mī-a-ble(-ness)**, *n.* **'mī-a-ble(-ity)**, *a.*

**mī-an-thūs**, 1 am'ān-thūs; 2 ām'ān-thūs, *n.* 1. Mineral. One of the finer and more silky varieties of asbestos. 2. A fabric made from this mineral. [*< L. amiantus, < Gr. amiantos, unstained, < a- priv. + mī-atōn, stain.*] **'mī-an'tant**; **'mī-an-th'**;—**'mī-an'ti-form**, *a.* Like amiantus in form or structure. **'mī-an'thi-form**;—**'mī-an'tine**, *a.* Consisting of or having the characteristics of asbestos; like amiantus. **'mī-an'thine**;—**'mī-an'thi-nite**, *n.* Mineral. Asbestos.—**'mī-an'told**. I. *a.* Having the appearance of asbestos. **'mī-an-tho'l'dal**; **'mī-an'to'l'dal**: II. *n.* Mineral. An olive-green coarse fibrous variety of asbestos. **'mī-an'tholdit**. [AMANTHUS.]

**'mī-an'tus**, 1 am'ān-tus; 2 ām'ān-tus, *n.* Same as **'mī-an'tus**. 2. **'mī-an'te**, *a.* Chem. Of pertaining to, or derived from, antacid; amidic. [*< AMMONIA*.]—**'mī-an'tic acid**, a compound containing an amid and an acid group; as, oxamic acid contains both the group amidogen and oxalic acid.

**mī'-ca-ble**, { 1 am'ī-kā-bl; 2 ām'ī-ca-bl, *a.* Characterizing **'mī-ca-bl'**; fized by or done in a friendly spirit; showing good will; tending to promote harmony; peaceable. [*< L. amicabilis, < amo, love.*]

Halifax says that an amicable arrangement was no longer possible. MACAULAY *England vol. ii*, ch. 10, p. 444. [k. r. & co. 1853.]

The visits of the natives are frequent and amicable.

STANLEY *The Congo vol. i*, p. 375. [k. r. 1885.]

Syn. cordial, favorable, friendly, hearty, kind, neighborly, sociable. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable*; the *amicable* may be merely formal; the *friendly* is from the heart.—Ant: adverse, antagonistic, cold, distant, hostile, unfavorable, unfriendly, unkind.

—*amicable action* (*Law*), a friendly action instituted by consent of the parties for the purpose of obtaining the judgment or decision of a court upon a matter of common interest.—a. numbers, any two numbers either of which is the sum of the aliquots of the other.—*am'i-ca-bil'i-ty*, *am'i-ca-bil(e)-ness*, n. The quality of being amicable.—*am'i-ca-bly*, adv.

*am'ice*, 1 am'is; 2 am'ic, n. *Ecc.* A mass vestment consisting of a rectangular piece of fine white linen upon which a small cross is embroidered. It is worn about the neck and shoulders and is sometimes decorated with an apparel.

The morning donned *Amice* of summer gold.  
Edwin Arnold *Light of the World* bk. iii, p. 151. (r. a. w. 1891.)

[< OF. *amit* (F. *amict*), < L. *amictus*, cloak, < *ambi-*, around, < *facio*, throw.]

*am'ice*, n. 1. A hood, or hood and cape. *Amice*, as worn with long ends, or a cloak or tippet, made of or lined with gray fur, formerly worn in cold weather by clergymen, monks, etc.; still sometimes worn on the left arm as a badge by certain French canons, etc.

Mourning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps, in *amice* grey.  
Murray P. E. bk. iv, l. 423.

2f. Gray fur, as of the squirrel or marten. [*F. amice*; cp. G. *mütze*, cap.] *am'ice*, n.

*A-mice'*, 1 a-mis; 2 a-mic, n. A feminine personal name. *Amice*, beloved.

A. M. I. C. E., *abbr.* Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

*A-m'ic*, 1 a-m'ic; 2 a-m'ic, Giovanni Battista (1784-1863). An Italian astronomer and optician.

*A-m'ic*, 1 a-m'ic; 2 a-m'ic, Edmondo de (1846-1908). An Italian author of books of travel.

*am'i-cro'bic*, 1 am'i-kro'bik; 2 am'i-kro'bic, n. Not produced by or due to microbes: said of certain diseases. [*< a-*, not, < *microb*,]

*a-m'i-cron*, 1 a-mai'cron; 2 a-m'i-cron, n. An amoebicropic particle.

*a-m'i-cro-nucleus*, 1 a-moi'kro-nuk'le-üs; 2 a-m'i-cro-nuk'le-üs, n. *Biol.* Without a micronucleus: said of certain protozoa from which the micronucleus has been artificially removed.

*a-m'i-cro-scopic*, 1 a-moi'kro-skep'ik; 2 a-m'i-cro-skep'ic, n. Not visible even under the most powerful microscope; ultramicroscopic. [*< a-*, not, < *microscopic*,]

*a-mic'tus*, 1 a-mik'tus; 2 a-mic'tus, n. [*amictus*, pl.] [*L.*] 1. *Ecc.* Same as *amice*. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A cloak, toga, or any upper outside garment.

*Am'i-en'*, 1 am'i-en'; 2 am'i-en', n. A lake with golden banks described as being situated in the fabled El Dorado, near the frontier of Brazil and British Guiana.

*am'id*, 1 am'id, -id or -oid; 2 am'id, -id or -oid, n. *Chem.* *Am'id*, 1. A compound derived from ammonia by replacing the hydrogen atoms with univalent acid radicals. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced the acid is called as *primary*; when two, *secondary*; and when three, *tertiary*. acid *am'id*.

2. An alkalamid. 3f. Any compound formed by the replacement of the hydrogen in ammonia by another substance. [*< AMMONIA*,]—*amid* chlorid, one of a class of compounds derived from the acid *am'id*. They have the general formula N(CO)2R. [*< AMID*, a.]

*a-m'id*, 1 a-m'id; 2 a-m'id, prep. Surrounded or encompassed by, as to be in the midst of; among or mingled with; as, *amid* the throng; chiefly poetical. See note under *AMIDST*.

Lead, kindly light, *amid* the encircling gloom  
Lead thou me on. NEWMAN LUT BENEDICT st. 1.  
She stood and listened to my lay *Amid* the lingering light.  
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[*ME. amide*, < AS. *on middan*; on, in; *middan*, dat. of *midde*, < *mid*; see *AMID*.]

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The same center that swung before *Amida* could be refilled to wait Christian incense. GURRIS *Mikado's Empire* p. 252. In 1870.

*A-m'i-dah*, 1 a-m'i-dah; 2 a-m'i-dah, n. *Judaism.* The *Shemoneh Esreh*, or collection of *yaqet* benedictions recited morning, afternoon, and evening. It includes three praises, thirteen petitions, and three thanksgivings.

*am'i-dat'*, a. *Chem.* Changed into an *amid*.

*am'i-did*, 1 am'i-did, -did or -doid; 2 am'i-did, -did or -doid, n. *Chem.* A compound containing the group amidogen in union with an element or another radical.

*am'i-din*, 1 am'i-din, -din or -din; 2 am'i-din, -din or -din, n. *Chem.* A compound derived from acid amids through substitution of carbonyl oxygen by the imid (NH) group, as acetamidin (CH<sub>3</sub>C(NH).NH<sub>2</sub>). [*< AMIN*,]

*am'i-din*, n. A transparent gelatinous solution of *am'i-dine*, starch in hot water. [*< am'id* as in *F. amidon*, starch, < *amylum*, < Gr. *amylon*, meal, < a-priv, < *myla*, mill.]

*a-m'id-most*, adv. & prep. In the very middle (of).

*am'i-do*, 1 am'i-do; 2 am'i-do, n. *Chem.* Derived from *amid*: a combining form indicating that the compound has had one atom of hydrogen (H) replaced by amidogen; as, *amido-benzene*, *amido-toluol*,—*am'i-do-a-cet'ic*, a. See *GLYCOCOL*.—*amidoacetic acid*, glycolic.—*am'i-do-an'ti-py-rin*, n. A bright yellow crystalline substance (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), obtained by reducing nitroso-antipyrin.

*am'i-do-az'o*, 1 am'i-do-az'o; 2 am'i-do-az'o, n. *Chem.* A combining form indicating that the resulting compound contains both amido and azo radicals.—*am'i-do-benz'ene*, n. Aniline yellow.—*am'i-do-az'o-ben'z'ol*, n. *Chem.* An azobenzol (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N=N<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), into which the amido group has been introduced (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N=N<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H.NH<sub>2</sub>). *am'i-do-az'o-ben'z'ol*.

*am'i-do-gen*, 1 a-m'id-o-gen; 2 a-m'id-o-gen, n. *Chem.* A hypothetical radical (NH<sub>2</sub>), not yet isolated, but known from its existence in various organic compounds. [*< AMINO*, < GEN.]

*am'i-dol*, 1 am'i-dol or -dol; 2 am'i-dol or -dol, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline powder (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH) used in photography as a developer for bromid plates. [*< AMIN*, < OL.]

*a-m'id-o-plast*, 1 a-m'id-o-plast; 2 a-m'id-o-plast, n. *Bot.* Same as *LEUCOPLASTIN*. [*am'id-* (see *AMINO*) & Gr. *plastō*, form.] *a-m'id-o-plas'tid*.

*am'i-do-thi'o-lac'tic*, 1 am'i-do-thi'o-lac'tic; 2 am'i-do-thi'o-lac'tic, n. *Chem.* Designating a derivative of lactic acid into which have been introduced the radicals NH<sub>2</sub> and SH.

*am'i-dox'im*, 1 am'i-deks'im, -um or -im; 2 am'i-döks'im, -im, -im or -im, n. *Chem.* A compound in which a hydrogen of the amido or imido group is substituted for hydroxyl, as acetamidoxim (CH<sub>3</sub>C(NH)NH<sub>2</sub>). [*< AMINO* & OXIME.]

*am'i-dox'yl*, 1 am'i-döks'yl; 2 am'i-döks'yl, n. *Chem.* The univalent radical NHOH.

*a-m'id/ships*, 1 a-m'id/ships; 2 a-m'id/ships, adv. 1. In the middle part, as of a ship; halfway between stem and stern; as, she parted *amidships*. 2. On the fore-and-aft line; as, to put the helm *amidships*.

*a-m'idst*, 1 a-m'idst; 2 a-m'idst, prep. In the center of; surrounded by; among; in the progress of; amid; as, *amidst* flying bullets; moving *amidst* the throng. The recent tendency seems to be to distinguish *amidst* from *amid* by using it especially of scattered things or of something moving in the midst of other things.

Isaically safe *amidst* the cooing bands.  
FELICIA D. HEMANS *Wife of Asdrubal* st. 2.

Syn. see *AMIN*.

*a-m'id-u-lin*, 1 a-m'id-yu-lin; 2 a-m'id-yu-lin, n. A starch made soluble by heating. [*< F. amylin*, see *AMIN*.]

*a-m'id/ward*, adv. & prep. Toward the middle (of).

A. M. I. E., *abbr.* Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

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*am'i-din*, n. A transparent gelatinous solution of *am'i-dine*, starch in hot water. [*< am'id* as in *F. amidon*, starch, < *amylum*, < Gr. *amylon*, meal, < a-priv, < *myla*, mill.]

*a-m'id-most*, adv. & prep. In the very middle (of).

*A'mis'* or *Am'illes'*, 1 a'mis' zē d'mis'; 2 a'mis' zē d'mis'. A French medieval romance which describes the adventures of two knights who were bosom friends.

*Am'ish*, 1 am'ish; 2 am'ish, *Ch. Hist.* I. o. Relating to or designating the adherents of Jacob Amman (17th century). Compare *AMMANITE*. II. n. pl. A sect of Mennonites, the *Obere* (Upland) *Mennonites*; the popular name used interchangeably with *Amish*. See *AMMANITE*. *Am'ish-man*.

*a-miss'*, 1 a-mis; 2 a-mis, a. Done or occurring out of suitable order or relation; wrong; faulty; improper: used predicatively; as, something is *amiss*. [*< a-*, on, < *miss*, n.],—*a-miss'ness*, n.

Syn. abortive, bad, defective, false, inappropriate, ludicrous, inopportune, untimely, untrue, unwise, unworthy.—Ant: appropriate, complete, effective, expedient, good, opportune, right, satisfactory, successful, true, wise, worthy. *Fred.*: there is something *amiss* in his accounts: something *amiss* with him.

*a-miss'*, adv. A wrong; fault; misdeed.

*a-miss'*, adv. Out of proper or suitable order or relation; improperly; unfittingly; erroneously; as, to ask *amiss*. Love, without which the tongue Even of angels sounds *amiss*. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Heine's Grane* st. 11.

Tea ceasure wrong for one who writes *amiss*. POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 6.

—to go *amiss*. 1. To go out of usual course or order; go astray; as, matters went *amiss*. 2. To be unable to stand training: said of a race-horse.—to take a, to be offended because of.

*a-mis's-ible*, 1 a-mis's-ibl; 2 a-mis's-ibl, a. [Rare.] Liable to a-mis's-ible; as, to be lost. [*< L. amissibilis*, < *L. amissus*, pp. of *amitto*, a. ab, from, < *mitto*, send.]—*a-mis's-ible-ly*, n. Liability to be lost or to lose.—*a-mis's-ing*, a. [Colloq.] Missing; lost.—*a-mis'sion*, n. Loss.

*am'i-ta-bha*, 1 am'i-tā-bā; 2 am'i-tā-bā, n. A Buddha of the Mahayana school: represented as seated on a lotus, his hands on his knees, and his head surrounded by a nimbus: probably a solar myth. [Sans., infinite light.]

*Am'i-tai*, 1 am'i-tai; 2 am'i-tai, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

*am'i-tap'sis*, 1 am'i-tap'sis; 2 am'i-tap'sis, n. *Cytol.* 1. The failure of the final stage in the sexual conjugation of organisms when the chromatin derived from the two parents should conjugate. 2. The vegetative reproduction of plants by suppression of the final stage of sexual fusion and the growing out of the normally spongy tissue directly into a new plant like the parent in cytonomic structure.

*A-mite'*, 1 a-mit'; 2 a-mit', n. 1. A county in Mississippi; 700 sq. m. 2. A town, county-seat of Tangipahoa parish, La.

*am'i-to'sis*, 1 am'i-tō'sis; 2 am'i-tō'sis, n. *Cytol.* Cell-division without the formation of nuclear figures; direct division: opposed to *mitosis*. [*< a-*, not, < *mitosis*,]—*am'i-tot'-ic*, a. Ol or pertaining to *amitosis*.—*am'i-tot'-ical-y*, adv.

*Am'i-tai*, 1 am'i-tai or -tai; 2 am'i-tai or -tai, n. *Bib.* 2. *Am'i-tai*, 1 am'i-tai or -tai; 2 am'i-tai or -tai, n. *Bib.* 2.

*am'i-ty*, 1 am'i-ty; 2 am'i-ty, n. Friendly or peaceful relations, especially between monarchs, nations, or governments; mutual good feeling or offices; friendship; as, to live in *amity* with one's neighbors.

The old *amity*, and more than the *amity*, something like a close league, . . . now appeared almost in its full maturity. MILMAN *Latin Christianity* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. 3, p. 335. (L. M. 1855.)

The great and small but rarely meet On terms of *amity* complete. COWPER *Friendship* st. 20.

[< *F. amitié*, < *L. amicus*, friend, < *amo*, love.]

Syn. see *FRIENDSHIP*; *HARMONY*.—*Fred.* < *am*, love.]

*Am'i-ty*, n. A town in Clark county, Ark.

*Am'i-ty*, 1 am'i-ty; 2 am'i-ty, n. A village in Suffolk county, N. Y.

*a-mix'ta*, 1 a-miks'ta; 2 a-miks'ta, n. *Biol.* Prevention of intercrossing by exclusive breeding within a group separated from others of its species or kind. This brings about change in the direction toward which the isolated group may lead, and prevents that uniformity which results from the intercrossing of the many types which form the average mean of a species. [*< a-*, not, < *mix*, < *mix*,]

*a-mix'tis*.

*A-miz'a-bad*, 1 a-miz'a-bad; 2 a-miz'a-bad, n. *Bib.* 1. *Chron.* xviii, 6 (1611 ed.).

*Am'je-rāh*, 1 am'je-rāh; 2 am'je-rāh, n. A Rajput state in central India; 584 sq. m; capital, Amerah.

*am'ia*, 1 am'ia; 2 am'ia, n. Same as *AMIA*: erroneous forms.

*Am'weh*, 1 am'weh; 2 am'weh, n. A seaport town, borough, and parish in Anglesey county, Wales.

*am'y*, 1 am'y; 2 am'y, n. [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite. *am'm*, *abbr.* *Amalgam* (amalgamation).

A. M. I., *abbr.* [L.] *Artium Mechanicarum Magister* (Master of Mechanic Arts).

*am'ma*, 1 am'ma; 2 am'ma, n. In Greece and Syria, a spiritual mother; abbess. [LL. < Gr. *amma*, < *byr*, amo, mother.]

*am'ma*, n. *Surg.* A truss for ruptures. [*< Gr. hamma*, band, < *haptō*, fasten.]

*Am'mab*, 1 am'mab; 2 am'mab, n. *Bib.* 2 Sam. ii, 24.

*am'man*, 1 am'man; 2 am'man, n. [G.] A district executive and judicial officer in some Swiss cantons. *am'mant*.

*am'man*, n. A female tutelary of the animistic tribes of southern India.

*Am'man-ite*, 1 am'man-ite; 2 am'man-ite, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of those stricter upland Swiss Mennonites who followed Jacob Amman in 1620. Compare *HOOKER*.

*Am'ma-us*, 1 am'ma-us; 2 am'ma-us, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

*Am'med'a-tha*, 1 a-med'e-tha; 2 a-med'e-tha, n. *Bib.* *Esth.* iii, 10 (1611 ed.).

*am'me-ld*, 1 am'i-ld; 2 am'e-ld, n. An acid obtained by heating *ammella* with sulfuric acid.

*am'me-llin*, 1 am'i-llin, -lin or -lin; 2 am'e-llin, -lin or -lin, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)) formed variously, as by prolonged boiling of melam with hydrochloric acid. [Anagram of *MELAMIN*.]

*am'mer*, 1 am'mer; 2 am'mer, n. The yellowhammer: probably from German *ammer*, a hunting.

*Am'mer-ze*, 1 am'mer-ze; 2 am'mer-ze, n. A lake in Upper Bavaria, 10 by 4 m.

*am'me-ter*, 1 am'i-ter or am'mi-ter; 2 am'e-ter or am'me-ter, n. *Elec.* An ampere-meter. [*< AMPERE* & *METER*.]

*am'me-ter*, 1 am'i-ter or am'mi-ter; 2 am'e-ter or am'me-ter, n. *Elec.* An ampere-meter. [*< AMPERE* & *METER*.]

*am'mi*, 1 am'mi; 2 am'mi, n. *Bot.* A small genus of plants of the parsley family allied to the carrot, natives of the Mediterranean region, the coasts of the Canary Islands. *A. majus* is the *hispocrepis*. See *ROOTRICK*. 2. [*< Gr. ammi*.]

*Am'mi*, n. *Bib.* *Jer.* ii, 1.

*Am'mi-n'e-ee*, 1 am'i-n'e-ee; 2 am'i-n'e-ee, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *APICEAE*.—*am'mi-a-coccus*, a.

*Am'mi-a-nus*, 1 am'i-a-nus; 2 am'i-a-nus, *Marcellinus* (330?-395?). A Roman historian.



Am-mid-<sup>1</sup>-ol, 1 a-mid-<sup>1</sup>-ol; 2 ā-mid-<sup>1</sup>-ōl, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 *Est.* v, 20  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-e, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-e; 2 am-<sup>1</sup>-ēl, n. *Bib.* Num. xiii, 12.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-hcl, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-hel; 2 am-<sup>1</sup>-hēl, n. *Bib.* (Doug.).  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-hnd, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-hud or am-<sup>1</sup>-hud; 2 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-hud or am-<sup>1</sup>-hūd, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* vii, 26. 137.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-hur, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-hūr; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-hūr, n. *Bib.* 9 *Sam.* xiii, 13.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-a-dab, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-a-dab; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-n-dāb, n. 1. *Bib.* Num. i, 7. A masculine personal name; used formerly by playwrights to designate a Quaker. [Heb., "the (divine) Kingman gives."] of Sol. vi, 12.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-a-dib, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-a-dib; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-a-dib, n. *Bib.* 5 *am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-o-lite*, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-o-loit; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-o-lit, n. *Mineral.* A deep-red earthy mineral containing mercury and antimony. [*Gr.* *ammonia*, *cinabar*, *az*, *lithos*, stone.]  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-sad<sup>1</sup>-dal, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-sad<sup>1</sup>-al or -sad<sup>1</sup>-ai; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-sad<sup>1</sup>-al or -sad<sup>1</sup>-a-1, n. *Bib.* (Doug.).  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-shad<sup>1</sup>-dal, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-shad<sup>1</sup>-al or -shad<sup>1</sup>-ai; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-shad<sup>1</sup>-al or -shad<sup>1</sup>-a-1, n. *Bib.* Num. i, 12.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-te, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-e; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-t, n. *Mineral.* Oolite; rock-stone. [*Gr.* *ammonites*, sandstone, *c*, *ammos*, sand.]  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-<sup>1</sup>-d, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-ol<sup>1</sup>-d; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ol<sup>1</sup>-d, n. *Bib.* (Doug.).  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-ml-z-a-bad, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-a-bor or -a-bā-z-lbad; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-a-bor or -a-bā-z-lbad, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxvii, 6.  
am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-o-; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-o-. From Greek *ammos*, sand; a combining form used chiefly in names of plants and animals that inhabit or frequent sand or sandy places—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-bl-nm, n. *Bot.* 1. A genus of hardy Australian annuals of the aster family closely allied to *Gnaphalium*, and cultivated for its everlasting flower-heads, an inch or more across. 2. [a-] Any plant of this genus.—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-char-<sup>1</sup>-dæ, n. *pl.* *Helmint.* A family of involuntary sea-worms whose anterior end has a laciniate campanulate membrane. Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cha-<sup>1</sup>-res, n. (t. g.)—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cha-<sup>1</sup>-rid-e-at-, am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cha-<sup>1</sup>-tid-, n.—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-chry-se, n. A soft stone consisting of glossy yellow particles. When pulverized it was used to strew over writing a blotter.—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-<sup>1</sup>-ti-dæ, n. *pl.* *Ich.* Larval lamprys, formerly regarded as a family, the young of *Petromyzontidae*. Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-<sup>1</sup>-tes, n. (t. g.)—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-te, am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-te, a, & n.—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-<sup>1</sup>-tid-, n.—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-<sup>1</sup>-toid, a, & n.—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-cæ-<sup>1</sup>-ti-form, a. *Ich.* Having the form of an ammocete or larval lamprey, a. *Ich.*—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-dyte, n. 1. A sand-eel or ammodytid. 2. A European snake, the sand-natter. 3. *Bot.* A plant preferring sandy soil.—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-dyt-<sup>1</sup>-dre, n. *pl.* *Ich.* A family of anacanthine fishes with an elongate body, pointed head, and no neutrals, including the sand-eels.—Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-dytes, n. (t. g.)—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-dyt-id, n.—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-dyt-id, a, & n.  
Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-mont, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-ē; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ōn, n. 1. The Egyptian sun-god Amen; so called by the Greeks and Romans. He was identified in the Great Oasis (El-Kharageh) with Kueph or Khnum, to whom the ram was sacred and who was worshiped there as Amen-Khnum under the form of a man with the head of a ram. The Egyptian divinity had a human head; when fused with Ra, the head of a hawk. See Ra. The Greek and Roman Zeus-Ammon or Jupiter-Ammon had a ram's head, often the ram's horns.  
2. [a-] The argali, formerly *Oris ammon*.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-mon<sup>1</sup>, n. *pl.* *Bib.* A people descended from Ben Ammi, the son of Lot. Am-<sup>1</sup>-mon-<sup>1</sup>-ites.  
Ammon-<sup>1</sup>, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-mōn; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ōn, n. 1. Christoph Friedrich von (1766-1850), a German Protestant theologian, an early teacher of rationalism. 2. Otto (1754- ), a German anthropologist who formulated a law embodying his theory that the Teutonic people prefer town to country life.  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-næ, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-n-æ; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ō-næ, n. *pl.* *Conch.* An extinct order or suborder of cephalopods having a chambered shell of various forms, with an aperture closed by one or two operculiform pieces. [*L.* *Ammon*; cp. AM-MONTRE].  
Am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-nol, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-nol; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ō-nol, n. *Bib.* (Doug.).  
am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-a, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-n-ia; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ō-n-ia, n. 1. A solution of gaseous anhydrous ammonia (see def. 2) in water; spirits of hartshorn. According to the United States Pharmacopœia, ordinary water of ammonia should contain 10 per cent. by weight of the gas, and the "stronger water of ammonia" 25 per cent. Liquid ammonia; water of ammonia.  
2. A colorless pungent suffocating gas (NH<sub>3</sub>) found in small quantities in the air and in mineral waters, and obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of nitrogenous organic bodies, such as blood, coal, etc. It is very soluble in water, liquid ammonia, and solidifiable by cold and pressure, and strongly alkaline, combining with acids to form ammonium salts. It is used for artificial refrigeration, for the illumination of ICE-MACHINES and for motors. It is of great value as a fertilizer, principally in the form of ammonium sulfate; it is also largely employed in the arts and in medicine.  
Ammonia was known to the early alchemists in the form of the carbonate under the name of spiritus salis urinae. In the fifteenth century Basil Valentine showed that the same body may be obtained by the action of an alkali upon sal ammoniac; and Glauber, in the seventeenth century, discovered that spiritus salis ammoniaci. ROSCOE AND SCHÖNLEBNER *Chemistry* vol. i, p. 378, 1875.  
The pungent odours have ammonia for their type.  
BAIN *Senses and Intellect* ch. i, 2, p. 149, 14. 1870.  
[< AMMONIAC, n.]—albmōnōid ammonia, ammonia, generated by the dissolution of organic material, when potassium permanganate in alkaline solution is distilled with sewage, water, etc.—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-aal-nm, n. Same as TSCHERMIGITE.—a-condenser, n. A spiral of pipe equipped for receiving ammonia-gas hot from a compressor, and cooling and condensing it to a liquid that by its future expansion will freeze water into artificial ice, or refrigerate a cold storage plant. See ICE-MACHINE, under ICE. a-coil:—a. type (*Chem.*), designating certain triad forms as exemplified in ammonol, phosphina, etc.  
am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-ac, 1 a-m-<sup>1</sup>-n-ak; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ō-ni-æ, a. Of, pertaining to, or like ammonia; ammoniacal.  
am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-a, n. 1. A form of ammonia.  
Ammoniac is described by Pliny as "a resinous gum said to distill from a tree near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon." This vague indication points in all probability to the fact that the *Dorema ammoniacum* was grown in the botanical garden which was attached to the great Temple of Amen at Thebes. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.  
2f. Ammonia. [OF., < L. *ammoniacum*, < Gr. *ammonion*, < *Ammon*, Ammon, < Egypt. *Amūn*.] am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-a-cum; (*Pharm.*)—am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-ac-plant, n. A Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the parsley family, with branching profliferous umbels without involucre. Its abundant milky juice yields the drug ammoniacum.  
am-<sup>1</sup>-mo-<sup>1</sup>-ni-a-cal, 1 am-<sup>1</sup>-n-æ-kal; 2 ā-m-<sup>1</sup>-ō-n-æ-cal, a. *Chem.* Of, combining, containing, or using ammonia; ammoniacal; as ammoniacal odors, ammoniacal solution, ammoniacal liquor, the solution of ammonium salts obtained in distilling coal, as for the manufacture of gas.—a. salt, a salt formed by the direct union of ammonia and an acid, without elimination of hydrogen.

**am-mo'ni-an'**, 1 a-mo'ni-an; 2 **ā-mō'ni-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ammonius, especially (1) Ammonius Saccas, a Neo-Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, Egypt (2d and 3d centuries), or (2) Ammonius of Alexandria, a Christian philosopher (3d or 4th century).—Ammonian sections, sections into which Ammonius of Alexandria divided the Gospels.

**Am-mo'ni-an'**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Egyptian god of life, Ammon, or his oracular temple in Libya.

**am-mo'ni-a-phone**, 1 a-mō'ni-a-fōn; 2 **ā-mō'ni-a-fōn**, *n.* A device for inhaling ammonia as a stimulant to the voice. [**< AMMONIA + PHONE.**]

**am-mo'ni-a-tē**, 1 a-mō'ni-ēt; 2 **ā-mō'ni-āt**, *n.* Any organic nitrogenous matter used in the manufacture of fertilizers as a source of ammonia. 2f. *Chem.* A compound of ammonia and a metallic oxide; an ammoniuret.—**am-mo'ni-at'ed**, *a.* *Chem.* Saturated or combined with ammonia.—**ammoniated mercury**, same as **WHITE PRECIPITATE**.

**am-mo'ni-at'er**, 1 a-mō'ni-ēt'er; 2 a-mō'ni-āt'er, *n.* A constituent of a fertilizing compound which yields ammonia when mixed with the soil.

**am-mo'ni-c**, 1 a-mō'ni-ċ; 2 **ā-mō'ni-c**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ammonium or ammonia. **am-mo'ni-cal**.

**am-mo'ni-e-mi-a**, 1 a-mō'ni-mi-a; 2 **ā-mō'ni-ē-mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition in which the blood is poisoned by ammonium carbonate derived from decomposition of retained urea. [**< AMMONIUM + Gr. haima, blood.**] **am-mo'ni-e-mi-at'**.

**am-mo'ni-fl-a-c'tion**, 1 a-mō'ni-fī-ċ'šan; 2 **ā-mō'ni-fī-ċā'shon**, *n.* The act or process of saturating with ammonia or an ammonium salt, as a soil or a fertilizer; also, the state of being so saturated. 2. The formation of ammonia, at the expense of other forms of nitrogen compounds, by the action of micro-organisms upon organic substances. [**< AMMONIA + L. facio, make.**]

**am-mo'ni-fy**, 1 a-mō'ni-fī; 2 **ā-mō'ni-fy**, *vt. & ri.* [**-FIEN; -FY'ING.**] To treat with ammonia; be subjected to ammonification. [**< AMMONIA + -FY.**]

**am-mo'ni-o-**, [1 a-mō'ni-o-, a-mō'no; 2 **ā-mō'ni-o-**, **ā-mō'no**] *a-mō'no*, *a-mō'no*; 2 **ā-mō'ni-o-**, **ā-mō'no**. From *ammonia*: combining forms used in chemistry and medicine; as, *ammonio-alumine*, containing ammonia and aluminum; *ammonio-acid*; *ammonio-calc*.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**am'mo'ni-on**, 1 am'ō-nai-on; 2 **ām'ō-ni-on**, *n.* *Chem.* The ammonium ion NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>. [**< AMMONIUM + ION.**]

**am-mo'ni-o-pla-tin'ic**, *a.* Composed of both ammonia and platinum.—**ammonio-platichlorid**, a crystalline, yellow precipitate, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>, used in chemical analyses to precipitate ammonia or nitroge.

**am'mon-ite**, 1 am'en-ūt; 2 **ām'on-it**, *n.* Any fossil ammonite, cephalopod shell. Ammonites are common in Eocene and Mesozoic rocks of all parts of the world, and are usually ornamented outside with ribs, knobs, spines, etc., while the under layer is pearly, as in the nautilus. Some forms are between two and three feet broad.

The word is derived from the ancient Egyptian *Amen* or *Amon*, to whom the ram was sacred. It is from the form of the ram's horns of this deity that the fossil mollusk called *cornu ammonis* derives its name. See also the Greek *Ammon*, a form of Zeus with ram's horns, also called Jupiter-Ammon. Alexander the Great is represented on the coins of Lysimachus deified, with the horn of Ammon and diadem. **ALEXIA B. EDWARDS.**

And on the pavement lay  
Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time.

**TENNYSON Princess** prol. st. 2.

[**< L. cornu Ammonis**, horn of Ammon; see **AMMONIAC**.] 1. am-mo'ni-tic, *a.*—**Am'mo'ni-tic-dre**, *n.* pl. *Conch.* A family of ammonoids, especially shells with a single, corneous, aperturic narrow whorls, and radiating ribs; chiefly Jurassic. **Am'mo'ni-tic's**, *n.* (t. g.)—**am-mo'ni-tid**, *n.*—**am'mo'ni-tifer-ous**, *a.* Containing ammonites.—**am'mo'ni-tif-orm**, *a.*—**am-mo'ni-tol'd**, *o. & n.*

**am'mon-ite'**, 1 am'en-ūt; 2 **ām'on-it**, *n.* A fertilizer composed of the animal products of rendering works.

**Am'mon-ite'**, *n.* *Bib.* One of the people of Ammon.

**Am'mon-ite'ss**, 1 -it'es; 2 -it'ēs, *n.* *Bib.* A woman Ammonite.

**am'mo'ni-ti-cone**, 1 am'ō-nol'ti-kōn; 2 **ām'ō-ni-ti-cōn**, *n.* *Falcon.* 1. *a.* Characterized by a symmetrical, compactly coiled shell like that of the ammonites. 2. *n.* The flat spirally coiled shell of some cephalopods, such as the ammonites. [**< AMMONITE + CONE.**]

**Am'mon-ite'ish**, 1 am'en-ūt'ish; 2 **ām'on-it'ish**, *i. g.* Of or pertaining to the Ammonites or their language. 2f. *n.* A Semitic language spoken by the Ammonites and said to have been very much akin to the Hebrew.

**Am-mo'ni-tol'de-a**, 1 a-men'ō-tol'de-a; 2 **ā-mō'ni-tol'de-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* 1. The *ammonites*. 2. A superfamily of ammonites with circumphonal area directed forward, including most of the species. [**< AMMONITE + -OID.**]

**am-mo'ni-tol'de-an**, *a. & n.*

**am-mo'ni-um**, 1 a-mō'ni-um; 2 **ā-mō'ni-ūm**, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent alkaline radical (NH), acting chemically like a basic element analogous to potassium and sodium. [**< AMMONIA.**]—**ammonium amalgam**, a pasty, metal-like mass which results from the passage of an electric current through ammonium chlorid placed in contact with mercury at the negative electrode of a battery, or from pouring sodium amalgam into a solution of ammonium chlorid.—*a. bases*, bases formed by the replacement. In whole or in part, of the hydrogen of the ammonium group by other elements or radicals, as amines and amides.—*a. bichromate*, the ammonium salt of bichromic acid, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.—*a. carbonate*. 1. A white solid consisting of a mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonium carbonate. 2. *a. transverse*.—*a. transparent*, a compound crystalline salt. 2. *a. transparent*, a compound crystalline compound, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, smelling like ammonia.—*a. chloroplatinate*, same as **AMMONIOPLATINIC CHLORIDE**.—*a. cyanate*, a white solid (NH<sub>4</sub>OCCN) formed by treating cyanic acid with ammonia.—*a. hydroxide*, a compound (NH<sub>4</sub>OH), supposed to exist in ordinary aqueous or caustic ammonia.—*a. hydrate*.—*a. magnesium phosphate*, a crystalline salt (NH<sub>4</sub>MgPO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O), not readily soluble, occurring in urinary excretion, and employed in chemical analyses as an agent for removing magnesium.—*a. persulfate*, a salt, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, extensively used in photography for reducing iron.—*a. phosphomolybdate*, a yellow crystalline compound of the form (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·12MoO<sub>4</sub>, employed in chemical analysis.—*a. platino-*

chloride, same as AMMONIOPICLATIC CHLORAM.—a. sulfate, an important commercial salt, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> manufactured from the ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufacture of gas. It is used as a nitrogenous fertilizer.—a. sulfid, a colorless crystalline compound (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S, formed by the combination of ammonia and hydrogen sulfid. It is unstable, but in solution it is a useful reagent in analytical chemistry.

m'm'o-n'y'-u-rét, 1 am'o-n'y'-u-ret-ora-m'o-n'y'-u-rét; 2ám'o-n'y'-u-rét or á-m'o-n'y'-u-rét, n. Same as AMMONIATE, 2.—am'm'o-n'i'-re-ted, a. Chem. Combined with ammonia or ammonium. am'm'o-n'i'-re-ted-ted.

m-m'o-n'i'-u-r'i-a, 1 a-m'o-n'y'-u-r'i-a; 2ám-o-n'y'-u-r'i-a, n. Pathol. Excess of ammonia in the uricæ. [*< AMMONIA + Gr. ouron, urine.*]

m'm'o-n'a-b's, a. Chem. Basic in reference to ammonia.

m'm'on-of-de-a, 1 am'o-n'e-í-d'e-a; 2ám'o-n'e-í-d'e-a, n. pl. Conch. The Ammonæa. [*< AMMONÆA + -oid.*]-am'm'o-noid, am'm'o-n'e-í-d'e-an, a. & n.

m'm'o-n'y'-sis, 1 am'o-n'y'-sis; 2ám'o-n'y'-sis, n. Chem. Decomposition by action of ammonia like that of water in hydrolysis.—am'm'o-n'o-lyze, tr.—am'm'o-n'o-í-lí-t'e, a.

ám'm'o-n'o-súc, 1 am'o-n'h-súc; 2ám'o-n'o-súc, n. Any one of three rivers in New Hampshire: (1) Upper, Coos county. (2) Lower, S. W. through Grafton county. (3) Wild, also through Grafton county.

m-moph'-í-a, 1 a-m'e-f'-í-a; 2ám'o-f'-í-a, n. 1. Bot. A monotypic genus of grasses common along the shores of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Its one species, *A. arenario*, is the sandered or beach-grass. See BEACH-GRASS. 2. Entom. (1) A genus of crabrold wasps, common in North America, which burrow in sandy places and provision their burrows with caterpillars. (2) [a-] A wasp of this genus, as the widespread *A. umaria*.—am -moph'-í-ions, a. Thriving or living in sand, as certain grasses or insects.

m'm'o-th'e-d'e, 1 am'o-th'i-d'e; 2ám'o-th'e-d'e, n. pl. Crust. A family of pycnogonideans with cheliferi obsolete, palpi well developed, false legs in both sexes, body compact, and proboscis fusiform. Am-m'o-th'e-a, n. (t. & a.) [Appear. *< Gr. ammos, sand, + thea, spectacle.*]-am'm'o-th'e-í-d, n.—am'm'o-th'e-í-d, a.

m'm'o-ther'-a-py, 1 am'o-ther'-a-py; 2ám'o-th'e'-a-py, n. Use of the sand-bath as a curative.

m'm'n-í-f'ion, 1 am'y-u-nísh'en; 2ám'y-u-nísh'on, n. To furnish with ammunition.

m'm'n-í-f'ion, n. 1. Any substance, article, or device, as powder, ball, cartridges, rockets, etc., used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance. See EXPLOSIVE.

Great quantities of ammunition were put on board.

Macarthur *England* vol. III, ch. 12, p. 131. [r. s. & co. 1856.]

2. Any resources constituting or considered as a stock of missiles or means of attack or repulse; as, the ammunition of learning.

Calvin's sons, Calvin's sons, seize your spiritual guns.  
Ammunition you never can need.

BRASS *The Kirk's Alarm* st. 17.

3†. Originally, any objects, instruments, or stores, as guns, mortars, muskets, swords, bayonets, arrows, javelins, etc., directly used in war; munitions of war generally. [*< F. ammunition, cor. of munition* (see MUNITION), prob. by mistaking *la munition* for *l'ornunition*.] See MUNITION.—ammunition bread, stockings, etc. [Eng.], bread, etc., furnished to the government by contract for distribution to the soldiers.—a-thes't, n. A receptacle, as on a caisson or gun-carriage, to contain ammunition.—a. shoes, soft safety-shoes for soldiers or sailors whose duty it is to enter magazines.—fired a., powder and projectile used in a gun, as in cartridges, etc.—metall'e a. fired ammunition in metal shells or cartridges.

m'm-ne-mon-í-c, 1 am'm-mon-í-c; 2ám'm-ne-món-í-c, a. Pathol. Characterized by loss of memory; forgetful.

m'm-ne-mn'-g'í, 1 am'ner-mn'-g'í; 2ám'ner-mn'-g'í, n. A mountain in central Asia, lat. 35° 20' N., long. 96° 30' E.; over 20,000 ft. high.

m'm-ne-s'i-a, 1 am'm-n'e-s-or-3i-a; 2ám'm-ne-s'i-a or -rhi-a, n. Pathol. Loss or impairment of memory; morbid forgetfulness; especially, inability to recall or comprehend particular words or groups of words, a special form of aphasia. [*< Gr. amnesia, < a-priv. + mnastai, remember.*]-am'm-ne-s'i-a, and/or amnesia, a loss of ability to understand spoken words. am'm-ne-s'i-a, n.

m-m'es-í-c, 1 am-m'es-í-c; 2ám-m'es-í-c, a. Causing amnesia.

m-m'es-ty, 1 am-m'es-ty; 2ám-m'es-ty, n. [-TIED; -TYING.] To grant amnesty to or for; pardon; as, to amnesty insurgents.

And so hereby all is *amnestied* and finished.

CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. II, p. 19. [n.]

m'm'es-ty, n. [-TIES, 1 -ty; 2 -tis, pl.] 1. An act of pardon or oblivion by which a government through its chief executive absolves a whole class or whole classes of offenders, without trial, from penalties and disabilities incurred, or pardons a whole class of offenses and all concerned therein.

To the executive alone is intrusted the power of pardon; and it is granted without limit. Pardon includes amnesty. It blots out the offense pardoned and removes its penal consequences.

U. S. Supreme Court Reports vol. xxx, p. 147.

The proclamation of the President extended unconditionally and without reservation a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason . . . with a restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities and complete amnesty, and in general, all that can result to the claimant from both pardon and amnesty would equally have accrued to him if the term 'pardon' alone had been used in the proclamation.

U. S. Supreme Court Reports vol. xiv, p. 152-3.

Under the régime established in 1871, the right of amnesty in France, is reserved to the national assembly.

A. HÉBRAËN in *Cyc. of Polit. Science* vol. i, p. 89.

2. Any intentional forgetfulness or overlooking, especially of past wrong-doing or the like; as, peace should bring amnesty. [*< F. amnestie, < L. amnestia, < Gr. amnesia, < a-priv. + mnastai, remember.*]

Ernst absolute, acquittal, oblivion, pardon. *Acquittal* is removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblivion*, from the Latin, signifies overlooking an offense, so that the offender stands before the law as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is offense applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblivion*," and includes a full

pardon of all offenders who come within its provisions. Absolution is a religious word (compare synonyms for Absolve). Ant: penalty, punishment, retaliation, retribution, vengeance. Prep.: an amnesty to all the insurgents for all offenses.

am'nic, 1 am'nik; 2 am'nic, a. Of or pertaining to a river. [*L. amnicus, < amnis, river.*]

am'nic, a. Same as AMNICOTIC.

am'nicol'de, 1 am'ni-kol'de; 2 am'ni-cōl'de, n. pl. Conch. The Amnicoline as a family. [*L. amnicola, < amnis, river, & colo, dwell.*] am'nicol'id, n.—am'nicol'id, a.

am'nicol'id, 1 am'nik-o-l'id; 2 am'nicol'id, n. pl. Conch. A subfamily of rissoid gastropods, comprising fresh-water shells, with a subspiral operculum. Am'nicol'id, n. (t. g.)—am'nicol'id, a. & n.

am'nicol'man'ey, 1 am'ni-cōl'man's; 2 am'ni-cōl'man'ey, n. Division by inspection of the amnion. [*< AMNION & -MANCE.*]

am'ni-on, 1 am'ni-on; 2 am'ni-on, n. 1. A membranous sac containing fluid that encloses the embryo in mammals, birds, and reptiles. In its growth it unites with other structures and forms the "bag of waters." See illus. under ALAUS.

2. An analogous membrane in some other animals, as the inner of the two membranes which envelop the embryo in most insects. 3f. Bot. The fluid of the rudimentary embryonic sac. [*< Gr. amnion, < amnos, lamb.*] am'ni-on, false amnion, the vesicular serosa, which disappears with the development of the chorion.—true a., the fetal amniotic membrane of mammals, birds, and reptiles.—am'ni-on'le, a. Amniotic.—am'ni-on'less, o.

am'ni-on-rhe'a, 1 am'ni-on-r'e; 2 am'ni-on-r'e, n. Pathol. Flow of the amniotic fluid. [*< AMNION & Gr. rheo, flow.*] am'ni-on-rhe'a, a.

am'ni-o'ta, 1 am'ni-o'ta; 2 am'ni-o'ta, n. pl. Zool. A division of vertebrates having an amnion, embracing mammals, birds, and reptiles. [*< Gr. amnion, fetal envelop; see AMNION.*] am'ni-o'ta, n.—am'ni-o'tate, a. & n.—am'ni-o'te, o. & n.

am'ni-o'tate, 1 am'ni-o'te; 2 am'ni-o'te, n. Chem. A salt of amniotic acid.

am'ni-o'tic, 1 am'ni-o'tic; 2 am'ni-o'tic, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the amnion; as, the amniotic cavity. 2. Having an amnion; or of pertaining to the Amniota.

am'ni-act; am'ni-act, amniotic acid, allantoin; formerly, allantoin acid.—a. fluid or liquid, a slightly alkaline liquid contained in the amnion, and in which the fetus is immersed; liquor amni; "the waters."—a. sac, the sac containing the amniotic fluid.

am'ni-o'ti'tis, 1 am'ni-o'ti'tis or -ti'tis; 2 am'ni-o'ti'tis or -ti'tis, n. Pathol. Inflammation of the amnion. [*< AMNIOTIC.*]

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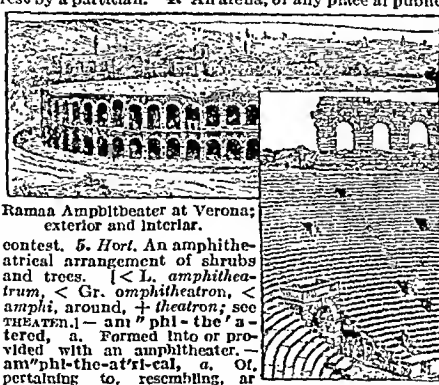




teros, compar. of *amphō*, both.] *am-pliat'er-aust*.



Amphoræ.  
1, 2. Amphoræ of Caidus. 3.  
Panathenæic Amphora.



### Ramona Amphitheater at Verona:

contest. 5. *Horl*. An amphitheatrical arrangement of shrubs and trees. [*L. amphitheatrum*, < *Gr. amphitheatron*, < *amphi*, around, + *theatron*; see *theatron*.] — *am'phi-the'a-tron*. A Farmer's Field, divided with an amphitheater. — *am'phi-the'a-tri-cal*, *a. Of*, pertaining to, resembling, or performed in an amphitheater. — *am'phi-the'a-tri-cally*, *adv.* — *am'phi-the'ri-um*, *n.* [*Gr. a'phi*.] *Bot.* The outer layer of cells surrounding the endothecium in the capsule of a moss. — *am'phi-the'ri-al*, *a.* — *am'phi-the'ri-theat*, *a.* Endothecium having an irregular polytronal base, as those pyramids in *Heterostoma*. — *Am'phi-the'ri-id*, *a.* — *Mam.* A Jurassic family of small mammals with 5 pairs of premolars and 6 of molars. — *Am'phi-the'ri-um*, *n.* (*L. Gr.*) — *am'phi-the'ro*, *n.* — *am'phi-the'ri-id*, *n.* — *am'phi-the'ri-id*, *a.* & *n.* — *am'phi-the'ru'a*, *n.* A curtain like Greek and Russian churches that hangs before the iconostasis. — *am'phi-the'ru'al*, *am'phi-the'ru-ky*, *n.* The projections of the exterior of the parthenoscaelis. — *am'phi-the'ru-kal*, *am'phi-to-kaus* *o.* — *am'phi-tri'ene*, *n.* — *Spong.* A spicule with three rays projecting from each end, a double triene. See *erizone*. — *am'phi-tri-n'ic*, *a.* — *Am'phi-tri'te*, *i* am'fi-tri'te; *2* am'fi-tri'te, *n.* [*Gr.*] — *Myth.* The wife of Poseidon, or Neptune; hence, the sea. —  
As if his werry chariot sought the bowers



re-; as, *anachronism*: sometimes capable of being rendered  
re-; as, *anabaptism*, *re baptism*. 2. *Chem.* Used in  
distinguishing certain derivatives. See under *NAPIHTA-*





an<sup>\*</sup>a-gram-mat'le, 1 an<sup>\*</sup>o-gra-mat'ik; 2 An<sup>\*</sup>a-ğr-ā-māt'le, a.

by studying the symbols.





**Phon.** Disregarding the sound-values of the individual letters of the alphabet. -**l-cal:**—**al**phabetic symbols (**Phon.**), signs or symbols representing the elemental parts of sounds, the sound itself being graphically expressed



ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God:



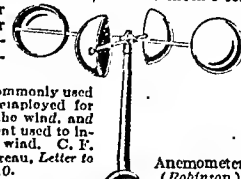








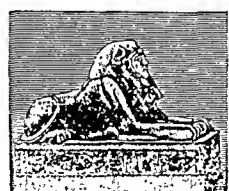
AN-, not, + ERETHISM.]



Anemometer.  
(Robinson.)



Wood.  
anemone  
in flower  
n, fruit.



Androsphinx of black granite,  
from Tons, Egypt, attrib-  
uted to the 18th dynasty.  
(Maspero.)

Richard III.





[illegible]

Angle of Incidence (Negative).  
 $\alpha'c'u'$ , negative angle of incidence.

diagonal of plate may be used in measuring this angle.—a. **plate**, *n*. A plate having an L-shaped cross-section: 1. Used with other machine tools, an L-shaped plate provides a guide for the work, with holes or slots, through which bolts may be passed for clamping the work to the plate or chuck.—2. **apod**, *n*. The vine of the genus *Gonolobus* of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceae*), especially *G. tozari* of the southern United States: named from the angular fruit.—a. **rib**, *n*. A curved timber between those parts of an arched ceiling where the planes, if continued until they meet, would form an angle.—a. **shaft**, *n*. An angle-head enriched, as with a capital or base.—a. **staff**, *n*. An angular strip of wood protecting a salient angle of a wall. See **ANGLE-HEAD**.—a. **steel**, *n*. Steel rolled in bars having an L-shaped transverse section.—a. **stone**, *n*. In architecture, a quoins.—a. **tile**, *n*. A tile in an angle of a frame structure.—

**axial a.** 1. The angle between the two secondary optic axes of a biaxial crystal. 2. The angle between any two crystallographic axes.—**Broad a.,** the angle (denoted by  $\omega$ ) through which a plane triangle must be rotated about its vertices in turn, in order that its sides may contain a point within called a Brocard point. **H. Brocard,** French geometer; in the case of a polygon, the complement of half the angle

subtended by a side and having its vertex at the symmedian point.—**complementary angles**, two whose sum is a right angle, as AOB and BOC. See fig. 1, p. 108.—**concluded a** (*Surr.*), the common mean of the mean values of several observations of any angle.—**corresponding angles**, angles made by a secant with parallels, whose sides lie in the same direction from the vertices, as *E* and *C*, *A* and *G*, or *F* and *D* (fig. 2, p. 108).—**dihedral a**, 1. The relation of two intersecting planes, as measured by the difference in direction of perpendiculars to them. 2. *Acro*. The angle of the wings of an aeroplane when the tips are elevated above the center of gravity.—**diverging a**, the angle formed by a broad *V*.—**ORVILLE WRIGHT**,—**direction a** (*Moth.*), the angle produced by a given line having an axis of reference.—**eccentric a**, (of a point on an ellipse), the

angle made with the major axis by a radius of the circumscribing circle drawn to the point where a perpendicular to that axis through the given point meets the circle—external *a*. 1. An angle formed by a side of a polygon and an adjacent side produced, as at *A*. See fig. 3, p. 108. 2. One of the four outside angles (*E, F, G, H*, in fig. 2, p. 108) formed by a transversal cutting two parallels,—flying *a*. (*Aero.*) the least angle of descent at which an aeroplane can maintain flying speed by gravity alone. —*FLIGHTING* INVENTION; *FLIGHTING*; same as *FLIGHTING*. —*FLIGHTING* OF AN AEROPLANE; same as *FLIGHTING*. —*FLIGHTING* SECTION; cut from a standard

with beams or columns.—Inscribed *a.*, the angle between two chords from a point on a circle.—Interior *a.*, one of the four angles (*A, B, C, D*, in fig. 2, p. 108), made by a transversal cutting two parallel lines.—Internal *a.*—masthead *a.* (*Naut.*), an angle subtended by a ship's mast, used in conjunction with the masthead above the water, to determine the ship's distance.—meter *a.* (*Med.*), that angle which each visual axis makes with the median plane when the eyes are fixed on a point one meter distant.—nautical *a.* [*Archaeol.*], an instrument devised to show a vessel's departure, meridional difference, etc.—negative *a.* (*Geo.*), an angle measured below the horizontal.—negative *a.* of incidence (*Acro.*), an angle at which the pressure of the air is on the concave side of a curved surface, although the air meets the surface from the convex side as measured

from the chord of the curve (a peculiarity of curved surfaces). **ORVILLE WRIGHT.** Compare **ANGLE OF INCIDENCE**—**optic a.** 1. The visual angle, or angle formed at the organ of sight by two lines drawn from the extremities of an object of vision. 2. The angle formed by the visual axes of the eyes, varying with the distance of the object beheld. 3. In a biaxial crystal, the angle between the optic axes—outward *a.*, an exterior angle.—**parallaxic a.** (*Astron.*), the angle at a star made by a line from the zenith and another from the pole.—**permanent a.** (*Gunnery*), the fixed angle with a rifled gun's axis at which the sights are adjusted, to allow for the projectile's "drift" or deviation from a straight line.—**polyhedral a.**, a solid angle formed by the meeting of more than three planes; any angle of a polyhedron except a dihedral or trihedral angle.—**position a.** (*Astron.*), the angle that a line between two stars makes

with the meridian, counted from the north point through the east.—reentering *a*. (*Fort.*), an angle in a fortification, the point of which is turned toward the defended place, as distinguished from a *salient* or *projecting angle*.—reentrant *a.*, on angle whose vertex is directed toward the back or inside of the figure of which it forms a part.—solid *a.*, the figure formed by plane or curved surfaces passing through a point and intersecting a plane not containing the point in a closed curve or closed broken line: measured by the area intercepted on a sphere of unit radius described about the point as a center.—spherical *a.*, the angle formed by two great circles at their point of intersection and measured by the angle between their tangents at that point.—supplementary angles, two angles whose sum makes a straight angle, as AOB and BOD in fig. 1.—supplement *a.*, the angle:—tangent *a.*, in a circle, any angle between a tangent and a chord, as the angle tangencs—trihedra

**Angle**, *n.* One of the three different peoples of the British Isles, the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. **Ang'le**, *n.* [Archais.] 1. A fish-hook, and sometimes also the line and rod; fishing-tackle. 2. The act of fishing with hook and line. 3†. An adroit deceiver; a stratagem.

**Ang'le**, *n.* One of a tribe belonging to the blond, blue-eyed (xanthochroic) division of the Indo-European race, that with others from the 5th century on emigrated from what is now Schleswig-Holstein to Britain, and from whose descendants the country came finally to be called Euroland (Angle-land).

The *Angles* first produced a cultivated book-speech.  
*EALE* *Phiol*, *Eng. Tongue* intro. § 3, p. 24. [INACH. 1873.]  
 [-< *L. Anglus*, < *AS. Engle*, *Angel*, < *Angul*, a district  
 of Schleswig-Holstein, from its shape; see *ANGLE*, *r.*]  
*an'gled*, { 1 *an'gld*; 2 *kn'gld*, *a.* 1. Having angles: used  
*an'gld*, { chiefly in composition; as, a *right-angled* tri-  
 angle. 2 *Her*. Broken off, as at an angle; said of any  
 line usually straight. 3. Denoting a billiard-ball which  
 is in such a position as to be prevented by the angle of  
 the cushion from hitting the objective ball.—*angled* *draft*  
 or *draught*, a manner of *twilling* cloth in such a way as to  
 produce a herringbone stripe.

an'gler, 1 an'gler; 2 an'gler, n. 1. One who angles; usually, one who fishes with rod, line, and hook.  
2. A large voracious lophioid fish. The common angler or goosfish (*Lophius piscatorius*) of the northern coasts of Europe and America has a large depressed head bearing long filaments with which it is said to attract other fishes on which it preys.



W. Paget, an English general and statesman. 2. An island and county in Wales; 276 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaumaris. *Angle-seat.*  
**angle-site, 1** angle-seat; 2 **angle-site, n.** *Mineral.* A lead sulfate (PbSO<sub>4</sub>), highly lustrous, nearly colorless or tinged with yellow, gray, green, or blue, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Anglesey*, where first found.]

An'glet, 1 an'glet; 2 an'glet, *n.* [Iard.] A urtic angle or  
An'glet, 1 on (2) an'gle; *n.* A town in Basses-Pyrénées  
department, France.  
An'gle-ferre, 1 an'gla-tär; 2 an'gle-tär, *n.* [F.] England.  
— Angleterre bars, in modern lace-making, intersecting  
threads crossing openings in the lace and fastened with  
knots at the point of intersection. — A. edge, an edgial  
made of lace worked with the needle on a cord or braid.

an'gle-wine', *n.* see **ANGLE**, *n.*  
 an'gle-worm', *2 an'gle-worm'*, *n.* A nymphalid butterfly, the Vanessa *cardui*; *V. reses* *oe*  
 an'gle-wise, *1 an'gle-wis*, *2 an'gl-es*, *adv.* Angularly.  
 an'gle-worm', *1 an'gle-wurm'*; *2 an'gle-worm'*, *n.* A  
 worm used as bait in angling, as an earthworm, an'  
 'gle-touch"; an'gle-twitch".  
 An'gil-an, *1 an'gle-an*; *2 an'gli-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining  
 to the Aples or their country. — An'Urt.

Yet the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria gained afterwards the leading position as a Christian nation in Saxondom.  
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 24. [MACC. 1873.]  
An'gli-an, n. 1. One of the race of Angles. 2. The language of the Angles.

**An'g'l-can**, 1 an'g'l-kən; 2 ʌn'g'l-i-can, *a.* 1. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to (1) the Church of England, (2) the churches derived from it, as the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, or (3) the High-church party in any of these.

2. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to England or that which is English; as, *Anglican* manners, literature, etc. [Anglicanus, < L. *Anglus*; see *ANGLE*.] n. Anglican, a member of the Church of England or of any church derived from it; also, a High-churchman. Ang'li-can-ism, n. ang'li-kən-izm; 2 ang'li-kən-izm, n. The spirit and practice of the Church of England and allied bodies, especially of the High-church party. See *CHURCH OF ENGLAND*.

An'gli-can-ize, } 1 an'gli-kan-iz; 2 an'gli-can-iz. *tr.*  
An'gli-can-ise, } -izəd; -iz'ing. 1. To render Anglican  
in doctrine or practise; make accordant with Anglican-  
ism. 2. Same as ANGLICIZE.  
An'gli-ce, 1 an'gli-s; 2 an'gli-*ce*, *adv.* In English; ac-  
cording to the usage of the English language. [*L.L.*,  
< *Anglicus*, < *L. Anglus*; see *ANGLE*, *n.*]

**Angli-cism**, 1 **angh-cizm**; 2 **angli-cism**, *n.* 1. Any peculiarity of the English language; any word, phrase, or idiom peculiarly English, or any foreign word or phrase made to conform to English usage; as, Americans and Englishmen may not avoid **Anglicisms** in writing. **Latin**, **French**, **Italian**, **Spanish**, **Portuguese**, **English**, but not in accepted use in the United States; a **Britishism**. 3. Any principle, notion, trait, usage, or the like, peculiarly English. 4. The quality of being peculiarly English. [**LL.** *Anglicus*, < *L.* *Anglus*; see **ENGLISH**.]

2 An'gill-clst, 1 aye'h-clst; 2 An'gill-clst, *n*. One who is in sympathy with or advocates any measures promoting the interests of England or the English language or people: specif., any one in favor of the movement, begun during the administration of Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835), to use the English, rather than any native language, as the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges of India which were subsidized by the British government.

AN-gŭc'-tŭ, 1 an-gŭs-i-tŭ; 2 an-gŭc'-tŭ, n. The quality of being English. [W.]

AN-gŭl'-ci-zə'shən, 1 an-gŭl-sə-zə'shən, 2 an-gŭl'-ci-zə'shən, n. The act of making or becoming English in quality, character, or form.

AN-gŭl'-eize, 1 an-gŭl-soiz; 2 an-gŭl'-ci-z, v. [-CIZE]; AN-gŭl'-eize, -ci-z [ing.], I. t. To give an English form, style, or idiom to; as, to *Anglicize* one's dress or way of living.

**Anglŭ**-**glŭ**, 1 nŋ'gġ-ferm; 2 ŋŋ'gġ-ferm, o. Having English form or characteristics. [*L. Anglus* (see *ANGLE*) n] + -ferm].

An'gli-fy, 1 an'gh-fai; 2 ǎn'gli-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.]  
[Rare.] To make English; Anglicize; as, an anglicaf'ed fop.  
[*L. Anglus* (see *ANGLE*), *n.*] + *FY*.]—An'gli-fl-ca'tion, *n.*  
an'ghl-ma'ni-ac, 1 an'gh-mē'n-ak; 2 ǎn'ghl-mā'ni-ác, *n.*  
[Humorous.] An angling enthusiast. [*< ANGLE*, *v.*, +

An'glin, 1 an'glin; 2 ən'glin, n. 1. Margaret Mary (4/5 1876- ) a Canadian actress. 2. Timothy Warren (1822-5/1896), a Canadian statesman and journalist.  
an'gling, 1 an'glin; 2 ən'gling, n. The action or nrt of fishing with n rod; often restricted to fly-fishing.  
An'gling is an art: it is not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial fly. WATSON *Complete Angler* p. 36. (c. w. 1875).  
An'glish, 1 an'glish; 2 ɛn'glish, o & n. [Rare.] Same as ANGLISH.

**An'glist**, 1 an'glist; 2 ǎn'glist. n. One skilled in English philology.  
**An'glo-**, 1 an'glo-; 2 ǎn'glo-. From Latin *Anglus*, an Angle or Englishman: the combining form for *English*, *English*, *English*. See **ANGLE**. n.—**An'glo-a-mer-i-can**, a. 1. Of or pertaining to England and America or the relations of the peoples of the two countries; as, *Anglo-American*.

—

ity. 3. Of or pertaining to angles; as, *angular* reckoning; *angular* data. 4. Having prominent bones; hoary; snid of persona. 6. Having still, unexpressed manners, or a crabbed disposition. 6. *Drowning*. Oblique; snid of perspective. 7. Situated near an angle; as, the *angular* artery (near the angle of the eye). 8. *Axial*. Situated in a nativity angle. [*L. angularis*, < *angulus*, corner.] *Angular divergence* (*Biol.*), same as *ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE*. *n*. Instrument, an instrument having a horizontal circle graduated into degrees.—*a*. *pivoted*, one of the two buttresses of the frontal bone on either side of the orbit of the eye.—*v*. *velocity*, rate of increase of an angle; rate of rotation.—*an'gu-lar-ly*, *adv*. With angles; with corners; in an angular manner.

**an'gu-lar**, *n*. A bone of the lower and back part of the lower jaw in vertebrates below mammals. *an'gu-la'ret*.

**an'gu-lar'i-ty**, 1 *an'gu-lar'i-ti*; 2 *an'gu-lar'i-ty*, *n*. [*-ties*, 1-*tiz*; 2-*tig*, *pl*.] 1. The state or condition of being angular. *an'gu-lar-nestst*.

Time dissipates to shewing ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays*, *History* p. 16. [lit. m. & co. 1890.]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine makes with the axis of the cylinder.

**an'gu-lar-lze**, 1 *an'gu-lar-loz*; 2 *an'gu-lar-lz*, *vt*. [*-lizes*, 1-*liz*.] To make angular; said in decorative art of the method of creating a rectilinear motive out of a curved motive. [*L. angulare*, < *angulus*, n.]

**an'gu-late**, 1 *an'gu-lat*; 2 *an'gu-lat*, *rl*. [*-lates*, 1-*lat*.] To make angular or angulate.—*an'gu-la'tlan*, *n*. The making of angles; an angular formation.

**an'gu-lale**, *n*. Having angles; angular; used chiefly in botany; as, *angular* leaves, stamens, etc. *an'gu-la't-ed*.—*an'gu-late-ly*, *adv*.

**an'gu-ilf'er-us**, 1 *an'gu-ilf'er-us*; 2 *an'gu-ilf'er-us*, *n*. Having the last whorl angular in form; said of a shell. [*< L. angulus*, angle, & *fero*, bear.]

**an'gu-il-form**, 1 *an'gu-il-forn*; 2 *an'gu-il-form*, *a*. Bent in the form of an angle.

**an'gu-il-nerved**, 1 *an'gu-il-nervd*; 2 *an'gu-il-nervd*, *n*. *Bot*. Feather-veined, as certain leaves. [*< angulus*, angle, & *nervum*, nerve.] [*forms*.]

**an'gu-il-n'gu-lo**. From Latin *angulus*, angle; combining

**an'gu-lo-den'tate**, 1 *an'gu-lo-dent'te*; 2 *an'gu-lo-dent'tat*, *n*. *Bot*. Toothed angularly. [*< L. angulus*, angle, & *DENTATE*.]

**an'gu-lom'e-ter**, 1 *an'gu-lam'i-tor*; 2 *an'gu-lom'e-ter*, *n*. An instrument for measuring exterior angles, as an angle-meter, a goniometer, or a try-square. [*< L. angulus*, angle, & *METERUM*.]

**an'gu-lo-sple-ni-al**, 1 *an'gu-lo-spl'n-i-sl*; 2 *an'gu-lo-sple-ni-al*. I. *n*. Anat. Representing the angular and splenial elements. II. *n*. A bone forming part of the lower mandible of amphibious animals. [*< L. angulus*, angle, & *SPLENIAL*.]

**an'gu-lous**, 1 *an'gu-lus*; 2 *an'gu-lus*, *a*. Making an angle; angular; hooked. *an'gu-lo-set*.—*an'gu-las'i-ty*, *n*. [*Archelid*.] The condition of being angular or angular.

**an'gu-lous-ly**, 1 *an'gu-lus-ly*; 2 *an'gu-lus-ly*, *n*. [*-li*, 1-*lo*; 2-*ll*, *pl*.] In an angular, oblique, or anatomical phrases; as, *angular costae*, the angle of a rib.

**an'guld**, 1 *an'gwld*; 2 *an'gwld*, *n*. Or per pertaining to the *Anquid*. [*< ANOUIE* + *-oid*.]

**an-gu-ri-a**, 1 *an-gu-ri-o*; 2 *an-gu-ri-a*, *n*. *Bot*. A small genus of South-American evergreen climbing plants of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceae*), with diaceous yellowish or red flowers and 4-angled gourd-like fruit. It is cultivated for ornament in hothouses. [*< R. ngourin*, melon.]

**an-gu-s**, 1 *an-gus*; 2 *an-gus*, *n*. *Celt. Myth*. Among the Gaels, god of love and erosness, aluring with his harp all who heard him. 2. Earl of (1497-1514), Archibald Douglas, "Bell-the-Cat," Scottish baronial leader; two sons killed at Flodden; introduced Ja Scott's *Marmion*. 3. Earl of (died 1556), Archibald Douglas, Scottish soldier; leader; defeated the English at Ancrum Moor, Feb. 17, 1545. 4. Ia Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, one of the thanes sent to apprise Macbeth of the honor bestowed upon him by King Duacan. 5. Same as FOFAN, 1. [*Celt. excellent virtue*.]

**an-gust**, *o*. Narrow; compressed.

**an-gust-**, 1 *an-gust*; 2 *an-gust*, *an-gus'ti*.

**an-gus'ti-**, 1 *an-gus'ti*; 2 *an-gus'ti*, *an-gus'ti*, *n*. From Latin *angustus*, narrow; combining forms.—*an-gus'tate*, *a*.—*an-gus'ta'tion*, *n*. A making narrow; contraction.—*an-gus'ti-clare*, *n*. *Rom. Antiq*. A badge of two arrow vertical purple stripes falling from each shoulder down front and back, woven la or sewed on the tunic. It was worn by members of the Roman equestrian order, and in ceremonial dress by persons of lower rank.

**an-gus'ti-fo-li-ate, *a*. *Bot*. Having narrow leaves.**

**an-gus'ti-ro-s'**, 1 *an-gus'ti-ro-s'*; 2 *an-gus'ti-ro-s'*, *n*. Having a narrow neck.—*an-gus'ti-se-l'-la'te*, *n*. [*Conch*.] A superfamily of ammonites with the first sutural saddle narrow, including *Ammonitula*, etc.—*an-gus'ti-se'l'-te*, *a*.—*an-gus'ti'ti-sc-p'tate*, *a*. *Bot*. Having a parer partition, as certain capsules. *an-gus'ti'ti-sc-p'tal*.

**an-gus'tu-ri-a**, 1 *an-gus'tu-ri-a*; 2 *an-gus'tu-ri-a*, *n*. Same as CUSPARIAN.

**an-gwan-ti-bo**, 1 *an-gwan-ti-bo*; 2 *an-gwa-ti-bo*, *n*. [*IW*.] A cactus-like plant (*Arceuthobium californicum*) of Old Calabar, West Africa, with a rudimentary tail. *an-gwan-ti-bo*.

**an-gy'o-stom'a-ta**, *n*. *pl*. Same as ANGIOSTOMATA.

**an-ha-lin**, 1 *an-ho-lin*; 2 *an-ha-lin*, *n*. *Chem*. An alkaloid substance (*C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N*) obtained from certain species of *Anhalonium*. [*< ANHALONIUM*.]

**an-ha-lon**, 1 *an-ho-lon*; 2 *an-ha-lon*, *n*. *Chem*. An alkaloid substance (*C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N*) obtained from certain species of *anhelonium*. [*< ANHALONIUM*.]

**an-ha-lon'-di-net**.

**an-ha-lon'-line**, 1 *an-ha-lon'-lin*; 2 *an-ha-lon'-lin*, *n*. *Chem*. An alkaloid substance (*C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N*) of an alkaloid from a cactus (*Anhalonium lewini*) of Texas and northern Mexico, and related species; used in medicine as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. [*< ANHALONIUM*.]

**an-ha-lon'-ni-m**, 1 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*; 2 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*, *n*. *Bot*. A genus of succulent top-shaped plants of the cactus family, the flat aerial portia above ground bearing angular applanate tubercles. The 4 or 6 species belong to Mexican and Central American countries called *living rock* in Mexico, with ones called *angelman* named after a German collector in Texas. See ANHALONIUM, 1. [*< an-ha-lon*, *disk*.]

**an-ha-lon'-ni-m**, 1 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*; 2 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*, *n*. [*IW*.] A cactus-like plant (*Arceuthobium californicum*) of Old Calabar, West Africa, with a rudimentary tail. *an-gwan-ti-bo*.

**an-gy'o-stom'a-ta**, *n*. *pl*. Same as ANGIOSTOMATA.

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**an-ha-lon'-di-net**.

**an-ha-lon'-line**, 1 *an-ha-lon'-lin*; 2 *an-ha-lon'-lin*, *n*. *Chem*. An alkaloid substance (*C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N*) of an alkaloid from a cactus (*Anhalonium lewini*) of Texas and northern Mexico, and related species; used in medicine as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. [*< ANHALONIUM*.]

**an-ha-lon'-ni-m**, 1 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*; 2 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*, *n*. *Bot*. A genus of succulent top-shaped plants of the cactus family, the flat aerial portia above ground bearing angular applanate tubercles. The 4 or 6 species belong to Mexican and Central American countries called *living rock* in Mexico, with ones called *angelman* named after a German collector in Texas. See ANHALONIUM, 1. [*< an-ha-lon*, *disk*.]

**an-ha-lon'-ni-m**, 1 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*; 2 *an-ha-lon'-ni-m*, *n*. [



spiritual part; as, our *animal* nature; *animal* appetites.

In men prone to cruelty . . . there is an *animal* expression strongly prevalent in the countenances.

BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. v, p. 392. [*a*. & s.]

3†. Relating to the will. [*L*. *l. animalis*, <*a*. *anima*, breath.] SYN.: see BRUTISH.—*animal* anesthetic, the gas-tro-jule and vaccine lymph.—*a*. black, new carbon ob-taining by calcining bones, and used largely in filtering.*a*. charcoal.—*a*. cellulose, *a*. cellulose material found in testing certain tunicates.—*a*. chemistry [*Chem.*] *a*. branch of organic chemistry that treats of animal matter.—*a*. food, any edible part or product of an animal; in n limited sense the flesh only.—*a*. force, muscular power or energy.—*a*. heat, the heat generated by the chemical processes constantly going on in an animal organism and kept nearly uniform.—*a*. kingdom, one of the prime divisions of nature; according to most naturalists, em-bracing all animals. See NATURE.

DIVISIONS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

PROTOZOA: { (1) Gynnozymiza, (2) Corticata.

METAZOA: { (1) Calentaria, (2) Echnodermata, (3) Vermes,

{ (4) Arthropoda, (5) Molluscosidea, (6) Mollus-ca, (7) Vertebrata.

—*a*. magnetism, see MESMERISM.—*a*. muscle (*Anat.*), same as STRIPED MUSCLE.—*a*. oat, same as INDIAN OAT.—*a*. pole, the surface of the portion of the surface of the egg at which the spermatozoon entered in teleostoid eggs containing the chief mass of the formative yolk.—*a*. spirits.

1. Exuberance of healthful vivacity tending to spend itself in frolic. 2. *Anc. Philos.* Subtle matter supposed to permeate the nerve-pores and to serve as the agent of communication between the brain and the periphery.—*a*. strength, bodily strength.—an'-mal-ness, n. Animality.

an'-mal, n. 1. A sentient living organism broadly distinguished from a plant by incapacity to convert inorganic into organic matter; a sentient living being. Animals may usually be distinguished by taking food into a digestive cavity and by the power of voluntary motion, but it is impossible to establish absolute demarcation between plants and animals, the lowest forms of both lacking more and more of their respective characteristics and being distinguishable chiefly by their relations to other organisms. See ANIMAL KINGDOM; MAMMALIA; ZOOLOGY.

2. The most essential quality of all ten which makes every animal an animal, is that it has some mode or other of reproduction, of motion, and of respiration.

Lortze *System Philos.* tr. by Bosanquet, p. 31. [cf. r. 1887.]

2. In a restricted sense, a sentient creature inferior to man; a brute; often limited to mammals.

He [Plutarch] was probably the first writer who advocated very strongly humanity to animals, on the broad ground of universal benevolence. LEXER *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 258. [A. 1886.]

3. A human being in whom the animal nature is pre-dominant. 4. pl. [Colloq.] Domestic quadrupeds, especially horses and oxen used in harness or under saddle. 5. [Slang, U. S.] A newly arrived cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. [L., <*a*. *anima*, breath.]

SYN.: beast, brute, creature. An animal is a sentient being, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man properly classified as an animal. Because the animal life is the lowest and rudest part of his being and that which he shares with inferior creatures, to call any individual man an animal is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy, and so is deep condemnation or utter insult. The brute is the animal viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the beast, which, according to the Greek derivation of the word, is the feeding creature, is looked upon as a being of appetites. To call a man a brute is to imply that he is unfeeling and cruel; to call him a beast is to indicate that he is vividly sensual. We speak of the cruel father as a brute to his children; of the drunkard as making a beast of himself. So firmly are these figurative senses established that we now incline to avoid applying the name of animal to any creature except a horse or dog, for which we have any affection; we prefer in such cases the word animal. Creature is a word of wide significance, including all the living things that God has created—plants, animals, angels, or men. The animals of a region are collectively called its fauna.—ANT: angel, man, mind, soul, spirit, vegetable.—an'-mal-flow'ery, n. A sea-anemone or other radiate resembling or likened to a flower.—*a*. worship, n. Same as ZOOLATRY.—an'-mal'-cul'ture, n. [Rare] The breeding and care of animals.

an'-mal'en-la, n. Plural of ANIMALCULUM.

an'-mal'cu-lar, 1 an'-mal'ku-iur; 2 ʌn'-māl'eū-lar, *a*. 1. Of, pertaining to, or like animalcules. 2. Of or pertaining to animalculism. an'-mal'cu-lin(e); an'-mal'en-lous.

an'-mal'cule, 1 an'-mal'kiul; 2 ʌn'-māl'eūl, n. 1. An animal of microscopic or almost microscopic small-ness, as a wheel-animalcule, bear-animalcule, infusorian, or the like. Some animalcules (such as the desmids) have been demonstrated to be motile plants. 2†. Any small animal, as a fly, gnat, etc.

an'-mal'en-lism, 1 an'-mal'kiu-lizm; 2 ʌn'-māl'eū-lizm, n. 1. The theory that animalcules are the cause or source of vital phenomena and also of disease. 2. The theory that the whole of the embryo is contained in the spermatozoon.

an'-mal'cu-list, 1 an'-mal'kiu-list; 2 ʌn'-māl'eū-list, n. 1. One who studies animalcules. 2. A believer in animalculism.

an'-mal'en-inm, 1 an'-mal'kiu-inm; 2 ʌn'-māl'eū-inm, n. [*A*. -ī, -ō; 2 -ia, pl.] An animalcule. [Dim. of *L. anima*, *a*. flow'breath.]

an'-mal-flow'er, n. See under ANIMAL, n.

an'-mal-hood, n. [Rare] The condition of the lower ani-mals.

an'-mal'i-a, 1 an'-mē'l-i-ə; 2 ʌn'-mā'l-i-a, n. pl. Zool. Animals generally; the animal kingdom.

an'-mal'i-c, [Rare] Of or pertaining to animals; having the characteristics of animals. an'-mal'i-an.

an'-mal-isim, 1 an'-mal'izim; 2 ʌn'-māl'izim, n. 1. The state or condition of a mere animal, actuated by sensual instincts and appetites only, without intellectu-al or moral qualities.

Stiff-necked, rebellious, incorrigible human nature, ever show-ing its animalism and brutishness, let the wretches be forever accursed! STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 4. [s. 1890.]

2. Animal activity. 3. Physiol. Animalculism. 4. [Rare.] A human being who lives or acts as a mere animal. 5. The belief that man is entirely animal, having no soul or spirit.

an'-mal-ist, 1 nn'-mal-ist; 2 ʌn'-mal-ist, n. 1. A sensualist. 2. A painter or sculptor who makes ani-mals the principal subject of his art. 3. Physiol. An animalculist.





**an'i-mal-is'tic**, 1 an'i-mal-is'tik; 2 an'i-mal-is'tic, a. Of or pertaining to animals, animalism, or animalists.  
**an'i-mal-is'ty**, 1 an'i-mal-is'ti; 2 an'i-mal-is'ty, n. 1. pl. The phenomena characteristic of animals; the animal qualities, embracing organization, life, sentience, etc.; animal as opposed to vegetable life. 2. The state or nature of an animal as opposed to higher or spiritual nature. **an'i-mal-ness**.

**an'i-mal-iv'o-ra**, 1 an'i-mal-iv'o-ra; 2 an'i-mal-iv'o-ra, n. pl. *Mama*. A suborder of bats, including those feeding on animals, especially on insects. [*L. animal, animal, + coro, devour*].—**an'i-mal-iv'o-re**, n.—**an'i-mal-iv'o-rous**, a. Carnivorous; of or pertaining to the *Animalivora*.

**an'i-mal-ize**, 1 an'i-mal-ize; 2 an'i-mal-ize, vt. [*an-i-mal-ize*]. 1. To give nominal form of character to; endow with animality. 2. To convert into animal matter, as by assimilation; as, to *animalize* vegetable matter in the body. 3. To render brutal; sensualize; as, his vices had *animalized* him. 4. To impart artificially an animal quality, especially to cotton or vegetable fiber, before dyeing, as by treating with caustic soda. **an'i-mal-ize**, n. [*an-i-mal-ize*]. 1. The act of animalizing, or the state of being animalized. 2. The number and kinds of animals, as horses, cattle, etc., in a country or district: a Gallicism. 3. The net of populating with animals, or the state of being so populated.

**an'i-mal-ly**, 1 an'i-mal-ly; 2 an'i-mal-ly, adv. 1. In an animal manner; with respect to the body; corporally. 2. [*Rare*]. With respect to the anima or animal spirits; physically.

**an'i-mas'tic**, 1 an'i-mas'tik; 2 an'i-mas'tic, a. Of or pertaining to the soul; psychic; used also substantively by some of the schoolmen as equivalent to psychology. [*L. animasticus*, < *L. anima, soul*].—**an'i-mas'tic-ally**, adv. 1. In an animistic manner. 2. In an animistic manner.

**an'i-mate**, 1 an'i-mat; 2 an'i-mat, v. [*an-i-mat*]. 1. To impart life to; make alive. By him John Hunter comparative anatomy was employed as a means of animating the mind, and of animating and producing these forms. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. xiii, p. 943. 2. To impart animation, vivacity, or vigor to; inspire; give interest to; as, *animated* by hope. 3. To produce activity to (something lifeless); give a semblance of life to; as, to *animate* dying embers.

**an'i-mat-e**, 1 an'i-mat-e; 2 an'i-mat-e, n. [*an-i-mat-e*]. 1. [*Archaic*]. To become animated or lively. [*L. animatus, pp. of animo*, < *anima, breath*].

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[< *L. anima, soul*].—**an'i-mist**, n. One who holds the doctrine of animism in any form.—**an'i-mis'tic**, a. Of or pertaining to animism or animists; involving animism.  
**an'i-mos-i-ty**, 1 an'i-mos-i-ty; 2 an'i-mos-i-ty, n. [*an-i-mos-i-ty*]. 1. A feeling of animosity.  
**an'i-mos-i-ty**, 1 an'i-mos-i-ty; 2 an'i-mos-i-ty, n. [*an-i-mos-i-ty*]. 1. A feeling of animosity.

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more developed. **an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**.—**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n.—**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n. See ANISOBRANCHIA-LA-TA.  
**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n.—**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n. See ANISOBRANCHIA-LA-TA.

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**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n.—**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n. See ANISOBRANCHIA-LA-TA.

**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n.—**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n. See ANISOBRANCHIA-LA-TA.

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**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n.—**an'i-so-bran'chi-a-lat**, n. See ANISOBRANCHIA-LA-TA.



Anise.

a, base of plant; b, top.

Scottish manuscript written in 1700 by William Douglass, and said to be addressed to the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie.

Anklong.  
 Pathol. Adhe  
 hol. Adhesio  
 .—an"ky-lu  
 e to the floor o  
 o-mē'le. n. 1

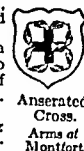
road two-edge





1. [Rare.] A person or persons who write. 2. A pseudonym. 3. [Rare.] An anonymous book. 4. [Rare.] An idea for which

are not otherwise expressly answered. *an'sweret-*  
*swaru*, < *answerian*; see *ANAWER*, *v.*]









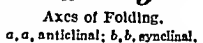








\*tl-dar'cas, n. Zool. The springbok (*Antidorcas euchores*).



**Axes of Folding.**  
*a, a*, anticlinal; *b, b*, synclinal.

1. *anti-mephitic*, 1 *an'ti-mi-ft'ik*; 2 *än'ti-me-ft'ic*. *Med.* I. *a.* Efficacious against mephitic gases. II. *n.* An antidotal agent against mephitic gases.



forms with them angles of equal value, but of opposite position, as the sides of an isosceles triangle. (2) [Rare.] Parallel, but running in an opposite direction.

**an''tl-par'al-icl**, *n.* *Geom.* One of two or more lines or surfaces crossing one or more transversals in such manner as to make certain angles equal, but on contrary sides to what would be the case with parallels. Specif.:  
(1) One of two lines or surfaces related to a transversal as the sides to the base of an isosceles triangle. (2) One of two or more lines or surfaces making equal angles with two others, taken in contrary order. Thus the angles *bc* and *b'c'* are *antiparallels* with respect to the line *ab* and *ac* when the angle *acb* is equal to *abd'* and *cdb* to *cd'b'*.

**an''tl-par'al-icl-o-gram**, *n.* *Geom.* A four-sided figure two sides of which are parallel and two antiparallel.—**an''tl-par'-al-y'tic**. *Med.* I. *a.* Capable of preventing, relieving, or benefiting paralytic states. **an''tl-par'-al-y'tic-cal-**. II. *n.* A specific used to prevent, alleviate, or cure paralysis.—**an''tl-par'-asit'ic**. I. *o.* Effective against parasites; checking the growth or spread of parasites. II. *n.* An agent efficacious against parasites.

**an''tl-par'-sta-tis'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A swelling of the Cowper's gland.

**An''tl-Par'noll-itie**, *n.* One belonging to the section, constituting a large majority, of the Irish Nationalists, particularly those who refused to recognize Charles Stewart Parnell as its leader after the O'Shea divorce of 1890. See **PARNELL**.

**An''tl-pas**, 1 *an''tl-pas*; 2 *án''tl-pás*, *n.* *Bib.* 1. *Rev.* II, 13. 2. Same as **HIONA**, 2.

**An''tl-paschl**, 1 *an''tl-pask*; 2 *án''tl-pásc*, *n.* *Ecc.* The Sunday after Easter. [**<** ANTI + PASCH.]

**An''tl-pa-ter**, 1 *an''tl-pa-tor*; 2 *án''tl-pa-ter*, *n.* 1. Regent of Macedonia during Alexander's absence and after his death; died 320 B. C., *v.* *Dib.* (Apocrypha). 2. *Mac.* xii, 16.

**An''tl-pa-tha-tic'e-a**, 1 *an''tl-po-thé-s'a*; 2 *án''tl-pa-thá-té-s*, *n.* *pl. Zooph.* 1. A suborder of actinolaria polyps with a horny skeletal axis and simple tentacles six or a multiple of six. 2. The *Antipathoria*. [**<** ANTI + Gr. *pathos*, feeling].—**an''tl-pa-tha'teenn**, *n.* & *n.*

**An''tl-pa-tha'tri-a**, 1 *an''tl-po-thé-tri'a*; 2 *án''tl-pa-thá'trí-a*, *n.* *Zooph.* An order of colonial polyps with a continuous horny scleroblastic axis of concentric lamellae entirely enclosing the central canal. [**<** ANTI + Gr. *pathos*, feeling].—**an''tl-pa-tha'tri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

**ann''tl-pa-thét'ic**, 1 *an''tl-po-thé't'ik*; 2 *án''tl-pa-thé'tíc*, *a.* 1. Feeling, having, or characterized by antipathy; naturally repugnant; constitutionally opposed. 2. *Hor.* Not readily united when grafted; and of some plants. **an''tl-pa-thét'ic-cal**; **an''tl-pa-thous'**, **an''tl-pa-thét'ic-al-y**, *adv.*—**an''tl-pa-thét'ic-al-cess**, *n.* **an''tl-path'ic**, 1 *an''tl-pa-thík*; 2 *án''tl-páth'ic*, *o.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by antipathy; contrary; opposed. 2. *Med.* Showing or exciting contrary symptoms; allopathic.

**An''tl-pn-thid'-e-a**, 1 *an''tl-po-thíd'-e*; 2 *án''tl-pn-thí-d'é-a*, *n.* *pl. Zooph.* An order of zoantharia polyps with a horny axial skeleton around which *ho* zooids are developed.—**an''tl-pn-thid'-e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

**an''tl-pa-thist**, 1 *an''tl-po-thíst*; 2 *án''tl-pa-thíst*, *n.* [Rare.] One who feels or shows antipathy; a natural opponent or opposite.

**an''tl-pa-thize**, 1 *an''tl-po-thíz*; 2 *án''tl-pa-thíz*, *vt. & ft.* [Rare.] To render antipathetic; feel or show antipathy. **an''tl-pa-thizet'**.

**an''tl-pa-thy**, 1 *an''tl-po-thí*; 2 *án''tl-pa-thy*, *n.* [**-THIES**, 1-thiz; 2-thiz, *pl.*] 1. An instinctive feeling of antagonism, aversion, or dislike; a settled and involuntary aversion for or incompatibility with some person or thing; natural repugnance, contrariety, or opposition; repulsion; as, antipathy to spiders.  
Christianity is the solvent of all true antipathies.

BROOKS Our Country ch. 14, p. 210. [*s.* v. col.]

There is something terrible in his [Sainte-Beuve's] sympathies and antipathies. *North American Review Jan., 1880, p. 53.* 2. An object of the feeling defined above; as, snakes are my antipathy. 3. *Pathol.* (1) Morbid dislike or repugnance, especially when extreme, to any particular thing. (2) Allopathy. 4†. Chemical incompatibility. [**<** L. *ontipathia*, *<* Gr. *antipatheia*, *<* anti, against, + *pathos*, suffering; see **PATHOS**.]

Syn: abhorrence, antipathism, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, opposition, repugnance, un congeniality, unlikeliness, unliking, unlikingness, and uncongeniality are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. *Uncongeniality* is negative, n want of touch or sympathy. An antipathy in a person or thing is an instinctive recoil from connection or association with that person or thing, and may be physical or mental, or both. Antagonism may result from the necessity of circumstances; *opposition* any spring from conscious views of right and wrong; *detestation* and *distation* may be the result of religious and moral training; *distate* and *disput* may be acquired; *aversion* is a deep and permanent *dislike*. A natural antipathy may give rise to *opposition* which may result in *hatred* and *hostility*. See ACRIMONY; ANGER; ANIMOSITY; HATRED.—Anti: affinity, agreement, attraction, congeniality, fellow-feeling, harmony, kindness, regard, sympathy.—Prep: antipathily to (less frequently *for* or *against*) a person or thing; antipathy between or betwixt two persons or things. [xxiii, 31.]

**an''tl-pa-tris**, 1 *an''tl-pa-trís*; 2 *án''tl-pa-trís*, *n.* *Bib.* Acts 17, 34.

**an''tl-pau'linc**, *a.* Antipalestine to St. Paul; Judaizing.

**an''tl-pe-dal**, 1 *an''tl-pi-del*; 2 *án''tl-pe-dal*, *a.* Opposite to the foot; *ns.* the antpedal area of a snail.

**an''tl-pe-do-bap'tist**, 1 *an''tl-pi-do-báp'tíst*; 2 *án''tl-pe-do-báp'tíst*, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of an Anabaptist sect that followed the lead of Benhard Hubmaier in southern Germany and Switzerland between 1525 and 1535. [**<** ANTI + peno + BAPTIST.] **An''tl-pe-do-bap'tist'ic**.—**An''tl-pe-do-bap'tisti-n**, *n.*

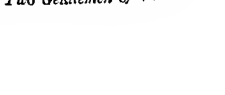
**an''tl-pe-dun'cu-lar**, 1 *an''tl-pi-duń'ku-lar*; 2 *án''tl-pe-dún'dú-lar*, *a.* Bot. Opposite a peduncle.

**an''tl-pe-la-gl'an**, 1 *an''tl-pi-lé-j'en*; 2 *án''tl-pe-lá-gi-an*. I. *a.* *Ch. Hist.* Against Pelagius and his beliefs, as certain creeds or church decrees. II. *n.* One who opposed Pelagius or his doctrines.

**an''tl-pep'sin**, 1 *an''tl-pep'sín*; 2 *án''tl-pep'sín*, *n.* An antiferment that restrains the activity of pepsin.—**an''tl-pep'-sin-ty**, *n.* The action produced by the digestive process continued beyond the point where the albumin becomes autolymose.—**an''tl-per'i-ce'lotus**, *a.* Ornth. Possessing an open, right-handed, second intestinal loop, which surrounds the left-handed, closed, third intestinal loop.—**an''tl-per'i-od'ic**. *Med.* I. *a.* Remedial of periodic diseases. II. *n.* A remedy for such diseases consisting of calomel.—**an''tl-per'i-stal'tis**, *n.* Upward action of the intestines: opposed to peristaltic or downward action.—**an''tl-per'i-stal'tic**, *a.* Checking peristaltic action; exhibiting antiperistalsis.

growth of putrefactive micro-organisms.

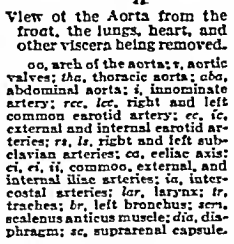
Venice, the merchant. (2) In *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.





*L. anziela* (-t-); < *anzius*; see ANXIOUS.] **anx-i'e-tude**; **anx'ious-ness**.  
*Syn.*: anguish, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, disturbance, fear, foreboding, fretfulness, fretting, misgiving, perplexity, solicitude, trouble, worry. *Anxiety* is, according to its derivation, a choking *disquiet*, akin to *anguish*; *anxiety* is mental; *anguish* may be mental or physical; *anguish* is in regard to the known, *anxiety* in regard to the unknown; *anguish* is because of what has happened, *anxiety* because of what may happen. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension*, *fear*, *dread*, *foreboding*, *terror*, all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doings; in this respect it is allied to *care*. *Foreboding*, *dread*, etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety*; *anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety*. *Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet*. *Perplexity* often involves *anxiety*, but may be quite free from it. A student may be perplexed regarding a translation, yet, if he has time enough, not at all anxious regarding it.—*Antipathy*, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light-heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquillity.—*Prep.*: anxiety for a friend's return; anxiety about, in regard to, concerning the future.—*Precedential anxiety* (*Pathol.*), same as *anxiety*.  
**anx'ious**, 1 onk'shus; 2 ănk'shūs, a. 1. Affected with anxiety; troubled, disquieted, or distressed in mind respecting some uncertain matter; subject to painful or disturbing suspense; as, *anxious* about a friend's safety. The last thing we need be *anxious* about is property. **Lowell Democracy and Other Addresses** p. 9. [in M. & Co. 1887.] None are so *anxious* as those who watch and wait. **Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop** vol. i, p. 105. [in A. & N. 1871.]  
**2.** Fright with or caused by solicitude or anxiety; worrying; distressing; as, *anxious* forebodings. **3.** Having the desire intently fixed; earnestly desirous; intent; eager; as, *anxious* to start on a journey; *anxious* to avoid mistakes. The bravest men are . . . the most *anxious* to avoid dangers. **Matthews Getting On in the World** p. 154. [in C. G. 1874.] [*L. anxius*, < *anogo*, distress.]  
*Syn.*: apprehensive, careful, concerned, disquieted, disturbed, fearful, perplexed, restless, solicitous, thoughtful, uneasy, worried. *See* **AFRAID**. Compare **ANXIETY**.  
**Ant.**: calm, careless, composed, easy, happy, peaceful, tranquil, trustful, unconcerned. **anxious seat** or **bench**, the seat, pew, or bench in some churches, particularly at revival meetings, appropriated to persons who signify their anxiety for salvation; hence, figuratively, suspense or anxiety in general.—**anx'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**anx'ious-ness**, n.  
**an'y**, 1 en'; 2 ɛn'y, a. 1. One, or a portion of, indefinitely and indifferently; n; on; some; said of a single person, thing, or part, of whatever kind, degree, or quantity, from among a number, class, or total; as, *if any person calls*; will you take *any* sugar? he will repair *any* damage. **2.** Some; said of several out of an actual or possible number, class, or total, without regard to whom, which, or how many of them; as, *if any of the family arrive*. [*L. AS. ănig*, one, any one, < ăn (see **ONE**); cp. G. *einiger*, some; 1 en'y; on'y. *Syn.*: see **EVERY**.—*any* one, any person.—at any rate, whatever may be the circumstances. In any case; anyhow.  
**an'y**, *pron.* One or some (indefinitely); one or more persons, things, or portions (indefinitely) out of a number; an indefinite demonstrative; as, did you see *any* of the boys? it was unknown to *any*; he would not take *any*. The soul is superior to its knowledge; wiser than *any* of its works. **Emerson's Essays, Over-Soul** first series, p. 229. [in M. & Co. 1890.]  
**an'y**, *adv.* To an indefinite extent or degree; somewhat; in the least; at all; used generally with comparatives; as, *any* better; *any* nearer; *any* more. *Any*, in colloquial negative and interrogative sentences, is used absolutely; as, did you hurt yourself *any*? This use (hurt yourself *any*?) is common in the United States and parts of Canada.  
**an'y-body**, 1 en'-bəd'; 2 ɛn'y-bəd'y, *pron.* 1. Any person whatever (taken at random); *any* one; esp., any person raised above the common mass of humanity: an indefinite demonstrative; as, be could not harm *anybody*; he never will be *anybody*. Formerly written *ns* two separate words, but when now so written *body* has its ordinary sense; *os*, the momentum of *any* body is the resultant of its weight and velocity. **2.** [*-bodies*, pl.] Any common or ordinary person: a substantive use; *ns*, several obscure *anybodies*.  
**an'y-how**, 1 en'-bau'; 2 ɛn'y-bow', *adv.* 1. In any way whatever; by any means; however that may be; notwithstanding; in any case: used sometimes conjunctively; as, *anyhow*, I mean to go. **2.** In a careless or indifferent manner; as, he rambled through his task *anyhow*.  
**an'y-one**, n. Any one; erroneous form.  
**an'y-thing**, 1 en'-thiŋ; 2 ɛn'y-thiŋ, *pron.* 1. A thing or matter of any sort or importance whatever; something or other: an indefinite demonstrative; *ns*, I will do *anything*; he did not bring *anything*; originally written as two words, but when now so written laying stress upon *thing* as opposed to *person*; as, could any *thing* be as insane as the drunkard? There was never *anything* that did not proceed from a thought. **Emerson's Lect. and Biog. Sketches** p. 258. [in M. & Co. 1889.] **2.** A thing of any kind: a substantive use; as, he has *any* way, *any* thing—*anything* but, by no means; far from: *as anything but safe*—*a. like*, nearly approaching; as, it will not bring *anything like* a fair price.—*a. a. like* *a.* [*Colloq.*], exceedingly.—*if a., if at all*; if there is any difference; as, *if anything*, a Judas is worse than a Nero.—**an'y-thing-a-r'**, *an*, n. One having no positive belief; one who is anything in creed: an indifferentist.—**ism**, n.  
**an'y-thing**, *adv.* [*Archais.*] To any degree; in any way.  
**an'y-way**, 1 en'-wē; 2 ɛn'y-wā, *adv.* 1. No matter what happens; in any event; whether wanted or not; as, I'll do it *anyway*. **2.** At all events; anyhow; nevertheless: used conjunctively; as, *anyway*, he had to pay it. **an'y-ways**; [*Erroneous*].  
**an'y-when**, 1 en'-hwen; 2 ɛn'y-hwēn, *adv.* [*Rare*] At any time whatever.  
**an'y-where**, 1 en'-hwā; 2 ɛn'y-hwēr, *adv.* In or at any place whatever. **an'y-where's**; [*Erroneous*].  
**an'y-whith'er**, 1 en'-hwith'er; 2 ɛn'y-hwith'er, *adv.* To or toward any place; in any direction whatever.  
**an'y-wise**, 1 en'-wōiz; 2 ɛn'y-wis, *adv.* In any manner; to any degree; as, nor is he *anywise* a good neighbor.

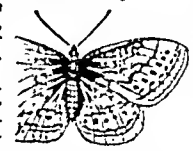
thought to be sometimes present in the



Anthropoid Ape.  
Skeleton of a Go-  
(male) 1/4















ing, lives that wondrous being the spirit  
ment of apparition. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. II, p. 186. and  
5. Astron. The first appearance of a body after being  
occulted. 6†. A semblance; sbam. 7†. [A-] The Epiph-









KEY 1: alsle; aa = out; oll; lū = leud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boū, dūne; H = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; e = k; e = s; go. gem: ink; s = z; chin, this; F. boū, dūne; H = loch.

**appendixious**  
**apple**

of the southern United States, with globular red fruit. — **a.** headed, **a.** Rounded or domed, said of a dog whose skull is prominent. — **apple-jack**, **n.** [U. S.] Apple brandy; elder brandy. — **apple-john**, **n.** A variety of apple ripening early. — **Apple's day**, said to keep two years and considered perfect flavor only when shriveled and withered. — **a.** leather, **n.** [Local, U. S.] The paste of partly cooked apples when sun-dried. **F. Did.** — **a.** maggot, **n.** The larva of the apple-fly. — **a.** midge, **n.** A midge (*Sciara mali*) whose larva infest apples. — **a.** nose, an edible made of the pulp of stewed apples, sugar, etc. — **a.** moth, **n.** A lepidopterous insect whose larva infest apples; especially, the codling-moth. — **a.** of Cain, the strawberry-tree (*Arbutus undedo*). — **a.** of discord, the golden apple thrown by Eris, the goddess of discord, among the goddesses Juno, Minerva, and Venus, and awarded by Paris to Venus, as the fairest of them, thus causing Juno's wrath against Troy and the Trojans. — **a.** of Granada (*Her.*), the pomegranate. — **a.** of Peru, an annual Peruvian herb (*Vicandia physaloides*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceae*). — **a.** of Sodom, an apple said by the ancients to grow near the Dead Sea and to be beautiful outwardly, but when plucked to turn to ashes; hence, anything deceptive and disappointing. See SONOM-APPLE. — **a.** of the eye, the pupil or center of the eye; hence, anything very dear or highly esteemed. — **a.** oil, **n.** An alcoholic dilution of ethyl or amyl valerianate, bawling an apple-like aroma, and used extensively in confectionery and in syrups for soda-fountain use. — **a.** peru, **n.** 1. The Jamestown weed. 2. [Local, U. S.] The garden rhubarb; commonly so called in Maine. — **a.** pic, **n.** The hairy willow-herb. See WILLOW-HENN. — **a.** pile order [Colloq.], perfect order; neatness. — **a.** rot, **n.** A disease, as of apples, caused by the parasite fungus *Gleosporium frugigenum*, appearing first as brown spongy spots resembling decay, but quite firm, which become blackish or pinkish pustules, and finally rot. Called also **ripe-rot**, because, being on half-grown fruit, it matures only when the fruit is ripe, making rapid progress in stored fruits; and **apple bitter-rot**, on account of the bitter taste of the affected portion. It attacks also grapes, peaches, pears, and egg-plants. — **a.** saw-fly, a British saw-fly (*Hoplocampa testudinæ*), highly injurious to young fruit. — **a.** scab, **n.** An apple-tree disease due to a parasite ascomycetous fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*) affecting shoots, leaves, and fruit. It appears first as dirty greenish spots, which increase in size, run together, and become large, irregular, nearly black blotches, giving rise to the additional name **black-spot**. — **a.** scale, **n.** Any of several species of scale-insect injurious to apple-trees. — **a.** shell, **n.** Any of the large globular edible snails of the family *Ampullariidae*. — **a.** snail, — **a.** shrub, **n.** [Prov. Eng.] The flowering shrub weigela. — **a.** smeller, **n.** [Local, U. S.] A whirligig beetle (*Gyrinus natator*). — **a.** sphinx, **n.** A sphingid moth (*Sphinx gordius*) whose larva feeds on apple-leaves in the eastern United States and Canada. — **a.** squirrel, **n.** 1. A page of a courtship. 2. A witto. 3. A lemming; or, a chipmunk. — **a.** thrips, **n.** A very small thrip-like winged insect (*Phlaothrips mali*) which is sometimes found on cherred apples. — **a.** tree, **n.** Any tree bearing apples. 2. [Austral.] The apple-gum. — **a.** tree canker, **n.** See CANKER. 4. — **a.** tree hydnium, **n.** A large fleshy, irregularly tubercled fungus (*Hydnium schiedermayeri*), with tufts of pendulous awl-shaped spines, frequently fatal to apple-trees. It develops under and kills the bark, growing several feet as an irregular fleshy mass, and protrudes through cracks, forming its sporocarps on the outer surface. — **a.** weevil, **n.** A weevil of the genus *Anthonomus* (*A. quadripunctatus*) which attacks apples. — **a.** worm, **n.** A lepidopterous larva that infests apples, as that of the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). The lesser apple-worm is the larva of a small moth (*Enallagma prunivora*) infesting apples and other fruits. — **Argyle**, **a.**, one of two eucalypts (*Eucalyptus pulcherrima* and *E. cinerea*) found in Australia, the former species cultivated for ornamental use. — **bitter**, **a.** A coleopterous (*Cirillus coleoptilis*). — **black**, **a.** Austral., the native or wild plum (*Achras australis*). — **brush**, **a.** Carthaginian **a.**, the pomegranate. — **Chinese flowering**, **a.** A Chinese apple-tree (*Malus spectabilis*) with narrowly oval, slender-stalked leaves and reddish-yellow sour fruit, cultivated chiefly for its ornamental deep-pink single or double blossoms. — **dwarf**, **a.**, an apple of any variety budded or grafted on natural dwarf Paradise or Douglon stock. — **earth** **a.** 1. The Jerusalem artichoke. 2. The potato. — **em-u-ap**'ple, **n.** [Austral.] 1. A tree (*Oenicia acida*) of the bead-tree family (*Aleaceae*). 2. One of the trees known as bitter-bark (*Petalostigma quadriculare*), of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*). — **golden** **a.** 1. Same as BENGAL QUINCE. 2. Same as *HYDNUM*. 3. The tomato. — **green**, **a.** — **the cherry**, **a.** Malaya (*India*), the cashew- nut. — **many-dotted** **a.** — **worm**, the larva of a noctuid moth (*Balsa malana*) which feeds on the apple-leaf. — **mooley**, **a.**, **n.** Same as EMU-APPLE. 1. — **seven-year** **a.**, the apple-like fruit of a large shrub (*Genipa dusilliana*) of the madder family, found in the West Indies and Florida. — **Sodom**, **a.**, **n.** 1. The fruit of any one of several shrubs or trees growing in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, and supposed to be the fruit mentioned by Josephus as the **a.** of Sodom; especially, the fruit of a stiff-branched spiny shrub (*Solanum sodomæum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceae*). 2. [U. S.] A closely allied prickly weed (*Solanum mammosum*) of the southern United States. 3. The insect, called **the worm**, which is kindred northern weevil, the horse-nettle. — **woolly**, **a.** — **house**, an anhid (*Schinarcana americana*). See RAGWIG, **n.** 4



Apple-snail  
(*Ampullaria*).  
t, siphon; o, oper-  
culum.

Many self-explaining or easily explained compounds have apple as the first element: as, a heart, a corer, a-faced, a-green, a-parer, a-pulp, a-slicer, a-yard (an orchard), etc.

VARIETIES OF APPLES.					
EXPLANATIONS.					
A	= autumn	f	= flat	r u	= russet
a	= early autumn	G	= good	S	= summer
u	= late autumn	g	= green	s	= small
B	= best	k	= kitchen	s	= striped or
b	= both family	L	= large		splashed
	and market	M	= medium	V	= very
b	= both kitchen	m	= market	V G	= very good
	and market	o	= orange	W	= winter
C	= elder	ob	= oblate	w	= early winter
c	= conical	pip	= pipin	w	= late winter
d	= dark red	r	= red	wt	= white
e	= early summer	r	= roundish	y	= yellow
f	= family				

Varieties known to succeed in a given district are indicated by an x; if highly successful, by two xx's, as given by G. B. Brackett, Pomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Names printed in Italics are synonyms; numerals following variety names refer to the synonyms given below the table.

NAMES.									NAMES.								
Size.	Form.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.	Size.	Form.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.
A'kin.	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ham'll-ton, <i>Wonder</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Al'can'der	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hartford, <i>H. Sweet</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Alex'le	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Haskell, <i>H. Sweet</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ar'kan-so	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Haw'thorn-den	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ar'nold, <i>A. Beauty</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hewes, <i>H. Crab</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ar'o-ma'tic Car'o-l'na	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hi-ber'nal	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Aut'umn Bough	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hig'by, <i>H. Sweet</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Aut'umn Swaar	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	High'top Sweet	S	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bab'blitt, <i>W. Baldwin</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hol'land, <i>H. Pippin</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Balfey Sweet	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hoo'ver, <i>Black Coal</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bar'ker, <i>Scott</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Horn	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bald'win	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Horse, <i>H. Apple</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Balt'more	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hub'bards-ton <sup>7</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Baltz'by	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hunt Rus'set	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ba-na-na, <i>Flory</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hunts'man <sup>1</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Beach <sup>1</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Hurl'but, <i>H. Stripe</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bel'mont, <i>Gate</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	In'gram, <i>I. Seeding</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ben Da'vls	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jo-wa Blush	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Be-no-ni	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	J'rish Peach	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bent'ley, <i>B. Sweet</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jash'oon, <i>I. Sweet</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bent'sire, <i>B. Spy</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jash'oon, <i>Sw</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Beth'el	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jec'te-ris, <i>Refries</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Beth'e-hem	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jec'ter-soo County <sup>1</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Be'vean, <i>B. Favorite</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jer'sey Black	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Blet'li-ber'mer, <i>Red B.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jer'sey Sweet	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bled'soe <sup>1</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jew'tet Red	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Blen'beim <sup>1</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Joe'a-than	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Blue Pear'main	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Joo'don	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bog'da-noff	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jo'llan, <i>Juting</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bog'um, <i>Magnum B.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	July <sup>1</sup> , <i>Fourth of J.</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bor'o-vin'ka	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Jo'nna-lus'kee	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bough, <i>Sweet B.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Kent Beauty <sup>10</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bowen <sup>8</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ken-tueky's Red	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Brad'ford, <i>H. Best</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Kes'wick, <i>K. Coal</i> fin.	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Brit'tle Sweet	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	King David	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Broad'well <sup>6</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	King-nard, <i>K. Choice</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Brown <sup>7</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	King's-bridge, <i>K. White</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bru'yan, <i>Mrs. B.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Kraus's, <i>H. Pippin</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Buck'ing-ham	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lady's, <i>L. Apple</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Buff, <i>Granny B.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	La'o'dy Sweet	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bu'ffing-ton, <i>B. Baris</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Laok'tord <sup>8</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bul'tock, <i>Am. Golden</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lan'slag-burg	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Russet	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lat Straw'ber-ry	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Bun'combe	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Law'ver <sup>1</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cad-wal-la-tier	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Le'big, <i>L. Greening</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cam'ak, <i>C. Sweet</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lilly, <i>L. of Kent</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cam'p field	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lim'ber-twig	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Can'a-da Bald'win	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Liv'e-lad Rasp'ber-ry	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Can'a-da Kel-nette <sup>1</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Long'field	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Can'non Pear'main	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lou'doun, <i>L. Pippin</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Car'lough	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Lou-ise, <i>Princess L.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Car'o-l'na Beauty	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Low'ell, <i>L. Pippin</i> .....	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Car'o-l'na Wat'son	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ly-goon	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Car'ten Blue	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me-A-tee <sup>2</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Car'ten White	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me-Lin-tosh, <i>M. Red</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cham-plain <sup>1</sup> , <i>Nyack</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me-Le-lan, <i>M. Cletlan</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Char-la-moff	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me-Ma-bon, <i>M. White</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Chat-ta-hoo'neec	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me'gog, <i>M. Redstreak</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Che-na-go <sup>8</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mald'en Blush	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Clarke Pear'main	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ma'lor	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Clay'toa	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ma-l'br'da, <i>Melinda</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Clyde, <i>C. Beauty</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ma'gum	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Coga'well	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mann, <i>Ditiz</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cole Quince	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Marga-ret, <i>Early M.</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Col'lins, <i>Champion</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ma'ry-land Maid	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Col'toa, <i>Early C.</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ma'son Orange	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Col'vert, <i>Prussian</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me-l'ker	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cooper <sup>7</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Me'l'ker, <i>Norlon's M.</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cooper's Mar'ket	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mex'i-co	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cooper's, <i>C. Fancy</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mil'an	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cox Orange	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mil'dea, <i>Milding</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Crack'lag	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mil-wau'kee	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cross	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mil's-ter	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Cul-la-sa'ga	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mil's-ter, <i>Mumper</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Dan'vers, <i>D. Sweet</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mis-sou'ri, <i>M. Pippin</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
De-l'icous	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mon'mouth, <i>M. Pippin</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Der'by <sup>9</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mon'tees, <i>Hopewell</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Dls-ha-room <sup>1</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mon'tre-al Peach <sup>23</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Do'e-tor, <i>Dr. Deitt</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Moore Sweet, <i>Black S.</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Do'mi-nel <sup>6</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mu'gher, <i>Queen Anne</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Doyle	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Mun'son, <i>M. Sweet</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Drap d'Or	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Nar'se-mond <sup>24</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Duch M'lgnoane	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ne'ro	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Dyer	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	New'ell, <i>N. U. Inter</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Early Cooper <sup>7</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	New'town Spl'tzen-Ig	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Early Har'vest	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Nick-a-Jack	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Early Joe	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	North'ern Spy	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Early Pen'nock	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	N'-west'n Green'Ing.	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Early Rippe	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Noyes, <i>Doctor N.</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Early Straw'ber-ry	S	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Oak'land, <i>O. County</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Eng'lish Rus'set	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O'co-ne'e, <i>O. Greening</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Eng'lish Sweet <sup>11</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Ogle, <i>W'tner Sweet</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
E-so'pau <sup>12</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O-h-l-e, <i>N-on-pa-rell</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
E-to-wah, <i>E. Seeding</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O-h-l-o P'ip'pau <sup>13</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Eust's, <i>Ben</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O'ka-be-na, <i>Oakbena</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Eug'ning Par'ly	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O'den-burg <sup>26</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
E'wall	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O'l'-ver, <i>Senokor</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fal-la-wa'ter <sup>15</sup>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	On-ta'ri-o	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fall Har'vey	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Orange P'ip'pin	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fall Orange	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Or'tley, <i>O. Pippin</i> .....	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fall P'ip'pin	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	O'toe, <i>O. Red</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fall Wine	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Par'a-gon, <i>Twitty's P.</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fa-mouse <sup>1</sup> , <i>Shor</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Pat'ten, <i>P. Greening</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fam'ly, <i>Mc'toud's</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Peach Pond <sup>17</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
F	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Pe'er-less	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Fink, <i>F. Seeding</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Per'ry Rus'set	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Foun'dling <sup>1</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Pe'ter, <i>P. Glacou</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ful-ton, <i>F. Pippin</i>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Pe-wau'kee	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ga'bril <sup>14</sup>	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Phil'lips Sweet	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Ga'den, <i>Payton</i>	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Pilot (Va.)	L	r	c	r	c	b	w	x
Gar'den Roy'al	M	r	c	r	c	b	w	x	Plumb C'der	M	r	c	r	c	b</		

5

2. To have recourse for aid; betake oneself; as, to apply to the king. 3. To have reference or appropriate relation; belong naturally; be adapted; fit; as, this applies to all men; to apply closely. 4. [Rare.] To devote or set oneself closely or with care and attention. 5f. (1) To comply. (2) To arrive. (3) To be near. [*OF.* *applier*, < *L.* *applico*, < *ad*, to, + *plico*, fold.] *ap-ple'f*.  
*ERN.* See *APPEAL*; *ATTACH*. — *PROP.* apply to a person for a position; apply the varnish to the surface with a brush.  
*p'p'ok-tu'ra*, 1 á'p'p'o-tu'ra; 2 á'p'p'o-ká-to, a. & *odr.* [*It.* *Appl.* *Stuntato*; *es* as to be continued without any break; often as a direction to the performer.  
*p'p'ok-tu'ra-tu'ra*, 1 op-p'p'o-tu'ra; 2 á'p-pók'-á-tu'ra, n. [*It.* *Appl.* a musical ornament consisting of a single note introduced as a suspension before any note of a melody. Compare *GRACE-NOTE*, under *GRACE*. *a-png'ta-tu'ra*. There are two kinds of appoggiaturas: (1) the *long*, which is accented and borrows its time from the following note; and (2) the *short*, which is unaccented and represented by either an eighth or a sixteenth note with an oblique stroke crossing its stem. The modern tendency seems to be to take the time of the short appoggiatura from the preceding note, except where this would lead to false progressions.—double appoggiatura (*mus.*), a melodic ornament consisting of two grace-notes preceding a principal note, the time required for both being deducted from the latter.  
*p'p'oint*, *p'p'oint'*, 1 a'p-p'oint; 2 a'p-p'oint', r. 1. *L.* 1. To designate, fix upon, or select as being the person or subject for some position, object, or the like; assign; as, to appoint a postmaster.  
I imagined it was with Work alone, and not also with Felly and Sin, in myself and others, that I have been appointed to struggle.  
CARLILE *Earlier Reprints* p. 104. [*L.* *col* 2. *Lau.* (1) To nominate or constitute, as an executor or guardian, by will. (2) To designate (a person) by virtue of a right arising under a deed or will to enjoy the use of lands. 3. To decide upon, as from among various times or places that might be selected; arrange; fix; as, to appoint a time or a meeting.  
There was a large plain appointed for this purpose.  
ANDERSON *Spectator* June 23, 1714.  
4. To fix, establish, or ordain, as by decree, order, or proclamation; command; prescribe; as, to appoint the bounds of life; to appoint a fast.  
Impatience of our Father's time and his appointed way.  
WHITTIER *Cypress-Tree* of *Ceylon* st. 10.  
It is one notable effect of a life passed on shipboard to develop a belief in appointed time or crisis.  
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 3, p. 223. [W. 1850.]  
The bound of man's appointed years.  
BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* st. 4.  
5. To provide with necessary or desirable fittings or equipments; fit out; furnish; equip; as, the house is miserably appointed: used now only in the past participle. 6f. To point to; point out. 7f. To blame.  
II. *t.* 1. To decree or ordain the doing of a particular thing; as, when God appoints, we must obey. 2. *Lau.* To use the appointing power. 3f. To come or bring matters to a point. [*F.* *appointer*, < *LL.* *appuncto*, repair, < *ad*, to, + *punctum*; see *POINT*.] *ap-poin't'*.  
*ERN.* See *ALLOT*; *APPOINTEMENT*; *INSTITUTE*; *SET*. — *PROP.* appoint a person to an office; appoint a place for a service.  
— *ap-poin't-a-ble*\*, *a.* — *ap-poin't-ee*\*, *n.* One who is appointed. 2. *Lau.* The person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed. — *ap-poin't-er*\*, *n.* One who appoints or has power to appoint. — *ap-poin't-ori-*\*, *ap-poin't-ive*\*, *a.* 1. Filled or to be filled by appointment; as, an appointive office. 2. Of or pertaining to appointment.  
[*JAUCUSE* *ap-poin't-tee*\*, *n.* *HER.* *poin-té*\*, 1 a'poin-té; 2 á'poin-té, o. *HER.* *poin-ted*. See *p'p'ointment*, 1 a'poin'tment or -ment; 2 á'poin'tment, *n.* 1. The act of appointing, the state of being appointed, or that which is appointed. Especially: (1) An appointing or being appointed to fill an office, render a service, execute a trust, receive an honor or benefit, or the like; also, the office or position to be filled, the

He hesitated long to accept this *appointment* because there was  
an ally attached to it. JAS. PARTON *People's Biography*, John  
Howard p. 64. [A. n. 1869.]

(2) A. an agreement or arrangement, as to do something,  
be somewhere, or meet some one at a given time; also,  
the thing to be done, the meeting or time of meeting.  
as, an engagement; as, I have an *appointment* for  
Friday; 2. The act of directing, commanding, or  
ordining; or, to ordain, or to ordish; or that which is ordained  
or fixed; direction; decree; ordinance; as, the divine *ap-  
pointment*. 3. Anything appointed for use or adorn-  
ment, etc.; equipment; accoutrement; furnishing; usu-  
ally in the plural; as, the *appointments* of a fleet or a  
room. 4. *Law*. A power or right to control or design-  
ate the disposition of property. 5. [Archaic.] Prepa-  
ration. 6f. An allowance, perquisite, or salary.  
— power of *appointment*, authority conferred, as by  
power of attorney, deed, or will, to appoint or designate  
persons for some specified purpose.— public a., an official  
station in the service of the government, to which persons  
may be appointed under authority conferred by law.  
1. m. 2. m. 3. m. 4. m. 5. m. 6. m. 7. m. 8. m. 9. m. 10. m. 11. m. 12. m. 13. m. 14. m. 15. m. 16. m. 17. m. 18. m. 19. m. 20. m. 21. m. 22. m. 23. m. 24. m. 25. m. 26. m. 27. m. 28. m. 29. m. 30. m. 31. m. 32. m. 33. m. 34. m. 35. m. 36. m. 37. m. 38. m. 39. m. 40. m. 41. m. 42. m. 43. m. 44. m. 45. m. 46. m. 47. m. 48. m. 49. m. 50. m. 51. m. 52. m. 53. m. 54. m. 55. m. 56. m. 57. m. 58. m. 59. m. 60. m. 61. m. 62. m. 63. m. 64. m. 65. m. 66. m. 67. m. 68. m. 69. m. 70. m. 71. m. 72. m. 73. m. 74. m. 75. m. 76. m. 77. m. 78. m. 79. m. 80. m. 81. m. 82. m. 83. m. 84. m. 85. m. 86. m. 87. m. 88. m. 89. m. 90. m. 91. m. 92. m. 93. m. 94. m. 95. m. 96. m. 97. m. 98. m. 99. m. 100. m. 101. m. 102. m. 103. m. 104. m. 105. m. 106. m. 107. m. 108. m. 109. m. 110. m. 111. m. 112. m. 113. m. 114. m. 115. m. 116. m. 117. m. 118. m. 119. m. 120. m. 121. m. 122. m. 123. m. 124. m. 125. m. 126. m. 127. m. 128. m. 129. m. 130. m. 131. m. 132. m. 133. m. 134. m. 135. m. 136. m. 137. m. 138. m. 139. m. 140. m. 141. m. 142. m. 143. m. 144. m. 145. m. 146. m. 147. m. 148. m. 149. m. 150. m. 151. m. 152. m. 153. m. 154. m. 155. m. 156. m. 157. m. 158. m. 159. m. 160. m. 161. m. 162. m. 163. m. 164. m. 165. m. 166. m. 167. m. 168. m. 169. m. 170. m. 171. m. 172. m. 173. m. 174. m. 175. m. 176. m. 177. m. 178. m. 179. m. 180. m. 181. m. 182. m. 183. m. 184. m. 185. m. 186. m. 187. m. 188. m. 189. m. 190. m. 191. m. 192. m. 193. m. 194. m. 195. m. 196. m. 197. m. 198. m. 199. m. 200. m. 201. m. 202. m. 203. m. 204. m. 205. m. 206. m. 207. m. 208. m. 209. m. 210. m. 211. m. 212. m. 213. m. 214. m. 215. m. 216. m. 217. m. 218. m. 219. m. 220. m. 221. m. 222. m. 223. m. 224. m. 225. m. 226. m. 227. m. 228. m. 229. m. 230. m. 231. m. 232. m. 233. m. 234. m. 235. m. 236. m. 237. m. 238. m. 239. m. 240. m. 241. m. 242. m. 243. m. 244. m. 245. m. 246. m. 247. m. 248. m. 249. m. 250. m. 251. m. 252. m. 253. m. 254. m. 255. m. 256. m. 257. m. 258. m. 259. m. 260. m. 261. m. 262. m. 263. m. 264. m. 265. m. 266. m. 267. m. 268. m. 269. m. 270. m. 271. m. 272. m. 273. m. 274. m. 275. m. 276. m. 277. m. 278. m. 279. m. 280. m. 281. m. 282. m. 283. m. 284. m. 285. m. 286. m. 287. m. 288. m. 289. m. 290. m. 291. m. 292. m. 293. m. 294. m. 295. m. 296. m. 297. m. 298. m. 299. m. 300. m. 301. m. 302. m. 303. m. 304. m. 305. m. 306. m. 307. m. 308. m. 309. m. 310. m. 311. m. 312. m. 313. m. 314. m. 315. m. 316. m. 317. m. 318. m. 319. m. 320. m. 321. m. 322. m. 323. m. 324. m. 325. m. 326. m. 327. m. 328. m. 329. m. 330. m. 331. m. 332. m. 333. m. 334. m. 335. m. 336. m. 337. m. 338. m. 339. m. 340. m. 341. m. 342. m. 343. m. 344. m. 345. m. 346. m. 347. m. 348. m. 349. m. 350. m. 351. m. 352. m. 353. m. 354. m. 355. m. 356. m. 357. m. 358. m. 359. m. 360. m. 361. m. 362. m. 363. m. 364. m. 365. m. 366. m. 367. m. 368. m. 369. m. 370. m. 371. m. 372. m. 373. m. 374. m. 375. m. 376. m. 377. m. 378. m. 379. m. 380. m. 381. m. 382. m. 383. m. 384. m. 385. m. 386. m. 387. m. 388. m. 389. m. 390. m. 391. m. 392. m. 393. m. 394. m. 395. m. 396. m. 397. m. 398. m. 399. m. 400. m. 401. m. 402. m. 403. m. 404. m. 405. m. 406. m. 407. m. 408. m. 409. m. 410. m. 411. m. 412. m. 413. m. 414. m. 415. m. 416. m. 417. m. 418. m. 419. m. 420. m. 421. m. 422. m. 423. m. 424. m. 425. m. 426. m. 427. m. 428. m. 429. m. 430. m. 431. m. 432. m. 433. m. 434. m. 435. m. 436. m. 437. m. 438. m. 439. m. 440. m. 441. m. 442. m. 443. m. 444. m. 445. m. 446. m. 447. m. 448. m. 449. m. 450. m. 451. m. 452. m. 453. m. 454. m. 455. m. 456. m. 457. m. 458. m. 459. m. 460. m. 461. m. 462. m. 463. m. 464. m. 465. m. 466. m. 467. m. 468. m. 469. m. 470. m. 471. m. 472. m. 473. m. 474. m. 475. m. 476. m. 477. m. 478. m. 479. m. 480. m. 481. m. 482. m. 483. m. 484. m. 485. m. 486. m. 487. m. 488. m. 489. m. 490. m. 491. m. 492. m. 493. m. 494. m. 495. m. 496. m. 497. m. 498. m. 499. m. 500. m. 501. m. 502. m. 503. m. 504. m. 505. m. 506. m. 507. m. 508. m. 509. m. 510. m. 511. m. 512. m. 513. m. 514. m. 515. m. 516. m. 517. m. 518. m. 519. m. 520. m. 521. m. 522. m. 523. m. 524. m. 525. m. 526. m. 527. m. 528. m. 529. m. 530. m. 531. m. 532. m. 533. m. 534. m. 535. m. 536. m. 537. m. 538. m. 539. m. 540. m. 541. m. 542. m. 543. m. 544. m. 545. m. 546. m. 54





of a tree (*Prunus armeniaca*), having a smooth stone with grooved margins, and a character intermediate between the peach and the plum. 2. The tree that yields the fruit, probably a native of central Asia or China, but now widely cultivated. The main diseases to which it is liable are blight and brown rot. < *F. apricot*. < *Pg. olbroique* (> *ME. aprieock*, *apri-*











having more than two carpels and n drupaceous fruit. It embraces about 50 genera and about 450 species, of which the English ivy and gluseng are the best-known representatives. —a-ra-'li-a-ecous, a.

a-ra-'li-ad, 1 a-ra-'li-ad; 2 a-ra-'li-ad, n. A plant of the Aralaceae.

a-ra-'li-o-cas-'pi-an, 1 a-ra-'li-o-cas-'pi-an; 2 a-ra-'li-o-cas-'pi-an, n. Of, pertaining to, or designating the Aral and Caspian seas.

a-ra-'li-sea, 1 a-ra-'li-sea; 2 a-ra-'li-sea, n. A salt inland sea in Russian Turkistan; 20,166 sq. in.

a-ra-'liu, 1 a-ra-'liu; 2 a-ra-'liu, n. Babylon. Myth. The dwelling place of the dead, where they were supposed to exist like shadows under the dominion of the evil god Nergal, with his consort, Alatu, and a host of demon servants. It was concealed in a dismal cavern with seven walls, situated in the bowels of the earth.

a-ra-'liu, 1 a-ra-'liu; 2 a-ra-'liu, n. Bib. Gen. x, 22.

a-ra-'liu, 1 a-ra-'liu; 2 a-ra-'liu, n. Bib. Gen. x, 22.

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a-ra-'liu, 1 a-ra-'liu; 2 a-ra-'liu, n. Bib. Gen. x, 22.

a-ra-'liu, 1 a-ra-'liu; 2 a-ra-'liu, n. Bib. Gen. x, 22.

Ich. A family of osteoglossoiden fishes having n wide deep head, with splenial and surangular bones in the

including the gigantic napalm.

a-ra-'pho, 1 a-ra-'pho; 2 a-ra-'pho, n. Bib. (Doubt).

a-ra-'pho, 1 a-ra-'pho; 2 a-ra-'pho, n. Bib. (Doubt).

a-ra-'pho, 1 a-ra-'pho; 2 a-ra-'pho, n. Bib. (Doubt).

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a-ra-'pho, 1 a-ra-'pho; 2 a-ra-'pho, n. Bib. (Doubt).

I will conjure him with a bolt from my arblast.

2. Her. A bearing representing a crossbow. 3. A Jacob's staff for taking altitudes of stars. [C. OF.

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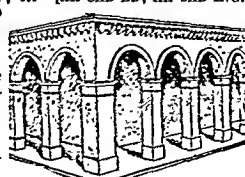
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the wall-arch or wall-rib, or the corresponding rib coming next the arcade between nave and aisle, or the like, as in Gothic



## Coming next in Gothic

of or pertaining to such a life; as, *arboricol* habbits. *ar<sup>h</sup>-bo-ric'o-lous*.—*ar<sup>h</sup>bo-ric'o-line*, *a*. Growing upon trees: said of plants.—*ar<sup>h</sup>bo-ri-cul<sup>r</sup>ture*, *n*. The cultivation of

—contact-arc, *n.* *Meteorol.* A luminous arc tangent to one of the heliocentric circles of a solar or lunar halo. The upper contact-arc of the halo of  $46^\circ$  radius is often very bril-

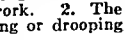
c for 'me-ret', 1 ärk för'me-ré'; 2 ärc för'me-ré'. [F.] The wall-arch or wall-rib, or the corresponding rib coming next the arcade between nave and aisle, or the like, as in Gothic

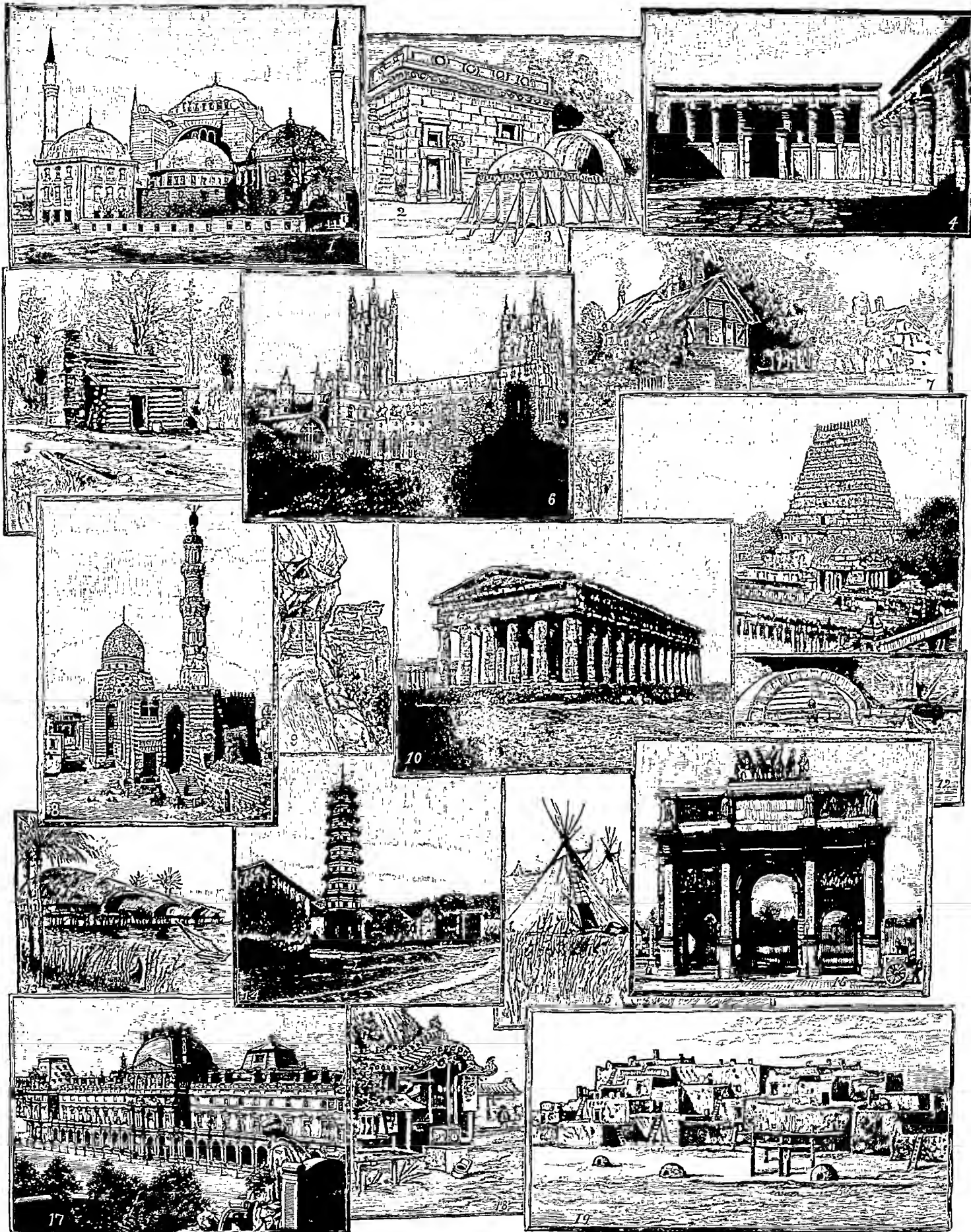






clerestory      grille      ornament      rustication





#### EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

1. Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople (Byzantine).
2. Modern house (Hebrew).
3. Family tent (Assyrian).
4. Court of Temple of Edfou (Egyptian).
5. A log cabin.
6. Cathedral of Canterbury, England (Pointed).
7. Ann Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, England (Elizabethan).

8. Tomb-mosque of Said Bey, Cairo (Saracenic).
9. Prehistoric cliff-dwelling in the valley of the Rio Mancos, Colorado.
10. Temple of Neptune at Paestum (Greek).
11. Temple, tank, and gopura at Chhillambaram, southern India (Dravidian style).
12. An Eskimo ice-hut (igloo), showing interior.
13. Lake-dwellings (Malay).

14. The Flower Pagoda at Canton (Chinese).
15. Movable lodges (teepees or wigwags) of the Western North-American Indians.
16. Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, Paris (after the Roman).
17. The Louvre, Paris (Renaissance; Napoleon III.).
18. A shrine (Japanese).
19. Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico (Prehistoric American).

# CHART OF ARCHITECTURE. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. M. = Asia Minor.	Can. = Canada.	eol. = colonies.	esp. = especially.	Ger. = Germany.	Mes. = Mesopotamia.	P. = Persia.	Sc. = Scotland.
Am. = America.	cent. = century or cen-	coun. = countries.	Etr. = Etruria.	Gr. = Greece.	N. = Norman.	poss. = possessions.	Sp. = Spain.
ap. = approximately.	turies.	C. P. = Classic Period.	Eur. = Europe.	Ind. = India.	N. A. = North America.	R. = Rome.	Sy. = Syria.
Bel. = Belgium.	Ch. = Christian.	e. = early.	Fr. = France.	Indef. = indefinitely.	N. Afr. = North Africa.	rev. = revived.	T. = Turkey.
Br. = Britain.	char. = characteristics.	Eg. = Egypt.	Gen. = general.	It. = Italy.	Neth. = Netherlands.	Ro. = Roman.	U. S. = United States.
Byz. = Byzantine Em-	chl. = chiefly.	Eng. = England.	gen. = general.	M. A. = Middle Ages.	orig. = originally.	Russ. = Russia.	

The following chart exhibits some of the important styles of architecture. It will be noted that they are named for periods in which they were first in vogue (as *Cinquecento* and *Georgian*); from some characteristic (as *Perpendicular* and *Flamboyant*) or from the nation or people (as *Etruscan* and *Doric*). No description has been attempted, but under "Characteristics" a few of the distinguishing features of the styles have been listed.

ARCHITECTURAL ORDERS, STYLES, OR PERIODS.	COUNTRY.	PERIOD.	CHARACTERISTICS.	EXAMPLES.
A-mer'i-ann	gen.	e.	See Colonial and Modern American.	
Ar-cha'ic	gen.	e.	Primitive; unformed; used of any architecture, but especially of that of Gr. before 600 B. C.	Tombs at Mycenæ; palace at Tiryns.
Ar'e-u-at'ed	gen.	gen.	Having niches.	All Gothic architecture.
Bab'y-lo'n'ian	Mes.	e.	Burnt or sun-dried bricks used instead of stones; terraced pyramids; temples; tombs of huge size, crudely made.	Tombs at Magheir, Mesopotamia.
Ba-ro'que	It.; Eur. gen.	16th to 18th cent.	Fantastic decorations and extravagances; in poor taste.	University of Bologna.
Bour'hon	Fr.	1500-1715.	Simple, strong, dignified; tall columns; high roofs.	Palace of Versailles; part of Louvre, Paris.
By-zan'tine	Orig. Byz.; later Fr.; It.; Ger.; Russ.	400-1400.	Vaulted roofs; heavy piers; colored marble veneer and rich mosaics; few important remains.	Church of the Theokotis, Hagia Sophia, Constantinople; St. Mark's, Venice; tomb of Galla Placidia, Ravenna.
Chris'tian (1)	Ch. coun.	Ch. era.	Formerly religious symbols; later, no distinguishing characteristics.	All buildings not non-Christian in intent.
Chris'tian (2)	Eng.	1140-1530; 1830-	See Gothic.	Lincolln Cathedral, Lincollnshire; Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire.
Cin'que-cent'o (Cinque Cento)	It.	1501-1599.	See Baroque and Classicism.	Palazzo del Conservatori, Rome.
Class'ic	Gr., R.; their eol.	C. P.	In general, unity of design; dignity; great size; beauty.	Temple of Fortune at Palestrina; Partheon.
Class'ic-is'mo	It.	1501-1599.	Like Greco-Roman; classic.	Libreria Vecchia, Venetia; Palazzo Malvezzi-Medici, Emilia.
Co-lo'n'i-al (Old Colonial)	N. A.	1750-	Georgian style; strongly Grecian; pillars, colonnades, porticoes.	The Capitol, Washington; Custom House, N. Y.; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., U.S.A.
Com-pos'ite	It.	C. P.	A development of the Corinthian order, with Ionic volutes separated by the ovolo.	Arch of Titus, Rome.
Cop'tic	Eg.	200-600.	Temples with halls and arcades; low buildings; wooden ceilings; pointed arches.	Mosque of Amru, at Cairo.
Co-rin'thi-an	Gr., R.; their eol.	C. P.	Shafts like those of Ionic order, with bell-shaped capital, much decoration, and practically no use of the scroll.	Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens; palace at Spalato, Austria.
De-ca'dent	gen.	gen.	Exhibiting a falling-off from a previous high standard.	Greek and Roman architecture of the 4th century B.C.
Dec'a-deu'ta	It.	17th cent.	Classic type with overornamentation, lack of unity and harmonious construction; baroque.	Castle at Norela, Umbria; interior decoration of St. Peter's, Rome.
Dec'o-rat'ed	Eng.	1280-1380.	Gothic, with much ornamentation, larger windows, more buttresses.	St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford.
Doric	chl. Gr.; R.	600 B. C. Indef.	A simple order, distinguished by fluted columns slanting inward, usually without bases, and by capitals with annulets; front and rear of temples identical; tapering shafts.	Temple of Theseus, Athens; Partheon, Athens; Temple at Cora, Latium.
Ear'ly En'glish	Eng.; Se.	1175-1230.	Simple form of Gothic; low roofs; pointed arches; sparing use of buttresses.	Salisbury Cathedral; choir of Canterbury Cathedral; Lichfield Cathedral.
E-gyp'tian. 1. Ancient.	Eg.	4500 B. C.-A. D. 200	Massive, simple, imposing; columns and pylons; decorative use of hieroglyphics, lotus-buds, and palms.	Colossus of Memnon; pyramids and mastabas; temple of Isis at Philæ; ruined temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor.
2. Christian.	Eng.	1565-1603.	Same as Cop'tic.	Gainsford Hall, Durham; Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire; Longleat Hall, Wiltshire; Bramshill Hall, Surrey.
E-liz'a-be'than	Eng.	1565-1603.	Renaissance style, resembling Tudor but more classic; large, low houses; much use of oak and plaster.	Gates of Arco di Augusto, Perugia; gates at Faleri and Volterra.
E-trus'can	It., orig. Etr.	e.	Squared masonry; huge tombs cut out of rock; carved ceilings; low temples on embases; porticoes; arches.	St. Mark, Rouen; Cathedral of St. Pol de Léon, St. Iguier, near Abbeville.
Flam-boy'ant	Fr.	Late 15th and e. 16th cent.	Gothic style, with windows, the openings between the piers of which are flame-shaped.	Interior of St. Peter's, Rome.
Flor'id	gen.	gen.	Overornamented; applied to any ornate, decadent style.	Somerset House, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.
Georg'ian	Eng.; N. A.	1714-1830; gen.	Classic in type; simple, harmonious designs; pillars; porticoes.	Saint Chapelle, Notre Dame, Saint Clothilde, Paris; Trinity Church, N. Y.; Amlens Cathedral, France; Cologne Cathedral, Germany; Milan Cathedral, Italy.
Goth'ic	Orig. Fr.; Eng.; Ger.; Sp.; Bel.; Neth.	12th to 16th cent.; rev. 1836.	Mainly ecclesiastical; vaulting; pointed arches; windows numerous, with pointed arch tops and buttresses between them; high vaulted roofs.	La Maison Carée, Nîmes, France; temples at Faleri and Cora, Latium; temple of Vespasian, Latium.
Gre'co-Ro'man	It.; Ro. poss.	1st century B. C. Indef.	Columns and horizontal beams used in combination; flat roofs and arches; Roman elaborations of Greek styles.	Maison de Diane de Poliers, Orléans.
Hen'ri-Deux	Fr.	1517-1559.	Renaissance style; great purity of design and detail.	Galerie des Cerfs and Cour du Cheval Blanc, Fontainebleau; gallery between the Louvre and Palace of the Tuilleries, Paris.
Hen'ri-Quatre	Fr.	1598-1610.	Renaissance style; more formal and severe than that of Henri-Deux; utilitarianism; long galleries; porticoes.	Alhambra, Granada; Mosque at Cordova; Alcazar, Seville; Puerta del Sol, Toledo.
His-pa'no-Mo-resque	Sp.	8th cent.	Moorish style; great mosques and palaces elaborately decorated with colored enamel and carved wood.	Erechtheum, Athens; Temple of Wingless Victory, Athens; temples at Ephesus, Asia Minor.
I-on'ic	Gr.; R.; A. M.; Eg.	600 B. C. Indef.	An order distinguished by vertical columns having bases and tapering less than the Doric; architrave divided by three horizontal bands; temples uniaxial.	St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, and its Piazza; Water Gate of York House; reconstruction of St. Paul's Cathedral; Monument of Great Fire; St. Mary-le-Bow; all of London.
Jac'o-be'an	Eng.	1603-1625; gen. 17th cent.	Renaissance style; Italian and French influences evident; occasional suggestions of the Gothic; classic effects sought; increase of skill of architects and decrease of skill of mechanics apparent; much ornamentation.	Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire.
Lan'cet	chl. Eng.; Se.	1175-1280.	An early English Gothic style; named from the acutely pointed arches and windows.	St. Lorenzo, Rome; Cathedral at Parenzo, Italy; St. Cottanza, Rome.
Lat'in	It.; G.; Ger.; Sp.; Br.	4th to 8th cent.	Churches divided into nave and aisles by ranges of columns; raised platforms; buildings tau-shaped, sometimes cruciform; brick walls; wooden roofs; nirs, furniture, walls, and floors decorated with mosaic or painting.	Château at Versailles; Church of St. Roch, Paris; Hôtel des Invalides and Church of St. Louis, Paris.
Lou'is-Qua-torze	Fr.	1643-1715.	Renaissance style; elaborate classic effects; much attention paid to interior decoration; white and gold coloring; dignity; formality.	Pièce de la Concorde, Pantheon, Church of St. Sulpice, Paris; Châteaux de Nancy, Lorraine.
Lou'is-Quinze	Fr.	1715-1774.	Development of Louis-Quatorze style; excellent and dignified classical design diminished by overornamentation in the rococo manner.	Mainly furniture and interior decorations, as in rooms at Fontainebleau and Versailles.
Lou'is-Seize	Fr.	1774-1793.	Reaction against rococo; severe simplicity and refined taste; classical designs.	Luxembourg, Paris; additions to Louvre.
Lou'is-Treize	Fr.	1610-1643.	Renaissance style; strongly classical; tall arched buildings.	Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Singer Building, Metropolitan Building, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.
Mod'ern A-mer'i-can	U. S.; Can.	1889-	Very tall buildings with steel frames, fire-proofed with clay, screened with brick, stonework, or terra cotta.	Mosque at Kairouan, Egypt.
Moor'ish	N. Afr.; Sp.	M. A.	Moslem style, decorated with interlacing bands in bright colors.	Mosque of Mahmud, Bijapur, India; Alhambra, Granada, Spain; Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid, Agra, India.
Mos'lem	Eg.; Ind.; N. Afr.; P.; Sp.; Sy.; T.	622-	Brilliant colors; decorative inscriptions and designs; pointed and horse-shoe arches; minarets; domes.	Chapel of St. John in the Tower of London.
Nor'man	Coun. under N. rule, esp. Eog.	1040-	A variety of Romanesque, characterized chiefly by the great length of the rather crudely constructed buildings; central towers. The name is also applied to a pointed Gothic style originating in Normandy.	Church of Eddington, Wiltshire; King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
Per'pen-dic'u-lar	Eng.	1370-	A Gothic style distinguished by vertical steeple mullions in the windows.	All Gothic architecture.
Polat'ed	gen.	gen.	Having pointed arches; applied to many types having this characteristic.	Numerous houses in suburbs of London.
Queen Anne	Eng.	1702-1714; rev. 1865-1885.	A Renaissance style; distinguished by small cottages usually of red brick, decorated with sculpture; picturesque effect somewhat like Elizabethan.	Facade of Amlens Cathedral, France.
Ray'on-nant	Fr.	1400-1500 (app.)	A Gothic style, characterized by window-tracery of loes radiating from a central point; elaborate and rich carvings.	Chapel of the Pazzi, Florence; Church of the Redeemer, Venice.
Re-nais'sance <sup>1</sup>	It.	1420-1520.	Characterized by a return to classical Greco-Roman effects; simplicity and grace; dignified buildings with pillars and arcades.	Palais de Justice, Paris; White House, Washington; Cathedral of the City of Mexico.
Re-nais'sance <sup>2</sup>	Eur.; N. A.	1500-	Suggested by the Italian Renaissance; applicable to nearly all modern architecture.	Apostelkirche, Cologne.
Rhen'ish	Ger.	1000-	A form of Romanesque, made more elaborate by the use of many buttresses and turrets.	Châteaux de Nancy, Lorraine.
Ro-co'co	Fr.	1660-1760 (app.)	A Renaissance style marred by eccentricities of decoration; round and oval windows; much sculpture; ornamental floral and scrollwork; overelaboration; lack of unity and harmony.	St. Peter's Church, Northampton; Church of St. Front, Périgueux, France; Pisa Cathedral, Italy; Cathedrals of Treves and Worms, Germany.
Ro-man-esque	Eur.	300-1300 (app.)	Round arches; vaults; heavy walls; columns directly supporting arches; cruciform churches; decorated doors and windows; high and narrow naves; bell-towers.	Museum at Marseilles.
Sar'n-cen'ic	Fr.	1804-1815.	Same as Mo'lem.	All Doric temples.
Style Em'pire	Fr.	1804-1815.	The classical Renaissance Louis-Seize designs with the addition of much barbarous ornamentation.	Château of Blois, France.
Tra'he-at'ed	gen.	gen.	Having lintels on uprights.	Chapel of Henry VII., Westminster Abbey, London.
Trans'ition	gen.	gen.	Marked by a change from one style to another, usually possessing characteristics of both.	St. Pietro in Vincelli, Rome.
Tu'dor	Eng.	1485-1600.	A Gothic style, distinguished by great houses, the halls of which formed quadrangles; elaborate carvings; long galleries; bay windows.	
Tus'can	It.	e.	The somewhat simplified Roman form of the Doric order, with unfluted columns. The term is also applied to Etruscan architecture, and to that of modern Tuscany, which is a simple form of Gothic.	



sacristy	splay	table	tread
saddle	spout	tabling	treenail
sacristy	spring	tablinum	triforium
scabellum	spur	tail-boy	triglyph
scamilli	squinch	talon	trompe
scarment	squint	talus	truss
scorcher	stage	teepee	turret
scorcher	stair-turret	telamon	tympantum
screen	stacalite	tempera	unctorium
screen wall	stamha	temple	underpinning
seat	steep	temple	vastitas
sedile	slele	tenement	vault
severely	step	terminal	fig-vaulting-shaft
shaft	stereohate	ure, termi-	veranda
shore	stilted	nus	verge
shoring	stoa	terrace	viaduct
shallow	stoop	tessellated	villa
siding	story	tester	vista
sill	string-piece	tetrapylon	volute
size	stucco	tetrapylon	vaussol
skedow	stud	tetrapylon	weathering
skew	stupa	theatre	whispering
skew-back	style	tholobate	gallery
skew-table	stylolate	tholus	wigwag
slab-house	substructure	thrust	winder
style	summer	tile	wing
socle	supercanary	timber-hull	zenodochium
soffit	supercapital	torch	xyst or xystus
solarium	supercolum	torus	yake
sole	superimposi-	tower	zigzag
span	tion	tracery	zoaphoric col-
spandrel	surbase	trachellum	umn or pil-
speos	symmetry	transcept	lar
splir	style	transom	zoapharus
spire	style	transom	zatheca
spire-light	tabernacle		

—Zimbabwe architecture, the architecture of certain ancient inhabitants of Rhodesia, known only by its ruins: so called from the name of the place, in Victoria district, supposed to have been their center of residence.

**archi-teu'this**, 1 ā'khi-tū'this; 2 ā'khi-tū'this, n. An omastrophoid squid (genus *Architeuthis*) of gigantic size. Examples upward of 50 feet long inclusive of the tentacles have been described. See *SQUID*. [*ARCHI* + *TEUTHIS*, squid.]

**archi'tis**, 1 ā'khi-tis or -khi'tis; 2 ā'khi-tis or -khi'tis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the rectum. [*Gr. archos*, rectum.]

**archi-ton-nerre'**, 1 ā'khi-ton-ner'; 2 ā'khi-ton-ner', n. [*F.*] A thundering steam-gun, supposed to have been invented by Archimedes.

**archi-trave**, 1 ā'khi-trāv; 2 ā'khi-trāv, n. 1. *Arch.* (1) A chief beam; that part of an entablature which rests upon the column-heads and supports the frieze; an epistyle.

Doric pillars overlaid With golden architrave.

Milton P. L. h. k. i. l. 715.

(2) A molded ornament following the extrados of an arch; the archivolte, or the ornament skirting the head and sides of a door or window. 2. *Fort.* The master-beam or principal support of an underground fortification. [*F.*, < *L. archi* = *ARCHI* + *trabs*, beam.]

**archi-traved**, 1 ā'khi-trāv; 2 ā'khi-trāv, a. Having an architrave. **archi-troch**, n. The oral ciliated hand of a planula. — **archi-tru'tra-pher**, n. [*Eng.*] The master printer, or director, of the Oxford University Press. — **archi-ut-lid**, n. *pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic family of archipolypodous myriapods with the dorsal plates consolidated, including Carboniferous species. **archi-ut-lus**, n. (1. g.) — **archi-ut-lid**, a. & n. — **archi-ut-lid**, o.

**archi-val**, 1 ā'khi-val or ā'khi-val; 2 ā'khi-val or ā'khi-val, a. Of, pertaining to, or contained in arches.

**archi-val**, 1 ā'khi-val or ā'khi-val; 2 ā'khi-val or ā'khi-val, n. 1. A depository for documents, papers, and books, especially such public documents as may prove of historic interest; used mostly in the plural.

The Romance languages will teach us the spell by which we may hope to open the archives of the most ancient history of the Arvan race. *Möller Chips* vol. II, p. 19. (s. 1870.)

2. Any document deposited in such place; especially, in the plural, historical or public documents, etc., preserved as matters of record.

A treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile . . . is extant in the archives of that city [Barcelona]. *Hallam Lit. Europe* vol. I, pt. I, p. 51. (s. 1854.)

[< *F. archiv*, < *LL. archivum*, < *Gr. archēion*, a public office, < *archē*, rule.]

**Archives** (archives) annals, chronicles, history, memoirs, memorials, muniments, records, registers. *Annals* are yearly records; *chronicles* follow the order of time. Both necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perspective. *History* selects and groups on the ground of interest and importance. *Archives* are public records, which may be annals, or chronicles, or deeds of property, etc. *Memoirs* generally record facts from the lives of individuals. *Memorials* may be not only writings, but other objects. *Archives* may consist of legal records and registers. *Muniments* are records that enable one to defend his title. See *HISTORY*.

**archi-vist**, 1 ā'khi-vist; 2 ā'khi-vist, n. A keeper of archives. **archi-volt**, 1 ā'khi-volt; 2 ā'khi-volt, n. *Arch.* 1. An ornamental molding following an extrados. 2. An arch considered as supporting superincumbent weight, as the architrave in lintel-construction. 3. Incorrectly, an arch-sail. [*It. archivolto*, < *arco* (< *L. arcus*), arch, & *voluta*, < *L. rotula*, pp. of *rotula*, roll.]

**archi-vault**, 1 ā'khi-vault; 2 ā'khi-vault, n. A series of double laterated archivolts of wall-arches or arcatures, the centers of one series serving as the springing-points of the other; chiefly in Anglo-Norman work. **Interlacing archi-ut-lid**, 1 ā'khi-ut-lid; 2 ā'khi-ut-lid, a. *Zool.* Same as *ARCHITEUTHIS*.

**archi-knave**, a. leader, etc. See *ARCH*, 1 and 2.

**arch'let**, 1 ā'khi'let; 2 ā'khi'let, n. A little arch.

**arch'lute**, 1 ā'khi'lute; 2 ā'khi'lute, n. *Mus.* A large double-necked lute. **arch'i-lute**.



Archlute.

**arch'ly**, 1 ā'khi'ly; 2 ā'khi'ly, odr. In an arch manner; with good-natured slyness; naively.

She looked up in his face of pain. *So archly*, yet so tender.

Whittier *Among the Hills* st. 47.

**arch'min'is-ter**, etc. See *ARCH*, 1.

**arch'ness**, 1 ā'khi'ness; 2 ā'khi'ness, n. The quality of being arch.

**arch'cho-cele**, 1 ā'khi-ko-sil; 2 ā'khi-ko-sil, n. *Pathol.* Hernia of the rectum. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *cele*, tumor.]

**arch'choe-lis-tog'a-my**, 1 ā'khi-ko-lis-tog'a-my; 2 ā'khi-ko-lis-tog'a-my, n. The state of having the flowers permanently closed. — **arch'choe-lis-tog'a-mous**, a.

**arch'cho-lith'ic**, 1 ā'khi-ko-lith'ic; 2 ā'khi-ko-lith'ic, a. *Archeol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest stone implements used by man. [*Gr. archē*, beginning, & *lithos*, stone.]

**arch'cho-lith'ic**, 1 ā'khi-ko-lith'ic; 2 ā'khi-ko-lith'ic, n. The theory of the origin of things. 2. *Archeology*. [*Gr. archē*, beginning, & *logos*, a discourse.]

**arch'on**, 1 ā'khi-on; 2 ā'khi-on, n. 1. *Gr. Hist.* (1) A chief magistrate of same peoples; particularly, the chief magistrate of Athens after the cessation of kingly rule; after 683 B. C., one of the nine chief magistrates, the first being styled the archon or archon eponymos, the second basileus, the third polemarchos, and the remaining six thesmothetai. (2) One of various magistrates or other officials in the Byzantine empire and modern Greece. 2. In Gnosticism, a heavenly creator and ruler subordinate to the Deity. 3. Man, as a member of the Archantia.

Man . . . stands alone. — *Archeon of Mammals*.

*DANA Geology* p. 573. (s. c. 1870.)

[*LL.* < *Gr. archōn*, < *archō*, rule.] — **archon hasileus** (*Gr. Hist.*), a chief magistrate under kingly rule.

**arch'on-ship**, n. The office or official term of an archon. [*Gr. archōn*, < *archō*, rule.]

**arch'on-tia**, 1 ā'khi-on-tia; 2 ā'khi-on-tia, n. *Pl. Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect (4th century) believing in archons.

**arch'cho-plas-ma**, 1 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma; 2 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma, n. *Pathol.* Proctaceae. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-mic**, a. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-ma**, 1 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma; 2 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma, n. *Pathol.* Proctaceae. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-mic**, a. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-ma**, 1 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma; 2 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma, n. *Pathol.* Proctaceae. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

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**arch'cho-plas-mic**, a. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-ma**, 1 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma; 2 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma, n. *Pathol.* Proctaceae. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-mic**, a. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-ma**, 1 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma; 2 ā'khi-ko-plas-ma, n. *Pathol.* Proctaceae. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'cho-plas-mic**, a. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

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**arch'cho-plas-mic**, a. [*Gr. archos*, rectum, & *plasma*, fall.]

**arch'co-so'll-nm**, 1 ā'khi-ko-so'll-nm; 2 ā'khi-ko-so'll-nm, n. [*LL.*, < *L. arcus*, haw, & *solum*, seat.]

**Arch'co'**, 1 ā'khi-ko'; 2 ā'khi-ko', n. 1. *North*, a district in Madras province, India; 7,130 sq. m.; capital, Chittur. 2. South, a district in Madras province, India; 4,873 sq. m.; capital, Gudalur. 3. A town in North Arcot district; former Mohammedan capital at the Carnatic.

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**Arch'co'**, 1 ā'khi-ko'; 2 ā'khi-ko', n. *Zoogeog.* The northern marine realm that extends southward as far as floating ice is found. [*Gr. archē*, beginning, & *co*, with.]

**Arch'co'**, 1 ā'khi-ko'; 2 ā'khi-ko', n. *Zoogeog.* Same as *ARCHICOL*. — **Arch'co'**, 1 ā'khi-ko'; 2 ā'khi-ko', n. *Zoogeog.* Same as *ARCHICOL*.

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**Arch'co'**, 1 ā'khi-ko'; 2 ā'khi-ko',

2†. To declare; make known. 3†. To counsel; warn. 4†. To augur; conjecture. [*AS. cūðan*, guess, *< c + ðan*; see to-*array* and *crystal*—*cradale*, a reading; *cradun*,

**a-re-al**, *l'ē'rē-əl*; 2 **a're-al**, *c.* Of or pertaining to an area.  
**a-re'o-lar**:—areal velocity, the rate at which an area is generated by a revolving line.—**a're-al**-i-ty, *n.* [Rare.]  
 Condition as to area.

a'-re-an, 1 a'-re-an; 2 a'-re-an, a. Of or pertaining to the planet Mars. Compare AERS.

**Ar'e-ca**, 1 ar'-ka or a-r'ka; 2 ar'e-ca or a-r'e'ca, n. [Pal.]  
Bot. 1. A genus of Malaysian and tropical Asian and Australian palms with tall stems, terminal pinnated leaves

[a-] Any palm of this genus, esp. the betel-nut palm. 3.  
[a-] *How*. Any one of several palms now cultivated together

general, as the popular stove palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*). Ar'e-ka; A'reque;—ar'-ea-nut<sup>7</sup>, n. Same as BETEL-NUT.—a. palm, n. The betel-nut palm.

1-*β*-carb-1-din, { 1 ar-1-ke-1-din, -din er-din; 2 ar-*ε*-carb-1-  
-*ε*-carb-1-dine, { din, -din er-din, *n*. Chem. A deriva-  
tive of nicotinic acid ( $C_6H_4NO_2 + H_2O$ ), obtained from  
the betelnut. [*Ar*:  $C_6H_4$ ]

(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O), obtained from the betel nut. Like

pusiacin and arecaidin, it is physiologically inactive.  
[< ARECA.]

-re'co-lin, } 1 a-r'ko-liā, -lin er -lin; 2 a-r'co-lin, -lin  
-re'co-line, } o-lin, n. CAEN. An oily liquid constitu-  
ent of the betel-nut (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N). [ARECA]

Ar'e-con, 1 ar'i-kon; 2 Ar'e-con. n. *Btd.* (Douai).  
Ar're-c, 1'ar'm; 2 Ar're-c, n. *Btd.* (Douai). [reeking.  
-reek, '1 ar'ik; 2 ar'ik, adj. & a. In a reeking condition;  
-reek, '1 ar'ik; 2 ar'ik, a. In a reeking manner.

re-fac'itout, n. The process of drying up; a withered condition.

are 'na, 1 a-r'na; 2 a-re 'na, n. pl. Bib. Gen. xvi, 10.  
-re 'lites, 1 a-r'litus; 2 a-re 'lites, n. pl. Bib. Num. xvi, 17.  
-re 'na, 1 a-r'na; 2 a-re 'na, n. pl. 1. The enclosed oval  
space in the center of a Roman amphitheater in which

the exhibitions were held: commonly strewn with sand.  
Like a smile of scorn lies the moonlight down below there upon  
the green grass, where once stood the colossus of the sunned.  
Picture in Hawley's *History of Wisconsin* p. 36. [r. & w. 1884.]

2. A scene or sphere of action or contest.  
Scott, with all his facility, had a dread of . . . excitement, and withdrew from the poetical crowd to avoid it.

3. *Pathol.* Sand or fine gravel in the kidneys. 4. *Arch.* Incorrectly, the main area of a building. [*L.*, better, *parag.*, sand.]

r'e-nak, 1 ar'i-nak; 2 ár'e-nák, *n.* A county in Michigan: 355 sq. m.; county-seat, Omer.  
r'e-na'ccous, 1 ar'i-né'shus; 2 ár'e-ná'shūs, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to sand; like sand; full of sand; moving

of pertaining to sand, like sand, full of sand, growing in sandy places; as, an arenaceous region. 3. *Geol.* Made up largely of sandy particles: said of stratified rocks. 3. *Zool.* Having tests composed largely of

grains of sand, as certain foraminifers. 4. Figuratively,  
devoid of spirit; dry; as, an aridaceous style. [*L. arid-*  
*-ceus*, < *aridus*, sand.]

*Artemisia*, 1 *ar-tē-mī-zā*; 2 *ār-ē-nī-zā*. *n.* *Bot.* A very large genus of usually low tufted annual or perennial herbs

of the pink family — the sandworts — widely distributed in the temperate zones. They have sessile leaves and small white 5-parted flowers with usually 10 stamens and 3 styles. The cosmopolitan weed *A. serpyllifolia*, thyme-leaved sand-

wort, has been naturalized in the United States from Europe. A number are in cultivation in hardy gardens.  
 ʔe-usʔi-ous, 1 arʔ-nəʔi-us; 2 ʔrʔe-usʔi-ous, c. Composed of sand; sandy. [*L. arena* < *gr.* sand.]

re-nat'ed, 1 ar-nat'ed; 2 ár'e-nat'ed, *a.* Reduced to or mixed with sand. [*L. crematus*, *< crena*, sand.]—ar'e-na-tion, *n.* *Med.* The application of hot sand as a remedy; a sand-bath.

'ren-dal, 1 ĕ'ren-dot; 2 s'rèn-dāl, n. A coast town in Norway: has been called "Little Venice."

ren'-da-lite, 1 a-ren-da-lit; 2 a-ren-da-lit, n. [Arendal, Norway.] A dark-green crystalline epidote. [*<Arendal, Norway.*]  
'en-da'-tor, n. Same as ARRENDATOR.  
reng': 1 a-reng'; 2 a-reng', n. [Malay.] A sago-palm

(*Arenga saccharifera*) of the Malakkan Islands. The natives manufacture cordage from the petioles, and obtain sago from the trunk and sugar from the juice. See GERTL. *a-rang-nalm*."

ren'g'a, 1 a-reg'ga; 2 a-ren'g'a, n. Bot. 1. A small tropical genus of palms, the genus *Saguerus*. 2. [a-] An areng.  
ren't-col'i-dre, 1 a-ren't-kel'i-di; 2 a-ren't-col'i-dē, n. pl. Elm-trees. 3. Family of limberwood palms, variously limited.

but always including the sandworms, lobworms, or lugworms, having arborescent gills. Ar'e-nic'o-la, n. (t. g.) [*L. creta*, sand, + *ce/o*, dwell] - ar'e-nic'o-lid, n. -

\**ar'-e-nic'o'-lite*, 1 *ar'-i-nik'o'-lait*; 2 *är'-e-nic'o'-lit*, n. One of certain problematic worm-like markings found in Cambrian and other Paleozoic strata, especially when

loop-like and opening by two apertures on the surface.  
 "e-nik'o-lous, 1 ar'i-nik'o-lus; 2 ar'e-nik'o-lūs, c.  
 Zool. Living in sand. a-ren'-cole:.

ren-1-lit'ic, 1 a-ren-1-lit'ik: 2 a-ren-lit'ic, a. Gr. pertaining to sandstone. [*L. arena*, sand, + *Gr. lithos*, stone.]

grit-nōse, 1 a-gr'it-nōs; 2 a-gr'e-nōs. o. Full of grit or fine

ren'skiy, 1 c-ren'ski; 2 a-ren'ski, Anton Stepanovich  
(1855-1906) 3 Russian composer.

**“e-o-en”**trile, 1 ar<sup>2</sup>-[or ēr<sup>2</sup>-]o-sen<sup>2</sup>trik; 2 ā<sup>2</sup>-ē[or s<sup>2</sup>re-]o-  
pā<sup>2</sup>trik. a. Astron. Having reference to the planet Mars  
as a center or origin. [*Gr. Aris, Mars, + kentron, center.*]

Log RA-PHY, I am now a member.





**Ar'ic'l-a-dæ't;** **Ar'ic'l-eat.**—**a-ric'l-id**, **n.**—**a-ric'l-old**, **o.**

**ar'i-cin**, { 1 ar'i-sin, -sin or -sín; 2 ar'i-cin, -cin or -cín, ar'i-cinc, } *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{22}H_{21}N_3O_4$ ) found in Cusco bark, and in that of *Cinchona cuprea*. [*< Arica, town in Chile.*] **ar'i-cin'a**.

**ar'id**, 1 ar'id; 2 ar'id, *a. 1. Meteorol.* Dry in an extreme degree: applied to a region or climate in which the rainfall is practically negligible for agricultural purposes, and is greatly exceeded by the evaporation; specif., having a mean annual rainfall of less than 10 inches. The arid region of the United States is, approximately, that portion west of the hundredth meridian, excluding portions of California, Oregon, and Washington. And trembles on its arid stalk. The hoar plume of the golden-rod. *Warriner Last Walk in Autumn* st. 2.

2. Without interest or profit; devoid of unctious or feeling; dull; as, an arid discussion. [*< L. aridus, < arce, he dry.*] **Syn:** barren, burning, desert, dreary, dry, parched, sterile, unproductive. — **Ant:** damp, dank, dewy, fertile, humid, irrigated, marshy, moist, swampy, watered, wet.

**Ar'id-a-l**, 1 ar'id-a-l or ar'id-d; 2 ar'id-a-l or ar'id-d, *n. Bld.* ar'id-das, 1 ar'id-das; 2 ar'id-das, *n. [E. Ind.]* A smooth, glossy silk fabric.

**Ar'id-a-tha**, 1 ar'id-a-tha; 2 ar'id-a-tha, *n. Bld.* Esth. ix. 8. a-ridge', *adv.* [Rare.] In the shape of a ridge. **ar'id-t**, 1 ar'id-t; 2 ar'id-t, *a. Of an arid or barren nature.* **ar'id-ty**, 1 ar'id-ty; 2 ar'id-ty, *n. [E. Ind.]* 1-tiz; 2-tis, *pl.* The state or quality of being arid; dryness; barrenness.

In deforested localities . . . aridity is increasing. *Rep. Dept. of Agric., Forestry, 1886* p. 152. [from rto. off. 1887.]

**ar'id-ness**, *n.* **Ar'id-e**, 1 ar'id-e or ar'id-e; 2 ar'id-e or ar'id-e, *n. Bld.* (Doulal). **Ar'id-eg**, 1 ar'id-eg; 2 ar'id-eg, *n.* A department in S. France; 1,890 sq. m.; capital, Fox.

**ar'id-e-gite**, 1 ar'id-e-gite; 2 ar'id-e-gite, *n. Petrol.* A variety of pyroxenite composed essentially of augite and green spinel. [*< Ardege, in France.*]

**Ar'id-eh**, 1 ar'id-eh or ar'id-eh; 2 ar'id-eh or ar'id-eh, *n. Bld.* 2 Kings xv. 25. **ar'id-el**, 1 ar'id-el; 2 ar'id-el, *a. Of airy flight: said of various*

**Ar'id-cl**, *n. 1. Astron.* The inner satellite of Uranus. See **SATELLITE**. 2. [a] A flying phalanger. 3. *Myth.* A spirit of the air or of water. 4. In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a tricky spirit, who aids Prospero. 5. In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, a sylph. 6. One of the rebellious angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. [LL., *< Gr. ar'idē, < Heb. ar'idē, altar.* Confused with **AERIAL** in secondary meanings.] [*stag.*]

**ar'id-el**, *n.* An African gazel (*Gazella dama*). [*< Ar. ar'id, a. Bld. Ezra viii. 16.*]

**Ar'id-ites**, 1 ar'id-ites; 2 ar'id-ites, *n. pl. Bld.* (Doulal). **Ar'id-iz**, 1 ar'id-iz; 2 ar'id-iz, *n. [L.] Astron.* (1) A constellation in the zodiac, the Ram. — See **CONSTELLATION**. (2) The first sign of the zodiac, symbol ♈. — first of Arles, first point of Arles, the point where the sun crosses the celestial equator; the vernal equinox. **Ar'id-et**, *a. 1. The act of butting like a ram.* 2. A strike; blow. **ar'id-et-form**, *a. Shaped like the symbol of Arles (♈). — **ar'id-et-fine**, *a. Of or pertaining to a ram.**

**Ar'id-til**, 1 ar'id-til; 2 ar'id-til, *n. One of the meteors from the shower of meteors that radiate from the constellation Arles.*

**ar'id-et-nous**, 1 ar'id-et-nous; 2 ar'id-et-nous, *a. Having the shape of a ram's head.* [*< L. Ar'id, ram.*]

**ar'id-et-ta**, 1 ar'id-et-ta; 2 ar'id-et-ta, *n. [It.]* A short aria. **ar'id-et-te**.

**ar'id-et**, 1 ar'id-et; 2 ar'id-et, *adv. 1. In a right way; without mistake; exactly; directly.*

They never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright! *Burns Collier's Saturday Night* st. 6.

2. [Rare.] Toward the right. — **ar'id-et-ly**, *adv.* **Syn:** appropriately, correctly, fitly, justly, properly, right, rightly, suitably, truly, well, worthily. — **Ant:** amiss, badly, erroneously, ill, improperly, incorrectly, poorly, unsuitably, unworthily, wickedly, wrongly.

**Ar'id-næ**, 1 ar'id-næ; 2 ar'id-næ, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Tachysurus*. **Ar'id-us**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< Gr. ar'idus, martial, < Arēs, Mars.*] **Ar'id-nat**, *ar'id-line*, *ar'id-ole*, *a. & n.*

**ar'id**, 1 ar'id; 2 ar'id, *n. Bot.* A more or less complete accessory covering of a seed, formed, after the fertilization of the ovule, as an outgrowth of the funiculus or of the coat of the seed, as in the water-lily. [*< L. ar'id, dried grapes, < L. ar'idus, ar'id; ar'id-lus; ar'id-lus-ry, a. Of or pertaining to an ar'id.* — **ar'id-late**, *a. Bot.* Having an ar'id. **ar'id-let**, *a. 1. A small ar'id.* — **ar'id-let**, *a. Bot.* A false ar'id: an outgrowth originating at or around the micropyle; as, the gashed ar'id of the nutmeg (mace) and, according to some authorities, the red pulpy ar'id of the climbing bitter-sweet and the staff-tree. **ar'id-let**; **ar'id-let-um**.

**ar'id-oid**, *a. Like an ar'id.*

**Ar'id-man**, *n.* Same as **ARRIMAN**.

**Ar'id-masp**, 1 ar'id-masp; 2 ar'id-masp, *n. Myth.* One of a Scythian tribe fabled to have taken a board of gold from the griffins; hence, in Greek art, a figure in Oriental dress, fighting with a griffin, occurring on some vases, etc. [*< L. Arimaspi, < Gr. Arimaspi, a Scythian tribe.*] **Ar'id-mas-plat**.

**Ar'id-ma-tha**, *a. or the 'a*, 1 ar'id-ma-tha; 2 ar'id-ma-tha, *n. Bld.* *Mat. xxvii. 57.* — **Ar'id-ma-tha**, *a. or the 'a*, *n.* Of or belonging to the town of ancient Palestine, the home of Joseph: identified with Ramathalm or Ramah.

**Ar'id-on**, 1 ar'id-on; 2 ar'id-on, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Psittacidae* (parrots) with a wedge-shaped tail, including the macaw and parakeets. [*< Ar'id, a. or the 'a*, *n.*]

**Ar'id-o-ga-y**, 1 ar'id-o-ga-y; 2 ar'id-o-ga-y, *n. A town in La Union province, Luzon, P. I.*

**Ar'id-och**, 1 ar'id-och; 2 ar'id-och, *n. 1. Bld.* Either of two persons: (1) the king of Elhasar (*Gen. xiv. 1*). (2) a captain into whose custody Daniel was given (*Dan. li. 14*). 2. *Bld.* A plain of the Elymans (*Apocrypha Judith 1.6*). 3. In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, a rebel angel whose fall was caused by Abdiel.

**ar'id-o-l-ant**, *n.* Divination.

**Ar'id-on**, 1 ar'id-on; 2 ar'id-on, *n.* A Greek poet and musician of Melmyia, in Lesbos, the reputed inventor of dithyrambic poetry. Returning from Sicily, after a successful musical competition, he was compelled to leap into the sea by sailors who are said to have robbed him, but he was carried by a dolphin to Tenedos. Arion and his cithara were placed among the stars. He is said to have flourished about 700 B. C.

**Ar'id-on-dæ**, 1 ar'id-on-dæ; 2 ar'id-on-dæ, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of land-gastropods, variously limited, but always including slug-like forms, with quadrate marginal teeth.

**Ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

**ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

**ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

**ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

**ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

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**ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

**ar'id-on**, *n. (t. r.)* [*< L. Arion, < Gr. Arion, Arion.*]

**ar'id-ose**, 1 ar'id-ose; 2 ar'id-ose, *a. Of or pertaining to an air or aria; melodious as distinguished from harmonic; songlike.* [*< It. arioso, < aria; see AIR.*] **ar'id-oso**, 1 ar'id-oso; 2 ar'id-oso, *a. & adv. [It.] Mus.* Of the nature of or in the manner of an aria and a recitative combined; arlose.

Sometimes the Recitative breaks into the style of an Air. . . It is then called the Recitative *Arioso*. *Conwen Musical Theory* bk. iii. p. 233. [*< a. sons 1879.*]

**Ar'id-oso**, 1 ar'id-oso; 2 ar'id-oso, *n. [It.]* **Ar'id-oso**, 1 ar'id-oso; 2 ar'id-oso, *n. [It.]* **Ar'id-oso**, 1 ar'id-oso; 2 ar'id-oso, *n. [It.]*

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**Ar'id-oso**, 1 ar'id-oso; 2 ar'id-oso, *n. [It.]* **Ar'id-oso**, 1 ar'id-oso; 2 ar'id-oso, *n. [It.]*

4. The state or quality of being aristocratic; aristocratism; as, his aristocracy was very pronounced. 5. Government, as of a state, by its best citizens: the original sense. [*< F. aristocratie, < Gr. aristokratia, < aristos, best, < krateō, rule.*] **ar-is-toe-ra-ty**.

**ar-is-to-e-rat**, 1 ar-is-to-e-rat; 2 ar-is-to-e-rat, *n. 1. A member of an aristocracy; a hereditary noble or one connected with the nobility by birth.* 2. A person with the tastes, spirit, assumptions, or traditions of the aristocracy; one who is exclusive and proud of lineage, or by perversion of wealth; as, a born aristocrat.

The English grandee is not confined to his carriage; but if the American aristocrat leaves his, he is ruined. *Burnouche Winter Sunshine* subject ii. p. 42. [*< a. n. 1876.*]

3. One who prefers an aristocratic form of government. [*< F. aristocrate, < aristocratie; see ARISTOCRACY.*] **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic**, 1 ar-is-to-e-rat-ic; 2 ar-is-to-e-rat-ic, *a. 1. Of, pertaining to, preferring, tending toward, or consisting in an aristocracy; oligarchic; as, aristocratic government.*

Attempt to be aristocratic in the Church, and the Church dies. *H. W. Beecher in Drysdale's Proverbs* p. 203. [*< a. n. 1887.*]

2. Having the spirit, nature, or habits of an aristocrat; haughty; exclusive; as, aristocratic manners; the aristocratic spirit. **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic-cal**; **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being aristocratic. **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic-ness**; **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic-ism**, *n.* Aristocratic feeling, principles, or characteristics; the aristocratic class. **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic-ism**; **ar-is-to-e-rat-ic-ism**, *n. 1. To make aristocratic.* 2. To favor, uphold, or extend the aristocracy.

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*] **ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy; 2 ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [*< I.*]

**ar-is-to-e-moc-ra-cy**, 1 ar-is





**ar-ma'-ri-au**, 1 **ar-ma'-ri-an**; 2 **ar-ma'-ri-an**, *n.* The custodian of the books in old monasteries; a librarian. [M.] [**L.L.** *armarius*, < *armarius*, repository, < *arma*, arms.]  
**Ar-ma'-ta**, 1 **ar-ma'-te**; 2 **ar-ma'-ta**, *n. pl.* *Helminth*. A group of pebblyreans, including the families *Echituridae* and *Sternaspidae*. [**L.L.** *armatus*, armed.]

**Ar-ma'-tes**, 1 **ar-ma'-tes**; 2 **ar-ma'-tes**, *n. pl.* A warlike people of north Greece, in the mountainous parts of Epirus and Thessaly, who, as mercenaries, fought with the Turks from the 16th century until their power was reduced by the Porte early in the 19th century.

**ar-ma'-ture**, 1 **ar-ma'-chur** or **-tūr**; 2 **ar-ma'-chur** or **-tūr**, *n.* 1. *Elec.* (1) A piece of soft iron joining the poles of a horseshoe magnet; a keeper. (2) A core of laminated metal surrounded by a coil of wire or other conducting medium, rotating near the poles of a magnet in a dynamo-electric or a magneto-electric machine. See **DYNAMO**.

The work of the armature core is twofold. It acts as a portion of the magnetic circuit, conducting the lines of force, and by virtue of its high permeability or multiplying power concentrating a number of the lines of force through its own substance. It next acts as a support for the wires which are to be swept through the field of force. **SLOAN'S Standard Electrical Dictionary**.

Some dynamo-armatures are named from (1) their shape; as, cylindrical armature, drum *a.*, girder *a.*, spherical *a.*, or (2) their construction or winding; as, bar *a.* (*Elec.*), an armature with inductors of copper bars, instead of copper wire; disk *a.*, multipolar *a.*, polarized *a.*, ring *a.*, shuttle *a.*, unipolar *a.*

The brushes which are applied to the armature are maintained at different potentials when the machine is in action.

C. F. BRACKETT in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 4. (c. 1890.)

2. (1) A means of defense or offense, as the shells of animals, prickles on plants, etc.

The thistle showed me her armature. CHADWICK *Wiltshire* st. 3.

(2) A set of organs; as, the gastric armature. 3. *Arch.*

Any framing serving for stiffening or bracing, whether in wood or in metal. 4. *Biol.* Defensive or offensive organs or parts. 5. [Archaic.] Body-armor; personal equipment for battle. [F., < *L. armatura*, < *armatus*, pp. of *armo*; see **ARM**, *v.*]

**arm'-bone'**, *n.* See **ARM**, *v.*

**armed'**, 1 **armed**; 2 **armed**, *pa.* 1. Provided with, wear-

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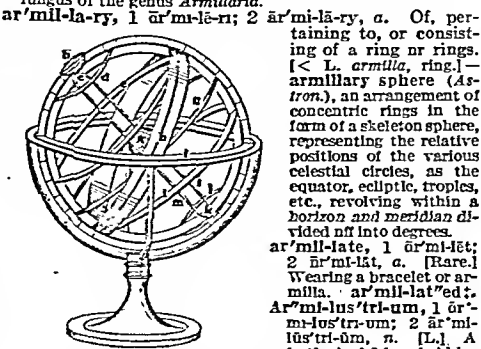
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**ar-mil'-la**, 1 **ar-mil'-e**; 2 **ar-mil'-e**, *n.* [**L.E.** 1-1; 2-6, *pl.* [**L.** 1. A bracelet. 2. An iron ring, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. 3. *Ornith.* A ring of color around the lower end of the tibia. 4. *Bot.* A plaited frill, in hymenomycetous fungi, suspended from the apex of the stipe below the cap. 5. *Anat.* The annular ligament of the wrist. See **ILLUS** of muscular system, under **MUSCLE**. 6. Same as **ARMIL**.  
**Ar-mil'-la'-ri-a**, 1 **ar-mil'-le'-ri-a**; 2 **ar-mil'-le'-ri-a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi belonging in the family *Agaricaceae*, characterized by white inner spores and a ring on the stem. *Armillaria mellea* has long colored cups, 2 to 4 inches broad, is edible, and attacks forest (oaks, etc.) and fruit-trees (plums and cherries), dwarfing or finally killing them. [**L.** *armilla*, bracelet.]—**ar-mil'-la'-ri-ose**, *n.* *Phytopathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic agaricid fungus of the genus *Armillaria*.



**Armillary Sphere**.  
 A. the earth; b. hour circle; c. north pole of the heavens; d. north pole of the earth; e. Arctic circle; f. tropic of Cancer; g. celestial horizon; h. celestial equator; i. ecliptic; j. tropic of Capricorn; k. antarctic circle; l. south pole of the heavens; m. solstitial colure (summer); n. solstitial colure (winter).

**armed**, 2. *Naut.* (1) Tallow on the lower end of a sounding-plummet to bring up specimens from the bottom. (2) *pl.* The red cloth decorations formerly hung from a ship's upper works on holidays. (3) A netting used as a guard or protection. (4) A magnet armature. 3. *Her.* A coat of arms. **arm'-ing-buck'-le**, *n.* *Her.* A lozenge-shaped buckle used as a bearing.—*a.* press, *n.* A blocking-press.

**Ar-min'-an**, 1 **ar-min'-an**; 2 **ar-min'-an**, *n.* Pertaining to Arminius or his teachings.

There is a lurking Arminianism in many a most Arminian study. **PHILLIPS Brooks** *Lect. on Preaching* p. 65. (E. P. 1878.)

**Ar-min'-an**, *n.* 1. One of the party of Arminius, represented by a small sect in the Netherlands. 2. Any believer in the doctrines of Arminius.

**Ar-min'-an-ism**, 1 **ar-min'-an-ism**; 2 **ar-min'-an-ism**, *n.*

The celebrated "five points" of Arminianism are, in substance: (1) conditional election; (2) universal redemption; or that Christ died for all alike, the only those who accept his atonement by faith will be actually saved; (3) salvation by grace, or that man can exercise true faith only by the regenerating grace of the Holy Spirit, with which grace, however, he can cooperate; (4) grace not irresistible; (5) falling from a state of grace possible.

**Ar-min'-an-ize**, 1 **ar-min'-an-ize**; 2 **ar-min'-an-ize**, *v.* [**-ize**, < *ing*.] *I. T.* To influence to or toward Arminianism. *II. T.* To teach Arminianism. **Ar-min'-an-ize**, *v.*

**Ar-min'-an-ize**, 1 **ar-min'-an-ize**; 2 **ar-min'-an-ize**, *v.*

**Ar-min'-an-ize**, 1 **ar-min'-an-ize**; 2 **ar-min'-an-ize**, *v.*

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**Ar-min'-an-ize**, 1 **ar-min'-an-ize**; 2 **ar-min'-an-ize**, *v.*

war (1855). The thickness increased to 12 inches by 1872. In 1876 wrought iron was replaced by steel. Steel-faced compound plates were made by the Wilson process and by the Eills process. The Harvey process was generally adopted in 1891, and this was later superseded by the Krupp process. Krupp armor has about 15 per cent. greater resisting power than Harvey armor, while the latter is equal to double the thickness of wrought iron. Armor for fortifications is largely made by the Gruson process, and consists of heavy blocks of chilled cast iron.

The French were the first to apply in a practical shape the idea (which . . . originated in the United States) of reviving the use of armor, and placing it on the sides of ships.

*Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 284.

2. The whole outfit, offensive and defensive, of one engaged in any conflict: now chiefly used figuratively; as, "put on the whole armor of God." *Eph.* vi. 17.

The soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has traced it. *Russian Seaside and Lilies* p. 81. [*co.*]

3. Any defensive covering, as the shell or scales of an animal, the sheath of an electric cable, a diver's suit, etc. 4. [Rare.] A magnet-armature. [**L.** *armure*, < *L. armatura*, armor; see **ARMATURE**.] **STYL.** see **ARMS**.

15th-century German armor, Period of Maximilian I.

Fig. 1, Front. Fig. 2, Back.

1. Helmet, or helmet. 2. Vizzor, or beaver (lowered), showing

2a, eye-holes, and 2b, rose, or hinge. 3. Alençonnière, or chain

piece. 4. Neck-guard. 5. Gorget. 6. Cuirass or breastplate.

7. Back-plate of cuirass. 8. Lancer-rest. 9. Circle. 10. Paul









(*Sagittaria monteridenensis*) of South America. — a. poison, n. See POISON. — a. release, n. The method of holding the arrow on the bowstring and letting it fly. There are several different modes of quitting the arrow: (1) the primary, secondary, and tertiary release, in all of which the arrow is held between the first finger and the thumb, a form of release still used by some tribes of North-American Indians; (2) the Mediterranean loose r., in which the bowstring is drawn back with one, two, or three fingers slightly flexed at the ends, the arrow being kept in position on the left of the bow between the first and second fingers, while the thumb, which is held straight, performs no part in the release; (3) the Mongolian r., in which the neck of the arrow rests against the base of the first finger and thumb, the cord being drawn by the crooked thumb firmly pressed down by the forefinger. — a. snake, n. A dart-snake. — a. stitch, n. A triangular stitch, as that sometimes used in fastening the ends of whalebone in stays. — a. stone, n. A belemnite. — a. tic, an iron tie with arrow-shaped ends, used in baling cotton. — a. toothed, a. Possessing teeth that resemble arrow-heads. — a. row-wood, n. One of various North-American shrubs or small trees with many slender straight shoots or branches used by the Indians for making arrows, as certain species of *Viburnum*, flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), etc. — a. worm, n. A sagittid. — broad a., the representation of an arrow-head with broad barbs as placed on stores or property belonging to the British government. See ILLUS. above, fig. d. — pair of arrows, in archery, a set of three, for use on a single occasion. — arrowed, a. [Poet.] Furnished with arrows; made into an arrow. [M.] — arrow-let, n. A little arrow.

**arrow-head**, 1 a-ro-hed; 2 a-ro-héd, n. 1. The sharp pointed end or head, usually separate, of an arrow. The parts distinguished are the point, fangs, edges, butt, tang, barb, and barb-piece.



Stone Arrow-heads of the American Indians.

Among savage nations they are commonly of stone or bone, sometimes of thorns, and occasionally of metal, fastened to the shaft by thongs. They are sometimes dipped in poison. Those of the middle ages were often barbed, and made with a socket. 2. The dart or tongue of an eagle's and a hawk's beak. — arrow-head'ed, a. Shaped like the head of a hawk's arrow; triangular and barbed. — arrow-head'ed, a. arrow' headed characters, cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM.

**arrow-head**, n. 1. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceae*), with arrow-shaped leaves. 2. A belemnite. — **Arrow Lake**, 1. A lake to British Columbia, Canada: an expansion of the Columbia river; 95 m. long. 2. A lake between Minnesota and Canada; from this lake Arrow river leads to Lake Superior.

**Arrow Rock**, a village in Saline county, Mo.

**arrow-root**, 1 a-ro-rūt; 2 a-ro-rōt, n. 1. A nutritious starch obtained from the fleshy rootstocks of a tropical American plant (*Maranta arundinacea*) of the ginger family, or from other species of *Maranta*. It is an easily digested food, well fitted for infants and convalescents. 2. A starch more or less like the foregoing, obtained from other plants, as from species of *Zamia*, *Tacca*, *Curcuma*, *Manihot*, etc. 3. The plant *Maranta arundinacea*; also, any other species of *Maranta*. — Chinese arrowroot, the edible farinaceous tubers of the lodian lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*), much esteemed by the Chinese and Japanese. — Florida a., see *Zamia*. — Portland a., same as PORTLAND SAGO.

**arrow-shaft**, n. See ARROW. — **arrow-smith**, 1 a-ro-smith; 2 a-ro-smith, Aaron (7:1750-4:1823). An English geographer and map-maker.

**arrow-snake**, a. toothed, a. worm, etc. See ARROW. — **arrow-y**, 1 a-ro-y; 2 a-ro-y, a. 1. Resembling an arrow or arrows, as in shape, appearance, or motion; swift; sharp; darting.

And orrory fritte, and wedged ravelin.  
 CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. iii, st. 25.  
 With orrory swiftness sped that light canoe.  
 WRIGHT *Bridal of Pennacook* pt. vii, st. 4.

2. Abounding in or consisting of arrows. — **ar-ro-yo**, 1 a-ro-yo; 2 a-ro-yo, n. [-os, 1 -oz; 2 -ōg, pl.] [Sp. Am.] A small stream, or its dry bed; a deep dry gully.

The section of country is traversed by deep gullies called orroyos. W. H. EXMONT *Report on U. S. and Mex. Bound.* vol. i, p. 57.

**Ar-ro-yo Gran'de**, 1 o-ro-yo grān'de; 2 a-ro-yo grān'de, n. A town in San Luis Obispo county, Cal.

**Ar-ro-yo Mo-ll-nos**, 1 o-ro-yo mo-ll-nōs; 2 a-ro-yo mo-ll-nōs, n. A village in Caceres province, Spain, where Lord Hill defeated the French, Oct. 28, 1811.

**ar-roz** ha-sī, 1 o-rō-th bu-sī; 2 a-rō-th bā-sī, [P. I.] An intoxicating drink made of fermented rice. [Sp.] < Ar. *arroz*, rice; *Pandanus* best liquor.

**Ar-ru** Islands, 1 o-rū; 2 a-rū, n. A group of islands west of West Guinea; 2,650 sq. m.; a Dutch possession.

**Ar-ry**, 1 a-ry; 2 a-ry, n. Harry (as pronounced by uneducated cockneys): n. humorous personification of the London costermonger. The designation has been made familiar by the London humorous press, celebrating the adventures of 'Ar-ry on Sundays and bank-holidays in the company of his 'Arriet. — 'Ar-ry-lsh, a. Coarse; jovial.

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**Ar-saces**, 1 a-rs-ās; 2 a-rs-ās, n. [P. I.] A ruler styled Arsaces of Parthia and Armenia, dating from about 250 B. C. to A. D. 224 in Parthia and to 428 in Armenia. — **Ar-sac'id**, Ar-sac'id-dan, a.

**Ar-sa-mas**, 1 a-rs-o-mās; 2 a-rs-sū-mās, n. A town in Nijni-Novgorod province, Russia.

**Ar-sa-phes**, 1 a-rs-ā-fiz; 2 a-rs-ā-fēs, n. [Gr.] An Egyptian deity, Hershef.

**Ar-sa-reth**, 1 a-rs-ā-rēth; 2 a-rs-ā-rēth, n. Btd. (Apocrypha). 2 Ed. xii, 45.

**ar-schin**, n. Same as ARSEN. — **arse**, 1 ūrs; 2 ārs, n. 1. [Low.] The buttocks, or hind part.

2. That part of a pulley-block into which the rope-strap is fitted. 1 < AS. *ars*, cp. *Gr. arros*, the ramp. — **arse'foot**, n. A grebe or penguin. — **arse'smart**, n. The smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*). — **arseward**, adv. & a. Backward; perverse. — **arseward'y**, adv.

**ar-se-dine**, 1 a-rs-dīo or -dīn; 2 a-rs-dīn or -dēn, n. A malleable alloy of prepared copper and zinc in thin leaves, used for decorating.

**ar-se-nal**, 1 a-rs-nāl; 2 a-rs-nāl, n. 1. A repository for arms and munitions of war; also, a public establishment for their manufacture; an armory.

Shook the Arsenal, and furlmired over Greece.  
 MURKIN P. E. bk. iv, l. 270.

2. Any store of things used in controversy; as, an arsenal of proofs, references, etc. [Sp. (also *darsena*). < Ar. *dār-ḥaḡḡānah*, workshop.]

**ar-se-nate**, 1 a-rs-nēt; 2 a-rs-nāt, n. Chem. A salt of arsenic acid. — **ar-se-ni-ate**.

**ar-sen-di-meth'y**, 1 a-rs-en-dai-meth'y; 2 a-rs-en-di-meth'y, n. Cadocyl.

**Ar-sen'i-an**, 1 a-rs-ni-an; 2 a-rs-ni-an, n. Ch. Hist. An adherent of Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople (13th century), who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palaeologus for putting out the eyes of John, the youthful heir to the throne.

**ar-se-ni-a-sis**, 1 a-rs-nai-a-sis; 2 a-rs-ni-a-sis, n. Toxicol. The bodily condition caused by chronic arsenical poisoning. — **ar-sen'i-cal-ism**; **ar-sen'i-cism**.

**ar-sen'ic**, 1 a-rs-en'ik; 2 a-rs-en'ic, a. Chem. Pertaining to or containing arsenic, especially when combined in its pentad valence; as, arsenic acid (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), arsenic sulfide (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>). Compare ARSENIOUS. — **ar-sen'i-cal** — **ar-sen'ic** used, 1. colorless white crystalline compound (H<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>) used in calico-printing. Called more properly arsenic hydrate. 2. Formerly, arsenic pentoxide (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>).

**ar-se-nic**, 1 a-rs-nik; 2 a-rs-nic (xun), n. Chem. 1. A steel-gray, brittle, volatile, non-metallic element. See table under ELEMENT. 2. The white, tasteless, poisonous arsenious acid (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). Arsenic trioxide; arsenious anhydride. 3. Orpiment; sometimes, realgar. [F. < L. *arsenicum*, < Gr. *arsenikon*, < *arsen*, male.] — **ar-sen'ic black**, n. See table under BLACK, n. — a. antidote, n. Chem. Hydrated ferric oxide and magnesia. — a. disulfide, a red or yellow compound (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>) found native as realgar, but usually manufactured artificially; used in the industrial arts. — a. hydride, 1. Arsenic. 2. A brown solid (AsH<sub>3</sub>) produced from sodium arsenide. — a. pentasulfide, a yellow solid (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>) produced when an arsenic acid solution is treated with hydrogen sulfide. — a. pentoxide, a white compound (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), produced when arsenic acid is heated. — a. trihydride, a oily colorless compound (AsH<sub>3</sub>) which is extremely poisonous. — a. trisulfide (Chem.), same as ARSENIC YELLOW. See table under YELLOW. — flowers of a., the fine white powder formed when arsenic trioxide (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) is sublimed. — red a., same as REALGAR. — white a., same as ARSENIC. — **ar-sen'i-ate**, n. To combine or treat with arsenic; give arsenical nature to. — **ar-sen'i-cal-ize**; **ar-sen'i-elst**; **ar-sen'i-elst**; **ar-sen'i-elst**, n. Same as ARSENOLYSIS. — **ar-sen'i-clite**, n. Mineral. Same as PHARMACOLITE. — **ar-sen'i-coph-a-gy**, n. The habit of eating arsenic. — **ar'se-nif'er-ous**, a. Containing or yielding arsenic.

**ar-sen'teal**, 1 a-rs-en'teal; 2 a-rs-en'teal, n. Any preparation of arsenic used as an insecticide.

**ar-se-nide**, 1 a-rs-nid, -nid or -noid; 2 a-rs-nid, -nid or -noid, n. Chem. A compound of arsenic, in which arsenic is the negative element; as, cobalt arsenide (CoAs<sub>2</sub>).

**ar-se-ni-flo**, 1 a-rs-ni-flo; 2 a-rs-ni-flo, n. The granular variety of Chilean atacamite as it appears in commerce.

**ar-se-ni-o-pl'e-tic**, 1 a-rs-ni-o-pl'e-tic; 2 a-rs-ni-o-pl'e-tic, n. Mineral. A red-brown hydrous manganese arsenate; usually massive. [*< ARSENATE* + *Gr. pletos*, full].

**ar-se-ni-o-sid'er-ite**, 1 a-rs-ni-o-sid'er-ite; 2 a-rs-ni-o-sid'er-ite, n. Mineral. A brown yellowish-brown arsenate (H<sub>2</sub>CaFeAsO<sub>6</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal or hexagonal system. [*< ARSENATE* + *Gr. sideros*, iron].

**ar-se-ni-ous**, 1 a-rs-ni-ous; 2 a-rs-ni-ous, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing arsenic, especially when combined in its triad valence; as, arsenious acid (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>); arsenious sulfide (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>). — **ar-se-nous**; **arsenous** acid, a. A white crystalline compound (H<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>). 2. Formerly, arsenious oxide. — a. anhydride, a. n. id., arsenic trioxide. See ARSENIC, n.

**ar-se-nism**, 1 a-rs-nizm; 2 a-rs-nizm, n. Chronic **ar-se-nite**, 1 a-rs-nit; 2 a-rs-nit, n. 1. Chem. A salt of arsenious acid. 2. Mineral. Same as ARSENOLITE.

**ar-se-ni-um**, 1 a-rs-ni-um; 2 a-rs-ni-um, n. Chem. Arsenic. — **ar-se-ni-u-ret**, 1 a-rs-ni-u-ret; 2 a-rs-ni-u-ret, n. Chem. Arsenic. — **ar-se-ni-u-rett**; **ar-se-ni-u-rett**, a. Chem. Chemically combined with arsenic to form an arsenide; as, arsenureted hydrogen. — **ar-se-ni-u-rett**; **ar-se-ni-u-rett**, n.

**ar-se-ni-u-blast**, 1 a-rs-ni-u-blast; 2 a-rs-ni-u-blast, n. Embryol. One of the hypothetical male elements into which a sexual cell (genoblast) is supposed to separate.

In both cases the sexual cell separates into a single female element or thelyblast, and probably two male elements or arsenoblasts, which are capable of multiplication by division.

C. S. MIXON *Human Embryology* p. 78.

[< Gr. *arsen*, male, & *blastos*, germ.]

**ar-se-no-lam'prite**, 1 a-rs-no-lam'prite; 2 a-rs-no-lam'prite, n. Mineral. A metallic lead-gray variety of native arsenic containing bismuth. [*< ARSENIC* + *Gr. lampros*, bright].

**ar-sen'o-lite**, 1 a-rs-en'o-lit; 2 a-rs-en'o-lit, n. Mineral. A white arsenious acid (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) with occasional yellow or red tinge, crystallizing in the isometric system. [*< ARSENIC* + *Gr. litē*, stone].

**ar-sen'o-pyrite**, 1 a-rs-en'o-pyrit; 2 a-rs-en'o-pyrit, n. Mineral. A silver-white iron sulfarsenide (FeAsS<sub>2</sub>), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [*< ARSENIC* + *Gr. pyritē*, fire].

**ar-se-tes**, 1 a-rs-tēz; 2 a-rs-tēs, n. In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, an aged eunuch, foster-father to Clorinda.

**ar'sha rite**, 1 a-rs-sha; 2 a-rs-sha, a Hindu marriage form requiring the gift of at least one cow and one bull from the bridegroom to the bride's father. [*< Sans. arsha*].

**ar-shin**, 1 a-rs-shin; 2 a-rs-shin, n. [Russ.] An Eastern measure of length, varying in different places from about 28 to 39 inches. See MEASURE. — **ar-shin'ly**; **ar-sheen'y**; **ar-shine'y**.

**ar'sin**, 1 a-rs-in, -sin or -sin; 2 a-rs-in, -sin or -sin, n. **ar'sine**, n. Chem. 1. A compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of arsenureted hydrogen with an organic radical; as, methyl arsin, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>As. 2. Arsenureted hydrogen (AsH<sub>3</sub>). [*< ARSENIC* + *Gr. sin*, to breathe].

**ar-sin'ic**, 1 a-rs-in'ic; 2 a-rs-in'ic, a. Chem. Relating to or naming any of a series of acids obtained from arsenic acid by substituting univalent hydrocarbon radicals for two hydroxyl groups; general formula, RRA<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>H.

**Ar-sin'o-e**, 1 a-rs-in'o-e; 2 a-rs-in'o-e, n. 1. The daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt (born 316 B. C.); wife of Lycabubus, and of her own brother, Ptolemy II. 2. In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a prude. 3. Same as MENESTER-FATUM.

**Ar'sl-no-l-the-ri-um**, 1 a-rs-nō-l-thē-ri-um; 2 a-rs-nō-l-thē-ri-um, n. *Palcos*. A genus of gigantic Eocene mammals, the remains of which were discovered in the desert of the Fayoum in western Egypt. The group is allied to the diacodons and may be classed with the *Amblypoda*, having elephantine feet with the cuboid supporting the navicular. The earliest and typical species (*Arsinoitherium zittelii*) has two pairs of protuberances on the upper part of the head. Another Egyptian species (*A. kingi*) is larger. [*< Gr. Arsinoe*, daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, + *thērion*, wild beast].

**Ar'sl-phu'rith**, 1 a-rs-nū-th; 2 a-rs-nū-th, n. Btd. **ar'sis**, 1 a-rs-is; 2 a-rs-is, n. [-ēs, 1 -s; 2 -sēs, pl.] 1. Pros. (1) The syllable that receives the ictus or stress of voice, as opposed to the *thesis*; also, the stress itself; the ictus. See ICTUS.

The emphasis with which . . . parts of a verse are pronounced is called the *arsis*. . . also, the syllable on which the emphasis falls. KUTNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards, p. 574. [A. 1853.]

(2) In the original Greek usage, the raising of the foot in beating time, and hence the metrically unaccented part of the foot; the reverse of modern usage. 2. Mus. The up beat in beating time; the unaccented part of a bar.

3. Physics. A periodic rhythmical variation in the intensity of sound. [L. < Gr. *arsis*, < *airō*, raise.]

A. R. S. L., abbr. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature. A. R. S. M., abbr. Associate of the Royal Society of Mines.

**ars-met'rick**, n. Arithmetic. **ars-met'rick**. **ars-nick-er**, 1 a-rs-nik-er; 2 a-rs-nik-er, n. [Babam.] The great blue heron.

**ar'son**, 1 a-rs-on; 2 a-rs-on, n. In common law, the malicious burning of another's house; now extended to the firing of structures other than dwelling-houses, and the wilful burning of one's own house when insured. [OF. < *ardoir* (pp. *ars*), < L. *ardere*, burn.] — **ar'son-ette**, n. [Eng.] A woman who resorts to arson for political purposes.

— **ar'son-ist**, n. A person guilty of arson. **ar'son-ist**. **ar'so-nate**, 1 a-rs-nōt; 2 a-rs-nāt, n. Chem. A salt derived from an arsenic acid.

**ar-sen'ic**, 1 a-rs-en'ik; 2 a-rs-en'ic, a. Chem. Relating to or naming any one of a series of acids of the general formula RAsO<sub>2</sub>H; as, ethyl arsenic acid (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>AsO<sub>2</sub>). They are obtained from arsenic acid when hydroxy is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical.

**ar-so-ni-um**, 1 a-rs-ni-um; 2 a-rs-ni-um, n. Chem. A hypothetical radical (AsH<sub>4</sub>) containing arsenic, which corresponds to ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub>). No compounds of the simple radical are known. In tetramethyl arsonium iodide (As(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>I) carbon radicals replace the hydrogen. [*< ARSENIC* + *AMMONIUM*].

**Ar'souf**, 1 a-rs-ūf; 2 a-rs-ūf, n. A village in Syria, where the crusaders under Richard I. of England defeated the Saracens under Saladin, Sept. 6, 1191.

**ars-phen-am'in** or **ars-phen'a-min**, n. [U. S.] Same as SALVARSAN. — **ars-phen-am'in**.

**ars-po-et'ic**, 1 a-rs-po-et'ic; 2 a-rs-po-et'ic, n. [L.] 1. The poetic art. 2. [A. P.] The title of a versified epistle by Horace to the Pisos which is characterized by correct reasoning and apt expression. 3. A masterly commentary on the art of poetry.

**art**, 1 ārt; 2 ād per. sing. pres. ind. of BE, v. Now used in poetry and elevated language, "thou art" having been superseded by "you are."

Art thou that traitor-angel, art thou he,  
 Who first broke peace in heaven? MILTON P. L. bk. ii, l. 689.

[< AS. *art*; cp. *ARE*, v.]

**art**, n. 1. To assist; urge.

**art**, n. 1. Practice or guided by correct principles in the use of means for the attainment of a desired end. (1) Skill in applying knowledge or ability to the accomplishment of a concrete purpose; as, the art employed in producing a poem.

And sleights of art and feats of strength went round.  
 GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 22.

There is no art so divine as that of . . . quickening other minds.  
 CHANNING *Works*, Ministry for Poor p. 84. [A. V. A. 1883.]

(2) A system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, esthetic, or practical result; also, the mastery of such rules; by extension, a branch of learning to be studied in order to be applied; as, the art of arithmetic; the several liberal arts of the schoolroom.

An art will, in particular, present exercises for the practical application of its rules, which would be entirely foreign to the design . . . of a science. DAY *Art of Discourse*, p. 2. [A. 1867.]

(3) Facility resulting from practise; dexterity; hence, power.

Still sways their souls with that commanding art  
 That dazzles, leads, yet chills the vulgar heart.  
 BYRON *Corcoran* act. 1, st. 8.

2. *Esthetics*. (1) The principles of artistic construction and esthetic criticism; the application of the principles of esthetics to the study, criticism, and production of artistic works. (2) The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms, as in marble or speech; artistic construction or expression.

Art is the external manifestation of the idea, the revelation of the invisible reality through the senses.  
 W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 10, p. 228. [C. & H. 1890.]

(3) The embodiment in concrete and sensuous forms, as in marble, wood, tones, or language, of thoughts expressive, and feelings appreciative, of the beautiful.

The arts are distinguished as the esthetic or fine arts, or arts of beauty, and the useful, industrial, or mechanic arts, or arts of utility. The useful arts include the trades, which require chiefly manual labor or skill, and which engage the ingenuity of the artisan; the fine arts, those which call for the exercise of taste and imagination, and which furnish the sphere of the artist. The fine arts may be classed in general as (1) the free, whose object is to create form for its own sake, embracing painting, engraving, sculpture, music, and poetry; and (2) the dependent, whose object is to create form that shall minister to some utility, embracing architecture, landscape-gardening, decoration, ceramics, glass-making, the goldsmith's art, and other applications of the principles of artistic construction or arrangement. The fine arts are further divided according to the kind of material which they employ, as landscape-gardening, architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, or prose dramatic literature. It will be noticed that this classification is based chiefly on the plasticity of the material.

While manufacture is the work of hands only, art is the work of the whole spirit of man.  
 RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* pt. iii, p. 121, [S. & CO. 1869.]





## ARTERIAL SYSTEM OF MAN.

The numbers preceding the names refer to the corresponding numbers upon the illustrations.

Two arterial trunks arise from the heart: the pulmonary artery from the right side (see 1 in illus.), distributed by right and left branches (see 2 and 3 in illus.) to the lungs, and the aorta from the left side, distributed to all other parts of the body. It is from the latter that the arteries having special names are derived. The principal branches are given below.

The style of type is intended to indicate approximately the size of vessels, as follows:

**Boldface** = 1/2 inch in diameter or larger  
**CAPS AND SMALL CAPS** = 1/4 inch in diameter  
**SMALL CAPS** = 1/8 inch in diameter  
*Italics* = 1/16 inch in diameter  
**Roman** = 1/32 inch in diameter or smaller

The style of letters prefixed to the names indicates the order of derivation, as

A, B, C, etc. = a branch  
 A, B, C, etc. = a branch of a branch  
 a, b, c, etc. = a branch of a branch of a branch  
 a, b, c, etc. = a branch of a branch of a branch of a branch

#### 4 Aorta

1st. Arising from the ascending thoracic aorta

#### 5 A. Coronary arteries

#### 2d. Arising from the arch of the aorta

#### 6 Innominate; divides into

#### 7 B. A. Right common carotid

#### 8 B. Right subclavian

#### 9 C. A. Left common carotid

#### 10 B. Left subclavian

#### 3d. Arising from the descending thoracic portion

#### 11 D. Aortic intercostals. See below

#### E. Subcostal

#### F. Superior phrenic

#### G. Posterior mediastinal

#### H. Bronchial

#### I. Esophageal

#### J. Pericardiac

#### 4th. Arising from the abdominal aorta

#### 12 K. Inferior phrenic

#### 13 L. Lumbar (4 pairs)

#### 14 M. Middle suprarenal

#### 15 N. RENAL

#### 16 O. Internal spermatic or ovarian

#### 17 P. Celiac axis

#### 18 Q. Superior mesenteric

#### 19 R. Inferior mesenteric

#### 5th. Terminal branches

#### 20 S. Middle sacral

#### 21 T. Common iliac; divides into

#### 22 A. Internal iliac

#### 23 B. External iliac

#### 7 A. & 9 C. Common carotid

#### A. External carotid

#### B. Internal carotid

#### 24 A. EXTERNAL CAROTID

#### 25 a. Superior thyroid

#### 26 b. Lingual

#### 27 c. Facial

#### 28 d. Occipital

#### 29 e. Posterior auricular

#### 30 f. Ascending pharyngeal

#### 31 g. Superficial temporal

#### 32 b. Internal maxillary

#### 25 a. Superior thyroid

#### 33 a. Infrahyoid

#### 34 b. Sternumastoid

#### 35 b. Lingual

#### 36 a. Suprahyoid

#### 37 b. Dorsalis linguae

#### 38 c. Sublingual

#### 37 d. Ranine

#### 37 c. Facial

#### 38 a. Inferior or ascending palatine

#### 39 b. Tonsillar

#### 40 c. Muscular

#### 40 d. Submaxillary

#### 41 e. Submental

#### 41 f. Inferior labial

#### 42 g. Inferior coronary

#### 42 h. Superior coronary

#### 43 i. Inferior masseteric

#### 43 j. Buccal

#### 43 k. Lateral nasal

#### 43 l. Angular

#### 28 d. Occipital

#### a. Superior sternomastoid

#### b. Communicating

#### c. Muscular

#### 44 d. Princeps cervicis

#### e. Mastoid

#### f. Auricular

#### g. Inferior meningeal

#### h. Occipital twigs

#### 29 e. Posterior auricular

#### a. Muscular

#### b. Parotid

#### c. Stylo-mastoid

#### d. Auricular

#### e. Occipital

#### 30 g. Superficial temporal

#### a. Parotid

#### 45 b. Transverse facial

#### c. Articular

#### d. Anterior auricular

#### e. Zygomatic-orbital

#### f. Middle deep temporal

#### g. Frontal

#### h. Parietal

#### 32 b. INTERNAL MAXILLARY

#### a. Deep auricular

#### b. Anterior tympanic

#### c. Middle meningeal

#### d. Small meningeal (lar)

#### e. Inferior dental (mandibular)

#### f. Masseteric

#### g. Pterygoid

#### h. Buccal

#### i. Anterior deep temporal

#### j. Posterior deep temporal

#### E. Alveolar

#### I. Infraorbital

#### M. Posterior or descending

#### N. Vidian

#### O. Pterygopalatine

#### P. Sphenopalatine

#### 46 B. INTERNAL CAROTID

#### a. Carotico-tympanic

#### b. Vidian

#### c. Cavernous (arteria recepta)

#### d. Gasserian

#### e. Pituitary

#### E. Subscapular. See below

#### F. Anterior circumflex

#### G. Posterior circumflex

#### 60 D. BRACHIAL

#### 61 A. Superior profunda

#### B. Muscular

#### C. Nutrient

#### D. Inferior profunda

#### E. Anastomotica magna

#### 62 F. Radial. See below

#### 63 G. Ulnar. See below

#### 54 A. VERTEBRAL

#### e. Dorsalis pollicis

#### f. Dorsalis indicis

#### g. Dorsal metacarpal

#### b. Dorsal radial carpal

#### 79 l. Deep palmar arch

#### 63 G. ULNAR

#### a. Anterior ulnar recurrent

#### b. Posterior ulnar recurrent

#### 50 c. Camman interosseous

#### d. Muscular

#### e. Nutrient

#### f. Volar ulnar carpal

#### g. Dorsal ulnar carpal

#### 81 b. Superficial palmar arch

#### 1. Deep volar (communicating)

#### A. Dorsal branch

#### B. Ventral branch

#### 17 P. Celiac axis

#### 82 A. GASTRIC (coronary)

#### 83 B. HEPATIC

#### 84 a. Pyloric

#### b. Pancreatic

#### 85 c. Gastrooduodenal

#### 86 a. Right gastro-epiploic

#### 87 b. Superior pancreaticoduodenal

#### 88 d. Right hepatic

#### 89 a. Cystic

#### e. Left hepatic

#### 90 C. SPLENIC

#### a. Lesser pancreatic

#### b. Great pancreatic

#### 91 c. Short gastric

#### 92 d. Left gastro-epiploic

#### 93 e. Terminal

#### 18 Q. Superior mesenteric

#### A. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal

#### B. Middle colic

#### 95 C. Right colic

#### 96 D. Ileocolic

#### E. Iliac

#### F. Appendicular

#### G. Anterior ileocecal

#### H. Posterior ileocecal

#### 97 I. Intestinal (vasa intestinalia)

#### 19 R. INFERIOR MESENTERIC

#### 98 A. Left colic

#### 99 B. Sigmoid

#### 100 C. Superior hemorrhoidal

#### 22 A. INTERNAL ILIAC

#### A<sup>1</sup> Posterior trunk

#### a. Iliolumbar

#### b. Lateral sacral (teal)

#### 101 c. GLUTEAL (superior gluteal)

#### B<sup>2</sup> Anterior trunk

#### a. Hypogastric axis

#### a. Superior vesical (hypogastric of umbilical in fetus)

#### b. Middle vesical

#### c. Inferior vesical

#### d. Prostatic or vaginal

#### e. Vesiculodeferential or uterine

#### h. Obturator

#### c. Middle hemorrhoidal

#### 102 d. Internal pudic

#### 103 e. Sciatic (inferior gluteal)

#### 23 B. EXTERNAL ILIAC

#### a. Muscular

#### 104 b. Deep epigastric

#### 105 c. Deep circumflex iliac

#### Continued as

#### 106 B. FEMORAL

#### a. Superficial epigastric

#### b. Superficial circumflex iliac

#### c. Superficial external pudic

#### d. Deep external pudic

#### 107 c. DEEP FEMORAL

#### a. Muscular

#### 108 b. External circumflex

#### 109 c. Internal circumflex

#### 110 d. Superior perforating

#### 110 e. Middle perforating

#### f. Inferior perforating

#### 111 f. Muscular

#### g. Saphenous (suprema)

#### 112 h. Anastomotica magna (a. genu)

#### Continued as

#### 113 B. PSEPHAL

#### 114 a. Posterior tibial. See below

#### 115 b. Anterior tibial

#### 114 a. POSTERIOR TIBIAL

#### a. Muscular

#### b. Cutaneous

#### c. Tibial nutrient

#### d. Peroneal

#### e. Communicating

#### f. Internal malleolar

#### g. Internal calcaneal

#### 117 h. Internal plantar

#### 118 i. External plantar

#### 115 b. Anterior tibial

#### a. Superior fibular

#### b. Posterior tibial recurrent

#### c. Anterior tibial recurrent

#### d. Muscular

#### e. Cutaneous

#### f. Internal malleolar

#### 119 g. External malleolar

#### Continued as

#### 120 j. Dorsalis pedis

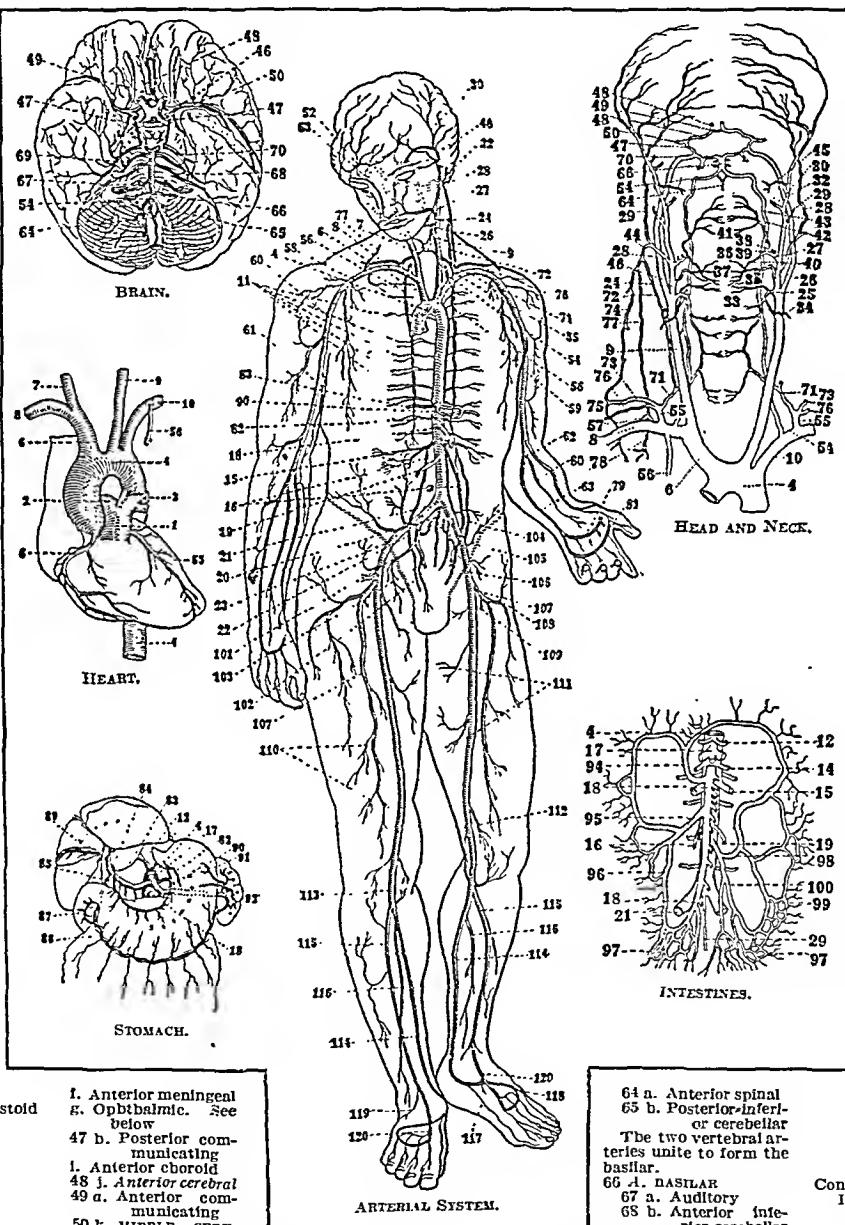
#### a. Internal tarsal

#### b. External tarsal

#### c. Metatarsal (arcuate) (ling)

#### d. Deep plantar (communicating)

#### e. Dorsalis ballucis



#### I. Anterior meningeal

#### g. Optthalmic. See below

#### 47 b. Posterior communicating

#### 48 i. Anterior choroid

#### 49 a. Anterior communicating

#### 50 K. MIDDLE CEREBRAL

#### 51 L. Ophthalmic

#### a. Central artery







ar'y-te'no-ep'i-g'lot-tid'e-an, a. Relating to an arytenoid cartilage and to the epiglottis; said of a fold of mucous membrane. ar'y-ep'i-g'lot-tid'e; ar'y-te'no-ep'i-g'lot-tid'e.

ar'y-te'no'id, 1 ar'i-t'no'id; 2 ar'y-te'no'id, a. Anat. 1. Cone-shaped or pitcher-shaped; applied specifically to two pointed cartilages and connected parts of the larynx that regulate the action of the vocal cords. See ill. under LARYNX. 2. Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages; as, an arytenoid muscle. [*Gr. arytanoidēs, < arytan, pitcher (< aryd, draw water); and see -oid.*] ar'y-te'no'id; ar'y-te'no'id; ar'y-te'no'id, n. An arytenoid cartilage. ar'y-te'no'id-de-us, n. [*NE-1, pl.*] Anat. An arytenoid muscle. Same as ARYTANOID.

ar'yth'mus, a. Same as ARYTHMOUS.  
Ar'za, 1 ar'za; 2 ar'za, n. *Bib.* 1 Kings xlv. 9.  
Ar'za-reth, 1 ar'za-reth; 2 ar'za-reth, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) 2 Esd. xlii. 45.  
Ar'zo-bis'po, 1 ar'zo-bis'po; 2 ar'zo-bis'po, n. Same as BONIN ISLANDS.  
ar'zu-n'ite, 1 oris-ru'n'ite; 2 oris-ru'n'ite, n. An orthorhombic mineral found in Chile, composed of copper chlorid and basic lead sulfate, which occurs in bluish-green incrustations.  
ar'zun, 1 ar'zun; 2 ar'zun, n. A variety of millet (*Panicum italicum*) commonly used as food in Afghanistan.

as, 1 as; 2 as, n. [*AS-1, pl.*] Numis. 1. A bronze coin of Rome, first issued about 450 B. C., originally of a pound (12 ounces) weight, afterward successively reduced until finally only half an ounce, making its value vary from about 17 cents in 1 cent. 2. A Roman weight of one pound. 3. The Latin unit or integer in a system of duodecimals or twelves. See COIN; WEIGHT. [*L., unit; see ACE.*]

as, 1 as; 2 as, n. [*AS-1, pl.*] Anat. A flat (Ab).  
As, 1 as; 2 as, n. [*AS-1, pl.*] Anat. Any one of the gods who dwell in Asgard, in contradistinction to a Van. See EGIN. [*< ICE, ASS.*] As; Asst.

as, 1 as; 2 as, n. [*AS-1, pl.*] Geol. Same as os.

as, 1 as; 2 as, n. An ace, east.

as, 1 as; 2 as, n. [*AS-1, pl.*] The purely adverbial function of as is limited to its use in the beginning of a sentence, especially where the correlate so or as is used; it is then called an antecedent or demonstrative adverb. In other cases it is a conjunctive adverb; while in some instances it is almost a preposition (see def. 3), or, as in the combination "such as," even a pronoun (def. 1). 1. To the extent or degree of or in which; in proportion to which; no less than; like; expressing comparison, proportion, and equality; most frequently with its correlatives same, such, so, as; sometimes abbreviating an expression or allowing for an ellipsis; as, as we live, so we die; the same hope inspires him now as inspired him then; such a one as he can not succeed; thou shalt love thy neighbor as (thou lovest) thyself; he put it off as long as (putting it off was) possible. Things will be but as they were. See IERON. p. 289. [*< a, c.*] Be as thou wouldst be is the thing one clear right. And so thou shalt be is the word of God.

Men can be other men as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.  
DROMOND *Pas Volucrum* p. 25. [*U. R.* 1890.]

2. By way of example; for instance; thus; to wit: introducing an illustration, example, or citation; as, some animals are cunning, as the fox. 3. In the idea or character of; after the manner or under the name of; limiting the view to certain relations, attributes, qualities, or circumstances; sometimes approximating a prepositional use; as, he settled in Boston as a place of culture; B. appears to-night as Hamlet.

Dana ... exhibits ... Geology as thoroughly harmonious with

4. At or during the time when; while; when; during; giving relations of time; as, he came as we were dining.

Dan looked very manly and earnest as he faced his friends.

5. For the reason that; it being the case that; because; since; giving a reason; as, he may enter, as he is a friend; as the wind was favorable, the ship made fast time. 6. However; tho; expressing a concession; as, bad as his fortune is, there is yet, etc. 7. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Than; as, I rather like him as otherwise. 8. So; that; used to introduce a result. 9. As if. [*ME.*] as, n. also, etc. < AS. *as* *as*, entirely so, just as; see ALL and so.]

Syn: see DECAUSE. — as ... as, so ... as. A shade of difference which exists in their meaning is often neglected. So ... as suggests in the comparison a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality mentioned; as ... as expresses mere comparison with no inference of any particular degree. — as far as, to the degree or extent of. — as for, or as in, concerning; respecting. — as good as, up to the measure of; equal to. — as good as one's word, true to one's promise; honest. — as if, or as thn, the same, or in the same manner, that it would be if. — as if were, so to speak; in a manner; in some sort. — as long as [*Colloq., U. S.*], inasmuch as; seeing that. — as much as in say, just the same as some other phrasing of equivalent import; as if one had said something else. — as soon as, coincident with, or immediately following the event; as, as well, besides. — as well as, equally; just as much; in addition to. — as yet, up to the present time; hitherto; so far.

As, ascert. a chemical symbol.

A. S., ascer. Academy of Science; Anglo-Saxon; Anno salutis

(in the year of salvation); Assistant Secretary.

A. S., ascer. Anglo-Saxon.

A. S., ascer. Alto-stratus.

A. S., ascer. Asia; Asiatic; Asiatic.

A. S., ascer. Account sales.

as, 1 as; 2 as, n. Gum or mastic; used formerly in

Latin phrases now generally written as solid words; as, as-

adules (benzoin), asafetida, etc. [*< Per. azd, mastic.*]

A'sa, 1 as; 2 as, n. *Bib.* A son of Abihah and 3d king of

Judah; champion of Jehovah against idolaters.

As'a, 1 as; 2 as, n. Same as AS.

A. S., ascer. American Statistical Association.

As'a-a, 1 as'a-a; 2 as'a-a, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

Asa bridge. *Norse Myth.* Same as BIFROST. See AS.

As'a-di'as, 1 os'a-di'as; 2 as'a-di'as, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Bar. i. 1.

As'a-el, 1 as'i-el or e'm-el; 2 as'a-el or e'm-el, n. *Bib.*

(Apocrypha). *Tob. i. 1.*

as'a-fet'i-da, 1 as'e-fet'i-da; 2 as'a-fet'i-da, n. The

dried and hardened milky juice of the roots of certain

plants of the genus *Perula*, esp. the *Perula asafetida* or

*F. narthex* of western Asia, possessing an exceedingly

offensive odor and a bitter taste; used as an antispas-

modic and as a stimulant, expectorant, and laxative,

esp. in hysteria. [*< ASA' + L. fatidius; see FETID.*]

as'a-fet'i-da; as'a-fet'i-da; as'a-fet'i-da.

As'a-helm, 1 as'a-helm; 2 as'a-helm, n. *Norse Myth.* Same

as ASAGN.

As'a-hel, 1 as'a-hel or e'm-hel; 2 as'a-hel or e'm-hel, n. *Bib.*

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil, n. *Bib.* 2 Kings xxii. 12.

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil or e'm-hil, n. *Bib.*

(Douai).

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil or e'm-hil, n. *Bib.*

(Douai).

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil or e'm-hil, n. *Bib.*

(Douai).

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(Douai).

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(Douai).

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(Douai).

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil or e'm-hil, n. *Bib.*

(Douai).

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil or e'm-hil, n. *Bib.*

(Douai).

As'a-hil, 1 as'a-hil or e'm-hil; 2 as'a-hil or e'm-hil, n. *Bib.*

(Douai).

A. S. C. ascer. Army Service Corps.

A. S. C. ascer. Associate in Science.

As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

Entom. A family of planipennate neuropter with very

long clavate antennae and large divided eyes; by many

associated with the on-tions (*Myrmecotidae*).

As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

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As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

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As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

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As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

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As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*

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As'a-lap'i-d'e, 1 as'a-lap'i-d'e; 2 as'a-lap'i-d'e, n. *pl.*





**The Ash.**



pointed; *prison a.*, dressed with boles; *random-tooled a.*, with wavy and irregular lines; *rusted* or *quarry-faced a.*, having the joining surfaces smooth and the faces rough; *tooled a.*, finely tuted.

2. An upright from a garret floor to a rafter. [*< OF. oteler*, *< L. otilla*, dim. of *L. azis*, board.] — *ashlar brick*, thin facing-brick — *bastard a.*, masonry of inferior work faced with regular ashlar — *dressed a.* [*Scot.*], inferior ashlar — *perpend a.*, an ashlar long enough to reach through a wall and show a fair face on both sides: a perpendicular stone — *ash-lared*, *ash-lared*, *o.* Covered with ashlar — *ash-lar-ing*, *ash-lar-ing*, *n.* 1. Vertical woden plaster-studs running from the floor of a garret to the rafters. 2. Ashlar masonry.

*ash-leach*, *n.* See *ASH*, *n.*

*Ash-ley*, 1 *ash-ley*; 2 *ash-ley*, *n.* 1. A country in Arkansas; 927 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamburg. 2. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa. 3. A town in Pulaski county, Ark. 4. A town in Dekalb county, Ind. 5. A river of South Carolina, joining the Cooper river in Charleston Harbor. — *Ashley river marl*, a thin, early Tertiary deposit, manifest near Charleston, S. C., and mined as a fertilizer.

*ash-ling*, 1 *ash-ling*; 2 *ash-ling*, *n.* A sapling ash.

*Ash-mead*, *Barth*, 1 *ash-mead*; 2 *ash-mead*, *n.* A meadow.

*Ash-mole*, 1 *ash-mole*; 2 *ash-mole*, *n.* Same as *ASMOLEUS*.

*Ash-mole*, 1 *ash-mole*; 2 *ash-mole*, *n.* Same as *ASMOLEUS*.

An English antiquary and publisher who founded the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1682; *History . . . of the Noble Order of the Garter*. — *Ash-mo-le-an*, *n.*

*Ash-mun*, 1 *ash-mun*; 2 *ash-mun*, *n.* *Jehudi* (479-474 B.C.).

An American philanthropist; founder of Liberia.

*Ash-nah*, 1 *ash-nah*; 2 *ash-nah*, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh. xv, 33.*

*Ash-kan*, 1 *ash-kan*; 2 *ash-kan*, *n.* A dam and reservoir, near Kingston, N. Y.; length 12 m., width 1 m. It forms part of the system supplying water to New York city.

*a-shore*, 1 *a-shore*; 2 *a-shore*, *adv.* 1. To or on the shore; as, the whole fleet was driven *ashore*. 2. On land; not on board a vessel; not at sea; as, he was left *ashore*.

*Ash-pe-naz*, 1 *ash-pe-naz*; 2 *ash-pe-naz*, *n.* *Bib. Dan. i, 3.*

*ash-raf*, 1 *ash-raf*; 2 *ash-raf*, *n.* [*Ar. & Per.*] A rank of nobility among the Moslems of Bengal and Behar equivalent to high caste among the Hindus. [*vll, 14.*]

*Ash-ri-el*, 1 *ash-ri-el*; 2 *ash-ri-el*, *n.* *Bib. (R. V.) 1 Chron.*

*Ash-ta-bu-la*, 1 *ash-ta-bu-la*; 2 *ash-ta-bu-la*, *n.* 1. A country in N. Ohio; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Jefferson. 2. A city and port on Lake Erie in Ashtabula county, O.

*Ash-to-roth*, 1 *ash-to-roth*; 2 *ash-to-roth*, *n.* *Bib. Josh. ix, 10.*

*Ash-to-roth*, 1 *ash-to-roth*; 2 *ash-to-roth*, *n.* *Bib. Josh. ix, 10.*

*Ash-to-roth*, 1 *ash-to-roth*; 2 *ash-to-roth*, *n.* *Bib. Josh. ix, 10.*

*Ash-ton*, 1 *ash-ton*; 2 *ash-ton*, *n.* 1. Enrico, in Donizetti's *Luce di Lammermoor*, brother of Lucia. 2. Sir Jacob, in Scott's *Woodstock*, a cavalier, partisan of Charles I. of England. 3. Lucy, (1) The heroine of Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor*. (2) The heroine of Donizetti's opera *Luce di Lammermoor*. See under *LUCIA*. 4. A village in Providence county, R. I.

*Ash-ton-in-Mak'er-field*, 1 *mak'er-field*; 2 *mak'er-field*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.

*Ash-ton-un-der-Lyne*, 1 *ash-ton-un-der-Lyne*, *n.* A manufacturing city in Lancashire, England; coalfields.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, *n.* [*Ass. & Ar.*]

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, *n.* [*Ass. & Ar.*]

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, *n.* [*Ass. & Ar.*]

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*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, *n.* [*Ass. & Ar.*]

a-go, same as MALAY ARCHIPLEGAS. — *a. cholera*, see CHOLERA. — *A'si-at'-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *A'si-at'-clism*, *n.* Anything peculiarly Asiatic in custom, thought, or expression. — *A'si-at'-clize*, *vt.* [*Rare*]. To render Asiatic. *A'si-a-tize*. — *A'si-at'-cl-za-tion*, *n.*

*A'si-at'-ic*, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Asia.

*A'si'-bl'as*, 1 *a'si'-bl'as*; 2 *a'si'-bl'as*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

1 *Eds. ix, 26.*

*a-side*, 1 *a-side*; 2 *a-side*, *n.* 1. Something said or done aside, or so as not (presumably) to be overheard by others.

Theatrical "sides" are apt to be whispered in a pretty loud voice.

Holmes *Over the Teacups* p. 146. [*n. m. & co. 1891.*]

2. Anything apart from the main thing; an incidental consideration; side issue.

An aside from other more pressing employments. *Lucy Landon* *New England Girlhood* p. 160. [*n. m. & co. 1890.*]

*a-side*, *adv.* 1. Away from further use; out of thought, action, or consideration; off; as if to be rid of.

Be not the first by whom the new are tried.

Not yet the last to lay the old aside.

Pore *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 336.

2. Out of presence, connection, or relation; by; off: often with the idea of future use.

There are certain books that are laid to be laid aside, and there are certain other books that are laid aside to be read. J. T. Fields *Underbrush*, *Paul and Virginia* p. 253. [*o. & co. 1877.*]

3. To one side; so as to deviate; off the line; wide of the mark; away; as, to turn the current aside.

Turn never from the way of truth aside.

SOUTHERY *Curse of Kehama* can. 12, st. 4.

4. In a state of exclusion; apart: often with *from*; as, aside from all other interests: a common Americanism.

To make anything aside from God supreme either in the affections or the will, is essential idolatry.

Horskins *Outline Study of Man* lect. xii, p. 393. [*ls. 1873.*]

5. So as not to be overheard, actually or apparently; as, an actor speaks aside. See *ASIDE*, *n.* 6. [*Rare*]. On one side; one-sidedly.

For even prosaic men who wear grief long

Will get to wear it as a hat aside

With a flower stuck in 't.

E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 119.

7. [*S. Eng.*] Further; in addition. [*< A., on + sine.*]

*Sine*, see *ASIDE*. — *to act aside* (*Law*), to annul or declare of no effect, as a verdict by the order of a court.

*a-side*, *prep.* [*Rare*]. Beside. — *a-sid'en*, *adv.* [*Dial. or Obs.*]

Side-wise; aslant. — *a-side-ness*, *n.* [*Rare*]. A state of being aside; solitude.

*a-sid'er-ite*, 1 *a-sid'er-ite*; 2 *a-sid'er-ite*, *n.* *Mineral.*

A meteoric stone containing no iron. [*< A., not Gr.*]

*sid'eros*, iron.]

*A-sid'-el*, 1 *a-sid'-el*; 2 *a-sid'-el*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.*

*A-sid'-el*, 1 *a-sid'-el*; 2 *a-sid'-el*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.*

*A-sid'-el*, 1 *a-sid'-el*; 2 *a-sid'-el*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.*

*A-sid'-el*, 1 *a-sid'-el*; 2 *a-sid'-el*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.*

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*A-sid'-el*, 1 *a-sid'-el*; 2 *a-sid'-el*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.*

*A-sid'-el*, 1 *a-sid'-el*; 2 *a-sid'-el*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.*















You cannot make an association out of insincere men.

CARLETON Heroes and Hero-Worship lect. iv, p. 150. [c. a. 1870.]  
5. *Ecol.* A major division of a formation in plant geography; consocios. 6. [U. S.] An organized but unchartered body analogous to but distinguished legally from a corporation.

Syn.: alliance, club, community, companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, partnership, society, union. We speak of an alliance of nations, a club of pleasure-seekers, a community of Shakers, a company of soldiers or of friends, a confederacy, confederation, federation, or union of separate states under one general government, a partnership or company of business men, a conjunction of planets. The whole body of Freemasons constitute a *fraternity*; one of their local organizations is called a *lodge*. A corporation or company is formed for purposes of business; an association or society (the also incorporated) is for learning, literature, benevolence, religion, etc. Compare synonyms for acquaintance; ASSOCIATE; FRIENDSHIP.—Anti: disintegration, independence, isolation, separation, solitude.—PREF.: an association of scholars for the advancement of knowledge; association with the good is ennobling.

American Protective Association. [U. S.] The official title of a secret society, formed in the State of Iowa in 1887, with the avowed purpose of protecting American institutions by endeavoring to cause the exclusion of Roman Catholics from public office; usually abbreviated A. P. A.—a. cultuelles [F.], literally, associations for worship; especially (F. Hist.), non-sectarian associations for public worship authorized by the Separation Law of Dec. 9, 1905, which empowered the associations to hold the churches and church property, the former for the total period of their existence, the latter only for a time.

By the Encyclical . . . of 10 August, 1906, the pope forbade the formation of these associations cultuelles.

GROUNDE GOTAV in Catholic Encyclopedia, vol. iv, p. 206. [n. a. & co. '08.]  
—a. fibers, fibers that unite different, but not widely separated, areas of the cerebrospinal axis on the same side, as in the brain or the spinal cord.—a. football [Gt. Brit.], the game in which all players but the goal-keepers are forbidden to handle the ball while in play; soccer. See FOOTBALL.—a. of Ideas. Psychol. That aspect of the process of mental reproduction which is thought to explain why present states of consciousness occur in pairs or series resembling those which have been connected in past states of consciousness.

The phrase 'association of' is fitted to mark the bare fact that complex ideas, which had a more or less independent origin, are in the habit of recurring in regular sequences (in pairs, or threes, or series of larger numbers). G. T. LADD Psychol. Descriptive and Explanatory p. 263. [s. 1894.]

2. The tendency of any conscious state or process to recall others that have previously been associated with it in consciousness. Locke, who invented this phrase, and his followers in Great Britain and France, used it as the name of an active influence which was exerted by so-called ideas as such. The observed facts of the mental life are now, however, much better interpreted by a psychology which studies them as coming under the physiological and psychical conditions of mental synthesis, the formation of habits, etc. Thus the association may be of so intimate and unanalyzable a character as to be more properly called a *fusion*, in which sense of the words no perception of a complex object would be possible without the association of ideas. Others would limit the term to the connection of universals in the processes of thought.—a. philosophy, see ASSOCIATIONISM.

—a. time, n. Psychophysics. The time supposed to be required for the central nervous processes connected with mental association; the time of associative reaction as distinguished from simple reaction.—laws of a., the principles that regulate the connection and recurrence of ideas in the mental processes of reproduction and representation. They include (1) the primary laws, those which hold true in every kind; and (2) the secondary laws (laws of preference), those which decide why one associated idea rather than another recurs in consciousness. Various attempts have been made to bring all cases of association of ideas under one law.

as-so'ci-a'tion-al, 1 a-sō'si-ē'shan-al; 2 ā-sō'si-ē'shon-al, a. Of or pertaining to association or to the theory of associationism.

as-so'ci-a'tion-ism, 1 a-sō'si-ē'shan-izm; 2 ā-sō'si-ē'shon-izm, n. 1. The psychological doctrine that all mental development, including the activity of the so-called higher faculties, may be explained as the product of the association of ideas under the laws of association. 2. Cooperative socialism or communism; Fourierism. as-so'ci-a'tion-al-ism.

as-so'ci-a'tion-ist, n. One who holds or advocates associationism. as-so'ci-a'tion-al-ist.

as-so'ci-a'tive, 1 a-sō'shi-u-tiv; 2 ā-sō'shi-a-tiv, a. 1. as-so'ci-a'tive, Resulting from or characterized by association; pertaining or tending to association; as, associative ideas, faculty, etc. 2. Math. Subject to the law that the final result of uniting three quantities, a, b, and c, by any operation (when two are first united and the third united to the result), is the same whether the first two or last two be united first; as, multiplication in ordinary arithmetic or algebra is associative because (ab)c = a(bc). as-so'ci-a-to-ry, -ly, adv. -ness, n.

as-so'ci-a'tor, 1 n-sō'shi-ē'ter or -ter; 2 ā-sō'shi-ā'tor, n. One who or that which associates or is associated; a member of an association; a companion or confederate. as-so'cles, 1 a-sō'shiz; 2 ā-sō'shēs, n. sing. & pl. *Ecol.* The association of plants considered from the history of their development as it undergoes developmental changes.

as-so'fu'dah, 1 a-sō'fū'do; 2 ā-sō'fū'dā, n. A town in the Fulaah country, West Africa.

as-sol'le, 1 a-sell; 2 ā-sō'll, v. 1. To set free, as from the consequences of sin; solve; acquit; pardon. Bartholomew Brown, whose father (God assist him thereto!) modernized Walton. LAMB Eliana, Last Elia p. 167. [w. L. & co.] 2. To atone for; dispel; expiate. 3. To solve; clear up; remove. < OF. assolier, < L. absolvo, < ab, from, + solvo, loose, < sc-, apart, + luo, loosen.] a-sol'le [Scott.]; a-sol'le [Scott.].

as-sol'le, cf. [Archaic.] To soft; sultry; stala.

as-sol'ler, 1 a-soll'er; 2 ā-sō'll'er, n. [Archaic.] The state of being assolated; acquittal; pardon; forgiveness.

as-sol'ment, 1 a-soll'ment or -ment; 2 ā-sō'll'ment, n. 1. The act of assolving, or the state of being assolated, as from guilt. 2. Reconciliation, as of that which conflicts. 3. Discharge, as of a duty.

as-sol'ment, n. [Archaic.] Defilement; stain.

as-sol'mant, 1 a-sō'll'mānt; 2 ā-sō'll'mānt, n. Jean Baptiste Alfred (?/1827-1886). A French author.

as-som'molr, L. 1 ā-sō'm-wā; 2 ā-sō'm-wā, n. A novel by Emile Zola, published in 1877, exemplifying the evils of drink, in which the heroine, Gervaise, after being abandoned with her two children by her lover, Lantier, makes a brave

fight to support them and herself as a washerwoman. A zinc-worker, Coupeau, persuades her to marry him. They prosper, when he is disabled by an accident. Their savings are swallowed up and Coupeau, recovering, meets Lantier, whom he brings to his home. Impelled by the knowledge that he has been the cause of the renewal of the previous relations between his wife and Lantier, Coupeau takes to drink and dies of delirium tremens. The title is a slang French term for "huldugeon," and is used figuratively for a low drinking-house. The book was dramatized and a play produced in Paris in 1879.

as-so-nance, 1 a-sō-nans; 2 ā-sō-nang, n. 1. Resemblance or correspondence in sound; hence, resemblance or correspondence in other respects; also, its result. Cleopas, or Chappai, is a Hebrew name, of which Alphaeus is the current assonance adopted for intercourse with the Gentile world.

FARRAR Early Days of Christianity p. 269 [w. p. n.]

2. Pros. Correspondence of the accented vowels, but not of the consonants, in riming syllables; used in Spanish and Italian poetry; also, the imperfect rhyme so formed, as in verses ended with roaming and floating.

In their lighter poetry the Spaniards frequently contented themselves with assonance, that is, with the correspondence of final syllables, wherein the vowel alone was the same.

HALLAM Lit. Europe vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 61. [n. 1854.]

[F. < assonant; see ASSONANT.]

as-so-nant, 1 a-sō-nant; 2 ā-sō-nant, a. 1. Having resemblance of sound. 2. Pros. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by assonance. [F. < L. assonant(-)is, pp. of assona, < ad, to, + sono, sonus, sound.] as-so-nanced; as-so-nant'ly; as-so-nant'ly.

as-so-nant, n. A word similar to another in its vowel sounds, especially one forming an assonance in poetry. as-so-nate, 1 a-sō-nēt; 2 ā-sō-nāt, v. [-NAT'en; -NAT-ing.] To accord in sound, esp., vowel sound; to form assonance. < L. assonatus, pp. of assona; see ASSONANT a.]

as-so-nat'ly, 1 a-sō-nat'ly; 2 ā-sō-nat'ly, adv. Same as ASSONANT.

as-so-nat'ly, 1 a-sō-nat'ly; 2 ā-sō-nat'ly, n. Bot. Same as DOUBLY.

as-so-nat'ly, 1 a-sō-nat'ly; 2 ā-sō-nat'ly, n. Bot. Same as DOUBLY.

as-so-nat'ly, 1 a-sō-nat'ly; 2 ā-sō-nat'ly, n. Bot. Same as DOUBLY.

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as-so-nat'ly, 1 a-sō-nat'ly; 2 ā-sō-nat'ly, n. Bot. Same as DOUBLY.

pretend; outwardly seem: often with the infinitive to be; as, to assume a virtuous air; to assume to be deaf. 6. To receive; adopt. 6. Logic. To add as a minor premise. 7. [Archaic.] To take in; subsume.

II. 1. To be presumptuous. < L. assumo, < ad, to, + sumo, take (< sub, under, + emo, buy.)

Syn.: accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, put on, take, usurp. The distinctive idea of assume is to take by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may accept an obligation or assume an authority that properly belongs to him, or he may assume an obligation or indebtedness that could not be required of him. He may assume authority or office that is his right; if he assumes what does not belong to him, he is said to arrogate or usurp it. A man may usurp the substance of power in the most unpretending way; what he arrogates to himself he assumes with a haughty and overbearing manner. One assumes the robes or insignia of office by pulling them on, with or without right. If he takes to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to affect or feign or to pretend to the character he thus assumes. What a de-hater postulates he openly states and takes for granted without proof; what he assumes he may take for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to assume as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man claims he asserts his right to take; what he assumes he takes.

—assume'ly, adv. Capable of being assumed.—assume'ly, adv. 1. Taken for granted; conceded; as, an assumed premise. 2. Pretended; fictitious; as, an assumed name.—as-sum'ed-ly, adv.—as-sum'ent, n. 1. An addition. 2. One who assumes or takes.—as-sum'er, n.—as-sum'ing, n. Disposed to arrogate to oneself more than is proper; presumptuous; arrogant.—as-sum'ing-ly, adv.—as-sum'ing-ness, n.

as-sump'sit, 1 a-sump'sit; 2 ā-sump'sit, n. Law. 1.

An obligation not under seal. 2. A form of action at common law to enforce an obligation not under seal. Assumpsits are known from the purposes to which they are applied: express or special assumpsit, one in which the purpose is to secure damages on a contract not under seal; general or common a., one in which the purpose is to secure liquidated damages, as in express contracts and, by extension, often in cases involving financial obligations not recoverable as damages. [L., 3d per s. perf. ind. act. of assume; see ASSUME.]

as-sump'tion, 1 a-sump'shon; 2 ā-sump'shon, n. 1.

The act of assuming, or that which is assumed; a taking for granted, or that which is taken for granted; postulate; esp., a taking for granted without reason or warrant; supposition; as, all science is based on the assumption of causation. Nothing is more injurious in science than assumptions which do not rest on a broad basis of fact.

ASSAISE Geol. Sketches sketch vi, p. 154. [r. & r. 1866.]

It is a mere assumption . . . that inability removes responsibility.

SPURGEON Illustrations p. 53. [r. & w.]

2. The act of taking up, or to oneself; appropriation; undertaking; as, the assumption of an office; the assumption of a mortgage. 3. A disposition to assume too much; arrogance; as, he has a deal of assumption.

Reverence these young Africans of our own growth—these almost clerical imps, who sport their cloth without assumption. LAMB Essays of Elia, Preace of Chinese Superstices p. 169. [w. L. & co.]

4. Logic. A minor premise.

Still more objectionable are the . . . terms Proposition and Assumption, as synonyms for the major and minor premises. . . . The term assumption does not express the distinctive peculiarity of the minor premise. HAMILTON Logic p. 200. [n. & L. 1860.]

5. The receiving up of a person into heaven. < L. assumption(m), < assumptus, pp. of assumo; see ASSUME.]

Syn.: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; PRETENSE.

—Feast of the Assumption (R. C. Ch.), the festival, celebrated on the 15th of August, commemorating the taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary in body and soul.

as-sump'tion, n. 1. A parish in Louisiana; 435 sq. m.; parish-seat, Napoleonville. 2. A village in Christian county, Ill.

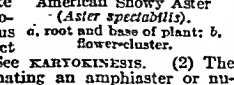
as-sump'tious, a. [Rare.] Disposed to assume; assuming; presuming. as-sump'tious-ness, n.

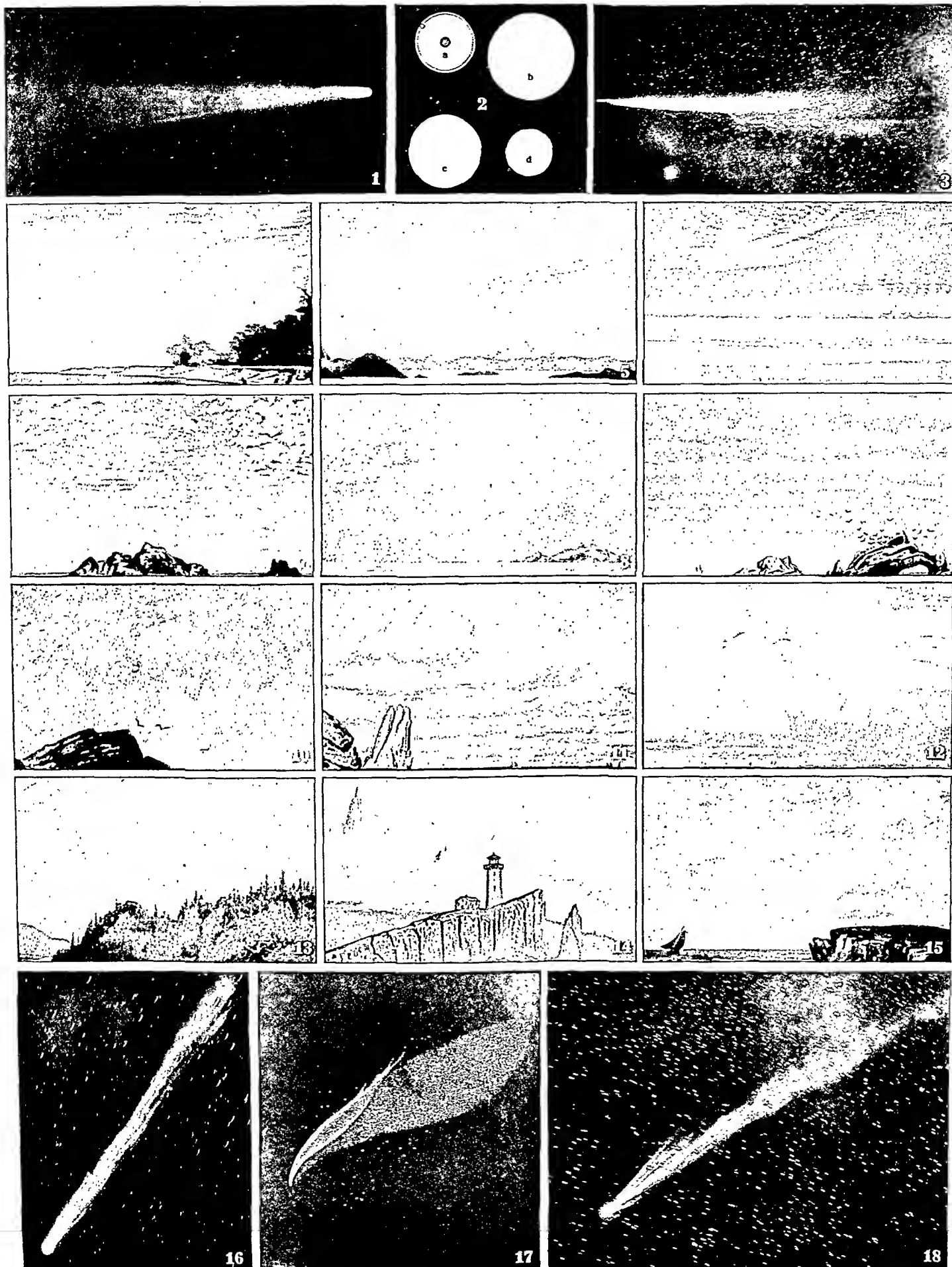
as-sump'tive, 1 a-sump'tiv; 2 ā-sump'tiv, a. Char-

acterized by assumption; assumed; as, assumptive arms (Ier.), arms not inherited, but borne by permission of authority or without sanction.—as-sump'tive-ly, adv.

as-sump'tual, 1 a-sump'thu-; 2 ā-sump'thu-; 3 ā-sump'thu-; 4 ā-sump'thu-; 5 ā-sump'thu-; 6 ā-sump'thu-; 7 ā-sump'thu-; 8 ā-sump'thu-; 9 ā-sump'thu-; 10 ā-sump'thu-; 11 ā-sump'thu-; 12 ā-sump'thu-; 13 ā-sump'thu-; 14 ā-sump'thu-; 15 ā-sump'thu-; 16 ā-sump'thu-; 17 ā-sump'thu-; 18 ā-sump'thu-; 19 ā-sump'thu-; 20 ā-sump'thu-; 21 ā-sump'thu-; 22 ā-sump'thu-; 23 ā-sump'thu-; 24 ā-sump'thu-; 25 ā-sump'thu-; 26 ā-sump'thu-; 27 ā-sump'thu-; 28 ā-sump'thu-; 29 ā-sump'thu-; 30 ā-sump'thu-; 31 ā-sump'thu-; 32 ā-sump'thu-; 33 ā-sump'thu-; 34 ā-sump'thu-; 35 ā-sump'thu-; 36 ā-sump'thu-; 37 ā-sump'thu-; 38 ā-sump'thu-; 39 ā-sump'thu-; 40 ā-sump'thu-; 41 ā-sump'thu-; 42 ā-sump'thu-; 43 ā-sump'thu-; 44 ā-sump'thu-; 45 ā-sump'thu-; 46 ā-sump'thu-; 47 ā-sump'thu-; 48 ā-sump'thu-; 49 ā-sump'thu-; 50 ā-sump'thu-; 51 ā-sump'thu-; 52 ā-sump'thu-; 53 ā-sump'thu-; 54 ā-sump'thu-; 55 ā-sump'thu-; 56 ā-sump'thu-; 57 ā-sump'thu-; 58 ā-sump'thu-; 59 ā-sump'thu-; 60 ā-sump'thu-; 61 ā-sump'thu-; 62 ā-sump'thu-; 63 ā-sump'thu-; 64 ā-sump'thu-; 65 ā-sump'thu-; 66 ā-sump'thu-; 67 ā-sump'thu-; 68 ā-sump'thu-; 69 ā-sump'thu-; 70 ā-sump'thu-; 71 ā-sump'thu-; 72 ā-sump'thu-; 73 ā-sump'thu-; 74 ā-sump'thu-; 75 ā-sump'thu-; 76 ā-sump'thu-; 77 ā-sump'thu-; 78 ā-sump'thu-; 79 ā-sump'thu-; 80 ā-sump'thu-; 81 ā-sump'thu-; 82 ā-sump'thu-; 83 ā-sump'thu-; 84 ā-sump'thu-; 85 ā-sump'thu-; 86 ā-sump'thu-; 87 ā-sump'thu-; 88 ā-sump'thu-; 89 ā-sump'thu-; 90 ā-sump'thu-; 91 ā-sump'thu-; 92 ā-sump'thu-; 93 ā-sump'thu-; 94 ā-sump'thu-; 95 ā-sump'thu-; 96 ā-sump'thu-; 97 ā-sump'thu-; 98 ā-sump'thu-; 99 ā-sump'thu-; 100 ā-sump'thu-; 101 ā-sump'thu-; 102 ā-sump'thu-; 103 ā-sump'thu-; 104 ā-sump'thu-; 105 ā-sump'thu-; 106 ā-sump'thu-; 107 ā-sump'thu-; 108 ā-sump'thu-; 109 ā-sump'thu-; 110 ā-sump'thu-; 111 ā-sump'thu-; 112 ā-sump'thu-; 113 ā-sump'thu-; 114 ā-sump'thu-; 115 ā-sump'thu-; 116 ā-sump'thu-; 117 ā-sump'thu-; 118 ā-sump'thu-; 119 ā-sump'thu-; 120 ā-sump'thu-; 121 ā-sump'thu-; 122 ā-sump'thu-; 123 ā-sump'thu-; 124 ā-sump'thu-; 125 ā-sump'thu-; 126 ā-sump'thu-; 127 ā-sump'thu-; 128 ā-sump'thu-; 129 ā-sump'thu-; 130 ā-sump'thu-; 131 ā-sump'thu-; 132 ā-sump'thu-; 133 ā-sump'thu-; 134 ā-sump'thu-; 135 ā-sump'thu-; 136 ā-sump'thu-; 137 ā-sump'thu-; 138 ā-sump'thu-; 139 ā-sump'thu-; 140 ā-sump'thu-; 141 ā-sump'thu-; 142 ā-sump'thu-; 143 ā-sump'thu-; 144 ā-sump'thu-; 145 ā-sump'thu-; 146 ā-sump'thu-; 147 ā-sump'thu-; 148 ā-sump'thu-; 149 ā-sump'thu-; 150 ā-sump'thu-; 151 ā-sump'thu-; 152 ā-sump'thu-; 153 ā-sump'thu-; 154 ā-sump'thu-; 155 ā-sump'thu-; 156 ā-sump'thu-; 157 ā-sump'thu-; 158 ā-sump'thu-; 159 ā-sump'thu-; 160 ā-sump'thu-; 161 ā-sump'thu-; 162 ā-sump'thu-; 163 ā-sump'thu-; 164 ā-sump'thu-; 165 ā-sump'thu-; 166 ā-sump'thu-; 167 ā-sump'thu-; 168 ā-sump'thu-; 169 ā-sump'thu-; 170 ā-sump'thu-; 171 ā-sump'thu-; 172 ā-sump'thu-; 173 ā-sump'thu-; 174 ā-sump'thu-; 175 ā-sump'thu-; 176 ā-sump'thu-; 177 ā-sump'thu-; 178 ā-sump'thu-; 179 ā-sump'thu-; 180 ā-sump'thu-; 181 ā-sump'thu-; 182 ā-sump'thu-; 183 ā-sump'thu-; 184 ā-sump'thu-; 185 ā-sump'thu-; 186 ā-sump'thu-; 187 ā-sump'thu-; 188 ā-sump'thu-; 189 ā-sump'thu-; 190 ā-sump'thu-; 191 ā-sump'thu-; 192 ā-sump'thu-; 193 ā-sump'thu-; 194 ā-sump'thu-; 195 ā-sump'thu-; 196 ā-sump'thu-; 197 ā-sump'thu-; 198 ā-sump'thu-; 199 ā-sump'thu-; 200 ā-sump'thu-; 201 ā-sump'thu-; 202 ā-sump'thu-; 203 ā-sump'thu-; 204 ā-sump'thu-; 205 ā-sump'thu-; 206 ā-sump'thu-; 207 ā-sump'thu-; 208 ā-sump'thu-; 209 ā-sump'thu-; 210 ā-sump'thu-; 211 ā-sump'thu-; 212 ā-sump'thu-; 213 ā-sump'thu-; 214 ā-sump'thu-; 215 ā-sump'thu-; 216 ā-sump'thu-; 217 ā-sump'thu-; 218 ā-sump'thu-; 219 ā-sump'thu-; 220 ā-sump'thu-; 221 ā-sump'thu-; 222 ā-sump'thu-; 223 ā-sump'thu-; 224 ā-sump'thu-; 225 ā-sump'thu-; 226 ā-sump'thu-; 227 ā-sump'thu-; 228 ā-sump'thu-; 229 ā-sump'thu-; 230 ā-sump'thu-; 231 ā-sump'thu-; 232 ā-sump'thu-; 233 ā-sump'thu-; 234 ā-sump'thu-; 235 ā-sump'thu-; 236 ā-sump'thu-; 237 ā-sump'thu-; 238 ā-sump'thu-; 239 ā-sump'thu-; 240 ā-sump'thu-; 241 ā-sump'thu-; 242 ā-sump'thu-; 243 ā-sump'thu-; 244 ā-sump'thu-; 245 ā-sump'thu-; 246 ā-sump'thu

\*ter-o-le-plid'i-dæ, n. pl. *Ich.* A Devonian family of large placoderms with shielded head and trunk, scaly tail, and

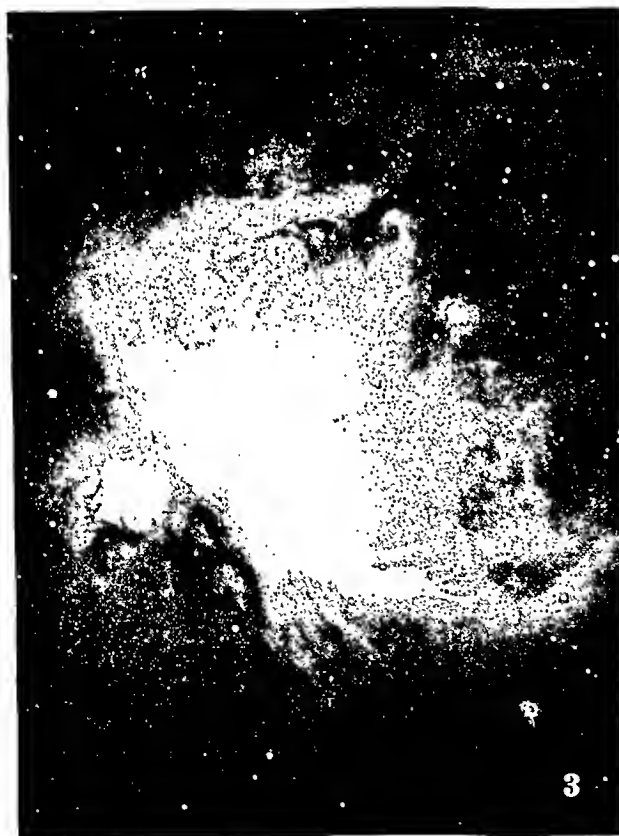
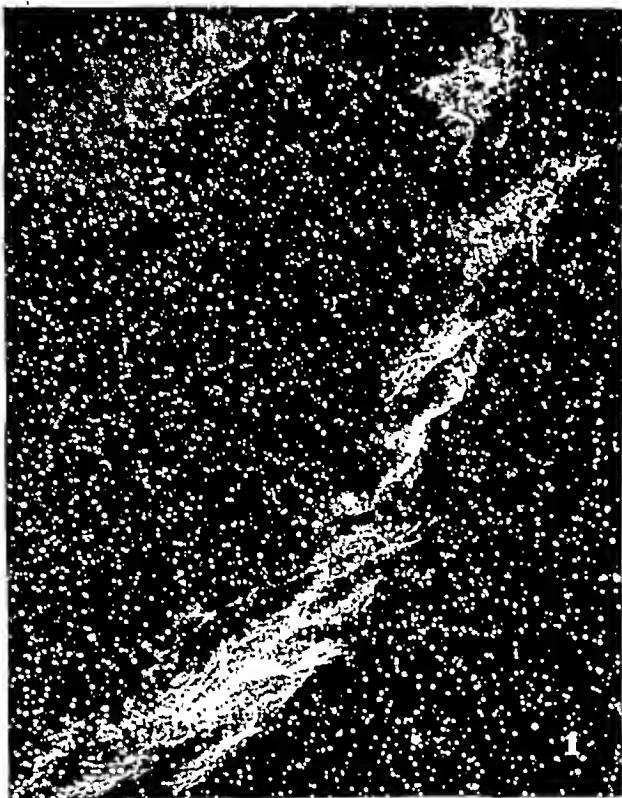




#### ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

1. Halley's comet, May 7, 1910. 2. Diagram showing magnitude of some comets as compared with the earth and the moon's orbit: a. earth and the moon with its orbit; b. Halley's comet; c. Encke's comet; d. Brorsen's comet. 3. Halley's comet, May 13, 1910. (4. to 12. Clouds.) 4. Cirrus. 5. Cirro-stratus. 6. Cirro-cumulus. 7. Alto-cumulus. 8. Alto-stratus. 9. Strato-cumulus. 10. Nimbus. 11. Cumulus. 12. Cumulo-nimbus. 13. Stratus. 14. Fracto-stratus. 15. Fracto-cumulus. 16. Brooks's comet, Oct. 23, 1911. 17. Donati's comet, 1858. 18. Morehouse's comet, Nov. 18, 1908. (Nos. 16 and 18 from photographs made at the Yerkes Observatory by Dr. E. E. Barnard with the 10-inch Bruce telescope.)





#### ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

1. The network nebula in Cygnus. 2. The great nebula in Andromeda. 3. The great nebula in Orion. 4. The Pleiades.

By permission of Lick Observatory.



A diagram of a cell with a large, circular nucleus in the center. Inside the nucleus is a smaller, darker nucleolus. Labels include 'Nucleus' pointing to the large circle, 'Nucleolus' pointing to the smaller circle inside, and 'Cytoplasm' pointing to the area outside the nucleus. A label 'A2' is also present near the nucleus.



He accounted the fair spoken courtesy . . . as a false and ostentatious mark of the most dangerous designs against their neighbors.

Scott *Talisman* p. 73. [b. r. & co.]

as-tu'clous; -as-tu'clous-ly, adv. -as-tu'cl-ty, n. Astuteness.

as-tu'cl-ty, n. To astute.

As-tu'ri-an, 1 as-tu'ri-an; 2 as-tu'ri-an. I. a. Of or pertaining to Asturias. II. n. An inhabitant of Asturias. As-tur-ian rose (*Pahol*), an akin-disease resembling leprosy, peculiar to Asturias. See PELLAGRA.

As-tu'ri-as, 1 as-tu'ri-as; 2 as-tu'ri-as. n. 1. A former province in N. W. Spain, named Oviedo province in 1833. 2. A town in Cebu, P. I.

As-tu'ri-na, 1 as-tu'ri-na; 2 as-tu'ri-na. n. pl. *Ornith.* A group of raptorial birds, variously ranked and limited, but always including the goshawks; the *Accipitrinae*. As-tur, n. (t. g.) [*L. nstur*, goshawk.] -as-tu'ri-na, a. & n.

as-tute', 1 as-tute'; 2 as-tute'. a. Keen in discernment; having acute penetration; sharp-sighted. [*L. astutus*, < *astus*, cunning.] -as-tute'-ly, adv. -as-tute'-ness, n.

Syn: acute, crafty, cunning, discerning, discriminating, keen, knowing, penetrating, penetrative, sagacious, sharp, abreast, subtle, subtle. *Acute*, from the Latin, suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen*, from the Saxons, the sharpness of the cutting edge. *Astute* has come to have a meaning that combines the sense of *acute* or *keen* with that of *sagacious*. The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or shrewdness. This *astute* character leads his opponent into a snare by getting them to make admissions or urge arguments, of which he sees a result that they do not perceive. The *acute*, *keen* intellect may take no special advantage of these qualities; the *astute* mind has always a point to make for itself, and seldom fails to make it. -Ant: blind, dull, idiotic, imbecile, shallow, short-sighted, stupid, stupid.

As-ty'a-ges, 1 as-ty'a-ges; 2 as-ty'a-ges. n. Last king of Media (584-560 B. C.), dethroned by his grandson, Cyrus the Great.

As-ty'a-nax, 1 as-ty'a-nax; 2 as-ty'a-nax. n. *Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache. He figures in the *Iliad*, and after the fall of Troy the Greeks buried him from the walls of the city, that the prophecy of Calchias, that Astyanax would restore the kingdom, might not be fulfilled. In Racine's *Andromache*, Astyanax goes with his mother to Epirus and becomes king of that country.

As-ty'la, 1 as-ty'la; 2 as-ty'la. n. pl. *Crust.* A section of tribrachate macrurus without appendages to the first abdominal somite. [*Gr. astylos*; see ASTYLOS.] -as-ty'-lan, a. & n.

as-ty'lar, 1 as-ty'lar; 2 as-ty'lar. a. *Arch.* Having neither column nor pilaster. [*Gr. astylos*, < *a-* priv. + *stylos*, pillar.] -as-ty'-ly, adv.

as-ty'len, 1 as-ty'len; 2 as-ty'len. n. [*Eng.*] Mining. A low dam in an adit or drift.

As-ty'n-o-me, 1 as-ty'n-o-me; 2 as-ty'n-o-me. n. Daughter of Chryses and captive of Agamemnon, a character in the *Iliad*.

A'su-ang', 1 a'su-ang'; 2 a'su-ang'. n. [*P. I.*] A demon supposed to attack parturient women and to suck from them the fetus at the moment of birth; the degenerated god of fertility, usually invisible, but not invulnerable. [*Tag. Aswang*, monster.]

A'su-dan', 1 a'su-dan'; 2 a'su-dan'. n. Same as AZUT.

a-sud'aen, 1 a-sud'aen; 2 a-sud'aen. adv. Of a sudden; at once.

A-sun'-ci-on, 1 a-sun'-ci-on; 2 a-sun'-ci-on. n. A city, capital of Paraguay.

a-sun'-der, 1 a-sun'-der; 2 a-sun'-der. adv. 1. In or into a different place or direction; apart; as, wide asunder as the poles.

Every star is gone but three, And they hang far asunder.  
JEAN INOZLOV *Songs of the Night Watchers*, Morning st. 1.

2. In or into pieces, as by rending, explosion, etc. The frail confederacy falls asunder like a rope of sand.

MORRIS *Dutch Republic* vol. 1, p. 11. [a. 1802.]

[< *AS. asunder*, < *on* (see *on*), prep.] + *sundran* (prop. dat. pl.); see *SUNDRAN*.] SYN: see *APART*. -to know asunder [*Archid.*] to distinguish.

a-sun'-pim, 1 a-sun'-pim; 2 a-sun'-pim. n. pl. *Bib.* Store-chambers. 1 *Chron.* xxvi, 15, 17.

A'sur, 1 a'sur; 2 a'sur. n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R.V.) 1 *Ed.* v. 31. 1 *u-ra*, 1 a'su-ra; 2 a'su-ra. n. [*Sans.*] *Hind. Myth.* A god of Asur; opposer of the gods; a Hindu afrit or Titan.

The Asuras and the Spirits of the damns! Acclaim their Hero.  
SOUTHERN *Curse of Kehama* pt. vi, et. 13.

as'tret, a. Azure.

As'trius, 1 as'trius; 2 as'trius. n. pl. *Vedic Myth.* Twin brothers, gods of dawn, yvins, beautiful, the physicians of heaven, and beneficent to man.

As'wad, 1 as'wad; 2 as'wad. n. In Southey's *Thalaba*, a noble who freed a starving camel that had been bound to its dead master's grave, and for this act was spared in the overthrow of the kingdom.

as'wall, 1 as'wall; 2 as'wall. n. [*E. Ind.*] The albatross.

a-swarm', 1 a-swarm'; 2 a-swarm'. adv. & o. Swarming.

a-sway', 1 a-sway'; 2 a-sway'. adv. & a. Swaying.

a-sweat', 1 a-sweat'; 2 a-sweat'. adv. & a. In a sweating state; sweating.

a-swell', 1 a-swell'; 2 a-swell'. adv. & a. Swelling.

a-sweve', 1 a-sweve'; 2 a-sweve'. adv. & a. Stupefying.

a-swim', 1 a-swim'; 2 a-swim'. adv. & a. Afloat; swimming.

a-swing', 1 a-swing'; 2 a-swing'. adv. & a. Swinging.

lege. See EXTRATERRITORIALITY. [*L.*, < *Gr. asylon*, < *a-* priv. + *syon*, right of seizure.] -right of asylum, the right on which recognized for Greek and some other sanctuaries, and for Christian churches, monasteries, etc., of protecting from molestation any one who fled to them.

as'ym-ho'll-a, 1 as'ym-ho'll-a; 2 as'ym-ho'll-a. n. Inability to understand the meaning of objects, due to cerebral disorder; especially, the loss of power to appreciate the signs or symbols of thought. [*L.*, not, + *symbol*.]

a'sym-ho'll-e, 1 a'sym-ho'll-e; 2 a'sym-ho'll-e. a. Not symmetrical. a'sym-ho'll-cal, 1 a'sym-ho'll-cal; 2 a'sym-ho'll-cal. a. Not symmetrical.

a'sym-me-tran'thus, 1 a'sym-me-tran'thus; 2 a'sym-me-tran'thus. n. *Bot.* Having the flowers asymmetrical. [*Gr. asymmetria* + *Gr. anthos*, flower.]

a'sym-met'ric, 1 a'sym-met'ric; 2 a'sym-met'ric. a. 1. Without proper proportion of parts; unbalanced. 2. *Org. Chem.* Designating any benzene-produced compound when three hydrogen atoms (only two of which are adjacent) are replaced by similar atoms or radicals.

If the same radical is substituted for all three atoms of hydrogen, there may be formed three isomeric substitution compounds; thus, there are three *tribromobenzenes*, *C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub>*, distinguished as *ortho* (1, 2), *meta* (1, 3), and *para* (1, 4), fusing at 110° C., 128° C., and 146° C., respectively.

3. *Crystal.* Not divisible into similar halves by a plane; trichlinic. 4. Absolutely devoid of attempt to be symmetrical; distinguished by Herbert Spencer from unsymmetrical. 5. *Math.* Not commensurable. 6. Not reconcilable. a-sym-me-tral, a-sym-me-tron, a-sym-met'ric carbon atom (*Chem.*), a tetraavalent carbon atom which is combined with four dissimilar groups or atoms. See ATENEOSOMERISM.

Compounds which act on polarized light contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms, that is, carbon atoms linked to four dissimilar radicals. C. L. BLOOM *Chemistry* p. 740 [p. n. & co. 1890].

-a, a system, see CRYSTALLIZATION. -a'sym-met'ric-cal-ly, adv.

a'sym-me-tro-car'pous, 1 a'sym-me-tro-car'pous; 2 a'sym-me-tro-car'pous. n. *Bot.* Having the fruit asymmetrical. [*Gr. asymmetria* + *Gr. karpos*, fruit.]

a'sym-me-try, 1 a'sym-me-try; 2 a'sym-me-try. n. 1. Absence of symmetry or proportion. 2. Want of coordination of interrelated parts, as of the eyes. 3. *Chem.* Lack of symmetrical arrangement of particular atoms in the molecule of a compound substance. 4. *Math.* Incommensurability. [*Gr. asymmetria*, < *a-* priv. + *symmetria*, see SYMMETRY.]

a'sym-phy-note, 1 a'sym-phy-note; 2 a'sym-phy-note. a. *Conch.* Not soldered at the hinge, as the valves of most river-mussels. Compare SYMPHYNOTE. [*L.*, < *a-* priv. + *symphyon*, see SYMPHYSE.]

as'ym-ptote, 1 as'ym-ptote; 2 as'ym-ptote. n. *Math.* A right line which an infinite branch of a curve continually approaches but does not reach, and which can be regarded as a tangent to the curve at infinity. [*Gr. asymptotes*, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *ptōs*, fall.] -parabole asymptote, a parabola which touches the cubic of infinity in a 5-politic contact. -as'ym-ptot-ty, n. The quality of being asymptotic. [*M.*] -as'ym-ptot'ic, a. Of or pertaining to an asymptote; approaching a state slowly but unceasingly, as a curve approaches its asymptote. as'ym-ptot'ic-cal, 1 as'ym-ptot'ic-cal; 2 as'ym-ptot'ic-cal. adv.

a'sym-ar-tete, 1 a'sym-ar-tete; 2 a'sym-ar-tete. n. 1. Not fitted together; unconnected; incongruous. 2. *Ant. Pros.* (1) Composed of differing meters. (2) Having interlarded catalexis at either the ending or beginning of the sections of a verse. [*Gr. asymmetros*, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *artōs*, join.] -a'sym-ar-tet'ic, adv.

a'sym-chro-nism, 1 a'sym-chro-nism; 2 a'sym-chro-nism. n. Want of coincidence in time. -a'sym-chro-nous, a.

A'syn'-cri-tus, 1 a'syn'-cri-tus; 2 a'syn'-cri-tus. n. *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 14.

a'syn'-de-ton, 1 a'syn'-de-ton; 2 a'syn'-de-ton. n. 1. *Gram.* Absence of connection or coherence of parts.

In all continuous writing the connexion of sentences is the rule, the absence of connexion (*asyndeton*) the exception. There are two kinds of *asyndeton*, -the grammatical and the rhetorical. WINTER *Gram. N. T. Greek* tr. by Moulton, § 60. fr. & c. 1877.

2. *Rhet.* Absence of connectives; a figure securing energy by omitting connectives, as in *veni, vidi, vici*; contrasted with *polysyndeton*. [*L.*, < *Gr. asyndeton*, neut. of *asyndetos*, unconnected. < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *deō*, bind.] -as'yn-de-tic, a. Of or pertaining to *asyndeton*; apert; without cross-references; said of a library catalog. -as'yn-de-tic-cal-ly, adv.

as'yn-er'gi-a, 1 as'yn-er'gi-a; 2 as'yn-er'gi-a. n. *Pathol.* Defective central coordination of the muscles. [*Gr.* < *a-* priv. + *synergia*, synergy.] as'yn-er'gy, n.

as'yn-ne'si-a, 1 as'yn-ne'si-a; 2 as'yn-ne'si-a. n. *Pathol.* Great mental dullness; stupidity. [*Gr. asynestis*, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *nestis*, put.]

as'yn-ga'mi-a, 1 as'yn-ga'mi-a; 2 as'yn-ga'mi-a. n. *Bot.* The maturity of anthers and stigmas in a flower at different times; opposed to *syngamy* or *synthesis*. [*Gr.* < *a-* priv. + *syngamo*, marriage.] -as'yn-ga'my, n. -as'yn-ga'mi'ic, a.

As'yn-jia, 1 as'yn-jia; 2 as'yn-jia. n. [*Jur.*] 1. *Jur.* 2. *Jur.* pl. *Norse Myth.* A goddess; feminine of *As*. As'yn-jet, n.

as'yn-tac'tic, 1 as'yn-tac'tic; 2 as'yn-tac'tic. a. Lacking syntactic construction; irregular; ungrammatical.

a-sys-to-le, 1 a-sys-to-le; 2 a-sys-to-le. n. *Pathol.* A condition in heart-disease in which the contraction is insufficient to free the ventricles of blood. [*L.*, < *not*, + *stole*.] -as'ys-to-lysm, n. -as'ys-to-lyc, a.

a-syz'y-get'ic, 1 a-syz'y-get'ic; 2 a-syz'y-get'ic. a. Without syzygy or conjunction.

at, 1 at; 2 at. prep. [*At* primarily denotes simple occupancy of a point in space; whence arise numerous allied and figurative meanings, as of time, direction, etc., by which the word portakes of the meaning of numerous other prepositions and prepositional phrases.]

1. Of a point in space: (1) Occupying the exact position of; as, at the center; (2) the intersection of two lines. (3) In contact with; on; upon: with the relation somewhat indefinite; as, at the top of the ladder; (4) at the bottom of the sea. (5) In proximity to; in the vicinity or region of; close to; by; near; as, they are not far; at my side; figuratively, often suggesting connection or responsibility.

(4) Within the limits of; in; within; present in; as, at the ball-ground; at college. 2. Of motion: (1) In the direction of; in reference to; upon the thought of; in pursuit of; in quest of; applying to; to; toward; after;

as, he shot at the mark; to mock at the preacher; they are at me for money.

A great blow was about to be aimed of the Protestant religion. MACAULAY *England* vol. 1, c. 180. [p. s. & co. 1849.]

His endeavours at grace and grandeur of manner. JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Literary Works* vol. ii, p. 105. [w. n. 1835.]

[By ellipsis of a verb, at in colloquial use sometimes approaches a verbal sense; as, she up and at him.]

(2) By way of; through; as in entrance or exit; as, smoke came out at the windows.

And with grim laughter thrust us out at gates. TENNYSON *Princess* iv, et. 35.

3. Of time: (1) On or upon the point or stroke of; upon the coming of; as, the train will start at 6.14 A. M.; Congress will adjourn at noon to-morrow.

At break of day I ventured forth. WORDSWORTH *The Oak and the Broom* et. 11.

(2) During the lapse of; in; by; as, to lie awake at night; to muse at twilight; it is at present uncertain.

5. In constant expectation of hearing something worse, and, at the long run, an seldom disappointed. COWPER *Works*, To S. Rose, *Mor.* 11, 1790 p. 345. [p. s. & co. 1856.]

4. Of occasion, cause, or instrument; on the happening of; on the utterance of; in response to; because of; by means of; through the agency of; as, rise at the word of command; at these words the audience broke into applause; pleased at something; sell goods at auction.

At thy rebuke they fled; at the voice of thy thunder they hastened away. Ps. civ, 7.

5. Of degree, rate, value, etc.: up to; amounting to; to the extent of; corresponding to; as, at least; at a dollar a yard; at eighty degrees.

Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth. E. A. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 476. [w. n. 1868.]

6. Of relations in general: in; engaged in; occupied with; connected with; dependent on; in a state or condition of; as, at school; at prayer; at war; at bay; at one's mercy; at liberty; they soon saw what he was at. These are suggestions to a mind at ease. ANNAN *Colorado* act i, ec. 1.

7. [*Colloq.*, So. U. S.] Of purpose, relation, occupation, or the like; used simply as an intensive; as, where have you been at? where does he live at? 8. With, by, or beside (a person). [*ME.* at, < *AS.* at (= *Goth.* at, to, to.)

Syn: about, because of, by, during, from, in, near, on, on occasion of, to, toward, with, within. As regards place, it is not used with names of countries; we say in England, in France, etc.; with names of cities and towns the use of at or in depends not chiefly upon the size of the place, but upon the point of view: when we think merely of the local or geographical point, we use at; when we think of inclusive space, we employ in; as, we arrived at Liverpool: there are few rich men in this village.

-at that [*Colloq.*] is addition; as well, an intensive use; as, only a penny - and a had one at that. -to be at it, to be actively employed.

at-, prefix. Euphonic form of ad- before t, as in attune.

A. t., abbr. Archtreasurer.

a. t., abbr. Ampere turn; archtreasurer; assay ton; a tempo (in time).

At., abbr. -Attorney. Atty., at., abbr. Atomic.

A. t., abbr. -American terms (grain trade).

a'ta', 1 a'ta'; 2 a'ta'. n. [*Ind.* & *Gujarati*.] Meal; specif., unsorted wheaten meal; used in India. n'ta't; o'ta't.

a'ta', 1 a'ta'; 2 a'ta'. n. 1. A member of a mixed Malay-Negrito tribe of S. E. Luzon, P. I., or one of a higher tribe probably Indonesian, in Mindanao north and east of Mount Apo. 2. The language of the Mindanao Atas.

a'ta'-ta', 1 a'ta'-ta'; 2 a'ta'-ta'. n. [*Samoa*.] Any one of several fish of the genera *Cephalopholis* and *Epinephelus*.

a'ta'-ta'-u'il, 1 a'ta'-ta'-u'il; 2 a'ta'-ta'-u'il. n. [*Samoa*.] An ophichthoid fish (*Leizurinus semicinctus*).

at'-bal, 1 at'-bal; 2 at'-bal. n. [*Sp.*] A Moorish tabor; kettle-drum.

The . . . hideous clamor of conch, trumpet, and atabal. FARRACOST *Peru* vol. ii, p. 48. [l. 1874.]

A'ta-ba-po, 1 a'ta-ba-po; 2 a'ta-ba-po. n. A river in Venezuela; 140 m. long.

a'ta'-heg', 1 a'ta'-heg'; 2 a'ta'-heg'. n. An ancient title of Mongol rulers, now applied in an honorary way to certain exalted officials of Turkey and Persia. [*Literally*, Prince's father.] a'ta'-hek', n.

a'ta'-ca-ma, 1 a'ta'-ca-ma; 2 a'ta'-ca-ma. n. 1. A province in N. Chile; 30,720 sq. m.; capital, Copiapo. 2. A desert in this province.

a'tac'a-mite, 1 a'tac'a-mite; 2 a'tac'a-mite. n. *Mineral.* A dark-green copper hydroxylchloride ( $H_2Cu_2Cl_2O_2$ ), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Atacama*.]

A'ta-cazo, 1 a'ta-cazo; 2 a'ta-cazo. n. An Andean mountain in Ecuador, 14,892 ft. high.

a-tac'tic, 1 a-tac'tic; 2 a-tac'tic. a. Not syntactic; irregular; having taxis; atactic. [*Gr. ataktos*, < *a-* priv. + *taxis*, arrange.]

A'tad, 1 a'tad; 2 a'tad. n. *Bib. Gen.* 1, 10.

A'ta-ent'sic, 1 a'ta-ent'sic; 2 a'ta-ent'sic. n. [*Am. Ind.*] A maleficent goddess in the Huron myth. See also IOAKHA.

a-ta'-fa, 1 a-ta'-fa; 2 a-ta'-fa. n. [*Samoa*.] The frigate-bird (*Tochypetes aquilo*).

at-al'ter, prep. After.

at'-a-ghan, 1 at'-a-ghan; 2 at'-a-ghan. n. Same as YATAGHAN.

A'ta-hual'pa, 1 a'ta-hual'pa; 2 a'ta-hual'pa. n. The last Inca of Peru; judicially murdered by Pizarro, 1533.

a-take', 1 a-take'; 2 a-take'. n. To take.

A'ta-la, 1 a'ta-la; 2 a'ta-la. n. The heroine of Chateaubriand's romance *Atala*, an Indian girl, falling in love with Chactas, the captive chief of another tribe, releases and flees with him, but, faithful to her Christian vows, poisons herself in despair.

At'-a-lan'ta, 1 at'-a-lan'ta; 2 at'-a-lan'ta. n. *Myth.* 1. An Arcadian princess who agreed to marry the suitor who could out-run her. Milanio won the prize by dropping during the race the three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta paused to pick up. 2. A princess of Boeotia who married Hippomenes under similar conditions. A-ta-lan'te [*Gr.*].

At'-a-lan'tis, 1 at'-a-lan'tis; 2 at'-a-lan'tis. n. 1. Same as ATLANTIS. 2. A scandalous romance, published in 1709 by Mrs. Manley; hence, formerly, any scandalous narrative.

at'-a-man, 1 at'-a-man; 2 at'-a-man. n. A Cossack chief; headman (headman).

A'ta-mas-co, 1 a'ta-mas-co; 2 a'ta-mas-co. n. [*Atacama*.] A flower, 2. Bulb m's'o-co. [*Am. Ind.*] *Bot.* A low and leaves.

North-American plant (*Zephyranthes atamasco*) of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceae*), having a coated bulb,



objected to only because of the 'damnatory clauses,' which ought never to be attached to any human communion.

**A** Honnig *Outlines of Theol.* p. 117. [c. a. 1800. 1879.]

**Ath'a-na'-sian**, *n.* An adherent of Athanasius or the Athanasian creed. **Ath'a-na'-sian-ist**.

**Ath'a-na'-sian-ism**, *n.* **1** *n*th-*a*-nē'-shān-for -sān-i-izm; **2** *n*th-*a*-nā'-shān-for -zhān-i-izm; *n.* **Theol.** 1. The body of doctrines contained in the Athanasian creed. **2.** The teaching of these doctrines.

**Ath'a-na'-sius**, *1* *n*th-*a*-nē'-shus; **2** *n*th-*a*-nā'-shūs, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **A**-tā-nā'-sī'-os; [Gr. f. *A*-'thā'-nās', *1* *o*'to-'nāz', *2* *o*'tō'-nās'; *G.* *A*-'thā'-nā'-sī'-nō, *1* *o*'tō-'nāz'-dā, *2* *o*'tā-'nā'-el-'us; *1* *o*'tō-'nā'-sī'-us, *2* *o*'tā-'nā'-el-'us. **2.** (293-373.) A bishop of Alexandria; lifelong opponent of Arianism.

**a-thān'a-tism**, *n.* See **THANATISM**.

**ath'a-nar**, *1* *a*th-*n*ā'-nōr; **2** *ā*th-*n*ā'-nēr, *n.* A self-feeding furnace used by alchemists to maintain a constant heat in digesting processes. [*S*. *pat.* *anor*, < *A*. *atannār*, < *al*, the, + *tannār*, < *Heb.* *tannār*, oven, < *nār*, fire,] *a*ē'-*n*ōr.

**Ath'a-pas'can**, { *1* *n*th-*a*-pās'-kan, -has'kən; **2** *ā*th-*a*-pās'can, { *p*is'can, -bīs'can, *n.* **1.** A member of an American linguistic stock widely distributed. See **AMERICAN**.

The *Athabascans* of the North . . . are mild, timid, and peaceable in disposition. . . . The Apache *Athabascans* of the South are the most ferocious of the Indians. *Encyclop. Brit. Am. Sup.*, vol. i, p. 408.

**2.** The language of the Athapscan family. *Ath'a-bas'ca* or -*ka*; *Ath'a-pas'an*; *Ath'a-pas'kan*; -*a*.

**a**'thar, *1* *t*hār; **2** *t*hār, *n.* The science of deducing information from the tracks of a camel or a train of camels.

The camel's foot leaves data for the Bedouin sciences of *Athar*. *ZWIMMER* in *E. INDO-ANAL. Life of . . . Mammals* p. 337. [MACH. '07.]

**Ath'n-ri'as**, *1* *ā*th-*n*ā'-rōs; **2** *ā*th-*n*ā'-rās, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocryphal). **1** *Eds.* v, 40. [cxi.]

**A**-thar'-rim, *1* *n*th-*a*-rīm; **2** *ā*th-*n*-rīm, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.*

**A**-thar'-van, *1* *a*-thār'-vān, **2 *a*-thār'-vān, *n.* *Sansk.* A member of an ancient Iranian priestly family, sometimes considered as the basis of the present Brahman caste.**

This body of spells and hymns [the *Atharva-Veda*] is traditionally connected with two old mythic priestly families, the *Angiras* and *Atharons*, their names in the plural serving either singly or combined (*Atharvancras*) as the oldest appellation of the collection. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 166.

**A**-thar'-va'-da, *1* *a*-thūr'-vā-dā; **2** *ā*th-*r*-vā'-dā, *o* *v*ē'-dā, *o* *v*ē'-dā, *n.* [*Sansk.*] The third and last of the Vedas, more recent and less original than the first (the *Rig-Veda*), consisting of 20 books, two of prose, the rest of verse. It contains charms, prayers, spells, imprecations, and many cosmogonic and theosophic hymns. Its verses are used as magical spells and invocations. See **VEDA**. **A**-thar'-va-nā; **A**-thar'-van-glī'-ra-sah; -**A**-thar'-van, *a*.

The *Atharva-Veda* is not so useful for emblem sacrifices, and it is very different from the others, as it teaches only expiatory, preservative, or imprimitive rites.

*Miller, Ann. Sans. Lit.* p. 122. [w. c. a. 1860.]

**Ath'e-cæ**, *1* *n*th-*e*-sī; **2** *ā*th-*e*-cē, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* A group of turtles in which the carapace is detached from the skeleton, and consists of numerous small plates covered with a leathery skin, comprising only the featherbacks (dermochelyids). [*G*. *er*, *priv*, + *thēzē*, chest,] -*ath'e*-cæle, *a*, & *n.* -*ath'e*-cæus, *a*.

**Ath'e-cæ'ta**, *1* *n*th-*e*-kē'ts; **2** *ā*th-*e*-cæ'ta, *n.* *pl.* The *Gymno-blastæ*. [*A*. *not*, + *Gr.* *thēzē*, shield.]

**a**'thē'-ism, *1* *t*hē'-izm; **2** *ā*'thē'-izm, *n.* **1.** The denial of or disbelief in God, as a First Cause, or Ground, of the universe. As dogmatic *atheism* it denies, as negative *atheism* it doubts, and as agnostic *atheism* it doubts, the existence of God.

What is called positive or dogmatic *atheism*, so far from being the only kind of *atheism*, is the rarest of all kinds. . . . Every man is an atheist who does not believe that there is a God. *R. FLINT, Agnosticism* sec. 3, p. 53. [c. 1903.]

Theism affirms, *Atheism* denies, *Agnosticism* ignores, the existence of any such Soul.

*Miller, Ann. Sans. Lit.* p. 247. [r. a. w. 1853.]

On its metaphysical basis, *atheism* is the denial of anything psychical in the universe outside of human consciousness.

*Fiske, Destiny of Man* p. 13. [in *m.* & *c.* 1855.]

**2.** Disregard of God; godlessness in life or conduct.

What is called practical *atheism* is not a kind of thought or opinion, but a mode of life. . . . It is the living as if there were no God. *R. FLINT, Agnostic Theories* lect. i, p. 8. [w. c. 1875.]

[*G*. *thē*, *a*-*priv*, + *thēos*, god.]

**a**'thē'-ist, *1* *t*hē'-ist; **2** *ā*'thē'-ist, *n.* One who holds or advocates *atheism* in any sense.

A nation of *atheists* never existed.

*Irving Columbus* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 10, p. 390. [f. f. 1860.]

A believer may be excused by the most hardened *atheist* for endeavoring to make him a convert. *Annals Spectator* Oct. 3, 1711.

See **EXERCISE**.

**a**'thē'-is'tic, *1* *t*hē'-is'tik; **2** *ā*'thē'-is'tic, *a.* Of pertaining to, characterized by, or imbued with *atheism*.

**a**'thē'-is'ti-cāl, -*a*'thē'-is'ti-cāl-ly, *adv.* -**a**'thē'-is'ti-cāl-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being *atheistic*.

**a**'thē'-ize, *1* *t*hē'-īz; **2** *ā*'thē'-īz, *v.* [-*īzēd*; -*īz* 'ING.] *I. f.* [Rare.] To make *atheistic*; imbue with *atheism*.

The tendency was twofold: to *atheize* him, to lead him to cease God and die. *Munroe Appeal of Life* p. 241. [in *m.* & *c.* 1857.]

**II. f.** To express *atheistic* views. -**a**'thē'-īz'er, *n.*

**athē'ist**, *I. a.* Of noble birth; illustrious; excellent. **II. a.** Of noble birth.

**a**'thē'-is'tic, *1* *t*hē'-is'tik; **2** *ā*'thē'-is'tic, *a.* Of pertaining to, characterized by, or imbued with *atheism*.

**a**'thē'-is'ti-cāl, -*a*'thē'-is'ti-cāl-ly, *adv.* -**a**'thē'-is'ti-cāl-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being *atheistic*.

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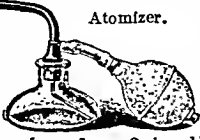
**a**'thē'-ize, *1* *t*hē'-īz; **2**







*zā'sbon, n.* 1. The process of reducing to atoms, or the state of separation into atoms. 2. *Med.* The reduction of a liquid to spray.  
*at'om-ize, 1 at'am-iz; 2 at'om-iz, vt.* [-IZED, IZ'ING.] To reduce to atoms or atom-like particles; pulverize; spray; hence, to belittle; as, to *atomize* truth. *at'om-ize*.  
*at'om-iz'er or -is'er, 1 at'am-iz'er; 2 at'om-iz'er, n.* One who or that which reduces to atoms or fine particles; specif., a band-sprayer, operated by compressing an air-bulb.  
*at'om-ol'o-gy, 1 at'am-el'o-gi, 2 at'om-ol'o-gy, n.* The branch of science that treats of atoms; the doctrine of atoms. [*L. ATOM + -OLOGY.*]  
*at'am-soul', n.* See *ATOM*.  
*at'om-y, 1 at'am-i; 2 at'om-y, n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] An atom or mote; hence, a mite or pigmy. [*L. atomi, pl. of atomus; see ATOM.*]



Atomizer.

That buzz about our slumbers, like brain flies,  
 Leaving us fancy-sick. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 26.  
*at'o-my, 1 at'o-mi; 2 at'o-my, n.* [-MIES, 1 -mi; 2 -mies, pl.] An anatomy or skeleton; hence, a very lean or skeleton-like person or creature; an erroneously formed word, originating in a misunderstanding of *anatomy* as an *atomy*. [*L. ANATOMY.*]  
*A'tan, 1 at'on; 2 at'on, n. Egypt. Myth.* The sun's disk, whose worship Amenophis IV. (c. 1466 B. C.) introduced into Egypt.  
 The new dogmas were known as 'the teachings' and their tenets, as revealed in the poems composed in honor of the Aton, breathe the purest and most exalted monotheistic spirit.  
 A. H. GARNER in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. ix, p. 52.  
*a-tone, 1 a-ton; 2 a-ton, n.* [-TONEN', a-TON'INO.]  
 I. f. 1. To make expiation for; render satisfaction for; make amends for. 2. [Archaic.] To bring into harmony or agreement; propitiate; satisfy; appease.  
 Cao ought but blood our feud *atone*  
 Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 13.  
 So atones every gracious nature to *atone* itself with low.  
 Lowell *Anti-Opius* st. 3.  
 II. f. 1. To make an expiation or propitiation, as for sin or a sinner; make amends, reparation, or satisfaction, as for an offense or wrong; serve as a set-off, as for an error or defect.  
 Thy purpose bath *atoned* for thy hasty rashness.  
 Scott *Irancheob* ch. 34, p. 287. [v. & c.]  
 'Twas but in giving that thou couldst atone  
 For too much wealth amid their poverty.  
 GEORGE ELIOT *Legend of Jubel* st. 36.

2. To be at one; agree.  
 At one, for 'reconciled,' is as old as Robert Mannyng: 'make an onement with God,' set at onement,' are expressions of the sixteenth century; and I am not aware that atonement and atone are of an earlier date. Further, atonement seems to have preceded atone. The latter nowhere occurs in the Bible.  
 F. HALL *Faith Philosophy* p. 5. [s. 1872.]  
 [ME. of on (see AT, ONE), in phrases be at on, be at one, t. c., agree; set at on, set at one, t. c., reconcile.] — a-to'na-bi(e), a-tone-a-bi(e), o. — at-one't, o. At one; at once. — a-ton'er, n. — a-ton'ing-ly, adv. — at-one'ness, n. [Rare.] A state of harmony.  
*a-tone', n.* Reconciliation; expiation; reparation.  
*a-tone'ment, 1 a-ton'ment or -ment; 2 a-ton'ment, n.* 1. The act of atoning, or its results. 2. That which atones; any satisfaction, amends, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of propitiation or equivalent.  
 The least atonement I can make. Is to become no longer free.  
 Byron *Lines to a Young Lady* st. 7.  
 When a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, I think the best atonement he can make for it, is to warn others not to fall into the like.  
 Addison *Spectator* Mar. 9, 1710.  
 3. *Theol.* (1) The expiation of sin and the propitiation of God by the incarnation, life, sufferings, and death of Christ; the obedience and death of Christ in behalf of sinners as the ground of redemption; in the narrow sense, the sacrificial work of Christ for sinners. In the theology of many, including nearly all Universalists and Unitarians, atonement signifies the act of bringing men to God, in contradistinction to the idea of reconciling an offended God to men.  
 Redemption implies the complete deliverance from the penalty power, and all the consequences, of sin, as *atonement* is used in the sense of the sacrificial work, whereby the redemption from the condemning power of the law was insured.  
 H. B. SWIN *Christian Theology* p. 437. [a. s. 1884.]  
 (2) The work of Christ in the reconciliation of God and man, considered as mediatorial rather than sacrificial, or as an uplifting moral power or influence upon the minds of men.  
 Th' answer, but dreamed of before, to creation's enigma,—  
 Atonement! LONGELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* st. 6.  
 The theories by which theologians attempt to explain the facts of the atonement are mainly three: (1) the *Atonement* or sacrificial, that the atonement consists fundamentally in Christ's sacrifice for man's sins; (2) the *remedial*, that God, through the incarnation, entered into humanity so as to eliminate sin by the ethical process of Christ's life and death, and make the human race at one with himself; (3) the *Socinian* or moral influence, that Christ's work consists in influencing men to lead better lives. The sacrificial theory takes two general forms: (a) the *governmental*, that Christ's work was intended to meet the demands of the law of God and make such a moral impression upon men in favor of the divine government as to render the forgiveness of man safe; (b) the *satisfaction*, that it was intended to satisfy divine justice and make the forgiveness of man possible and right. manifold shades of opinion are embraced under these various theories.  
 4. *Christian Science.* See the quotation:  
 Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love.  
 MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 18. [a. v. s. '10.]  
 5. [Archaic.] Reconciliation; agreement.  
 Spenser *Spenser* p. 100.  
*a-ton'ment-ist, n.* [Rare.] One who holds the sacrificial or Calvinistic view of the atonement. [M.]  
*a-tan'le, 1 a-ton'ik; 2 a-ton'le, n.* 1. *Philol.* (1) Not accented. (2) Without tone or proper vocal sound; surd. 2. *Pathol.* Lacking tone, vigor, or nervous energy. [*L. atonicus, < Gr. atonos, < a-priv + tonic, stretch.*]  
*a-ton'le, n.* 1. *Philol.* (1) An unaccented syllable or word. (2) An elementary sound that is not properly vocal or is merely breathed; a surd; breathing. 2. *Med.* A medicine alleviative of organic irritation or excitement.

*a-ton'ing, 1 a-ton'ing; 2 a-ton'ing, pa.* Making atonement; expiating; reconciling.  
*at'o-ny, 1 at'o-ni; 2 at'o-ny, n.* 1. Want of tone; lack or impairment of power or vigor, especially at contractile power; abnormal relaxation; as, muscular *atony*. 2. Lack of stress, as in a syllable. *a-to'ni-a; a-ton'ic-ty; a-to'ni-ed, n.*  
*a-top', 1 a-top; 2 a-top', odr. & prep.* On the top; up above.  
 Atop the broken poles of the fence, an ivy and a trumpet-vine  
 found their devious paths. Century Magazine Sept., 1887, p. 705.  
*a-top'le, 1 a-top'ik; 2 a-top'le, n.* Out at normal place.  
*at'o-pite, 1 at'o-poit; 2 at'o-pit, n.* *Mineral.* A greasy yellow to brown calcium antimonate (CaSb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), containing also iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium oxides, and crystallizing in the isometric system. [*Gr. atopos, unusual, < a-priv + topos, place.*]  
*-ator, suffiz.* An agent; doer; actor; one who or that which; as, arbitrator; orator; mediator. [*L. -ator, where -tor, the suffix of agency, is added to the stem in -a- of verbs of the first conjugation.*]  
*A'tar-kon', 1 at'or-kū; 2 at'or-kōō, n.* Same as *ITURUP*.  
*A'tar-ku', n.*

*-atory, suffiz.* Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of; expressing; as, exclamatory, conciliatory, denunciatory. [*L. -atorius, where the adjective suffix -ius is added to -ator; see -ATOR.*]  
*A'tas'sa, 1 a'tes-a; 2 a'tō-sa, n.* 1. The mother of Xerxes by Darius Hystaspes, and daughter of Cyrus; also wife, successively, of Cambyses and Smerdis. 2. In Pope's *Moral Essays*, a pseudonym for the Duchess of Marlborough.  
*at'ous, 1 at-ō; 2 at-ōr, n.* [*Scot.*] 1. *Adv.* Over and above; besides. 2. *Prep.* More than; over; above. *at-tour', a-tox'y, 1 a-tok's'il; 2 a-tōk's'il, n.* *Chem.* A white, odorless, crystalline, salty preparation (CaH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) applied hypodermically in chronic skin-diseases. [*L. a-, not, & toxic + -yl.*]  
*a'tra-bi-la'ri-an, 1 at'ra-bi-le'ri-an; 2 at'ra-bi-le'ri-an, n.* 1. *Atrobiliarius*. 2. *Med.* 1. A person prone to melancholy; a hypochondriac. 2. One affected with biliary derangement. [*L. L. atrobiliarius, < L. atra bilis, black bile, < atrum, fem. of ater, black.*]  
*at'ra-bil'lar, n.* [Rare.] *Atrobiliarius*. — *at'ra-bil'lar-ia, n.* Paris marching on us responds Mounier, with an atrobiliac accent. *CAULIS French Revolution* vol. 1, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 252. [a.]  
*at'ra-bil'ous, 1 at'ra-bil'yus; 2 at'ra-bil'yūs, n.* 1. Disposed to hypochondria; melancholy; splenetic; atrobiliac.  
 That voracious grasp of intellect and atrobiliac temperament,  
 by which he [Carlyle] is distinguished. McCOSH *Logic* p. 56. [c. & nos. 1879.]

2. *Med.* (1) Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, producing, or affected with black or vitiated bile. (2) Relating to the renal capsules, arteries, and veins.  
*Atrobiliac*, which has been appropriated 'atrobiliarius' was first registered by Dr. Worcester. I find it in Hallam, Southey, Mr. Corlyle, &c. But it was used in 1664, by R. White, in his Translation of A Late Discourse, &c., p. 94.  
 F. HALL *Modern English* p. 132. [a. 1873.]  
 [*L. atra bilis; see ATROBILIARIAN.*] — *at'ra-bi-la'or -bil'la'ri-ous, n.* — *at'ra-bil'ous-ness, n.*  
*a-tra-che-ate, 1 a-trā-ā-ē; 2 a-trā-ā-ē, n.* Without trachea, as crustaceans and certain other arthropods.  
*At'ra-che'li-a, 1 at'ra-ke'li-a; 2 at'ra-ke'li-a, n. pl. 1. Entom.* A section of heteromeric beetles without visible constriction between head and thorax, including the weevils. 2. [*a- Tra*] *Terna*, imperfect formation of the neck. [*Gr. atrochelos, neckless, < a-priv + trochelos, neck.*] — *at'ra-che'li-ate, n.*  
*At'ra-che'plid-dā, 1 at'ra-ke'plid-dā; 2 at'ra-ke'plid-dā, n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of solenophyl snakes related to the viper, but with fangs ungued in front and no post-frontals. *At'ra-che'plis, n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. atrochilos, spindic + aspis, serpent.*] — *at'ra-che'plid-did, n.* — *at'ra-che'plid-dold, n.*  
*at'ra-ten'chy-ma, 1 at'ra-ten'ky-ma; 2 at'ra-ten'ky-ma, n.* Vegetable tissue containing or consisting of spindle-shaped cells; fusiform tissue. [*Gr. atrochilos, spindle + enchyma, infusion, < en, in, & che, pour.*]  
*A-trag'e-ne, 1 a-tra'g'i-ni; 2 a-tra'g'e-nē, n.* Bot. 1. A small genus of North-American and north temperate zone perennial climbing herbs of the frostfoot family (*Ranunculaceae*), formerly regarded as a section of *Clematis*, differing from its other species mainly in the presence of petals, which are small and spatulate. *A. americana*, the same as *Clematis verticillaris*, is found in northern North America, and also in ornamental cultivation. 2. [*a- Tra*] *g'e-ne* of this genus. [*Gr. entragene, n. tree of which the flender was made.*]  
*at'ra-ten'le, 1 a-tra'ten'le; 2 a-tra'ten'le, n.* Any black substance or fluid, as ink. [*L. atramentum, < atr, black.*] — *at'ra-men'tal, at'ra-men'ta'ri-ous, a.* [Archaic.] Of the nature of ink; inkly; also, suitable for making ink. — *at'ra-men'tous, a.* Of the nature of ink; inkly.  
*at'ra-nor'le, 1 at'ra-nor'le; 2 at'ra-nor'le, n.* *Chem.* Characterizing an acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, which, as a crystalline substance, melts at 196° C., and is present in *Lecanora* sub-stance and other lichens. — *at'ra-na'rin, n.* Atranoric acid. See *ATROPHIC*.

*A-tra'ta, 1 a-tra'ta; 2 a-tra'ta, n.* A river in Colombia, South America, flowing 200 m. to the Gulf of Darien.  
*A-tra'u'li, 1 a-tra'u'li; 2 a-tra'u'li, n.* A town, Aligarh district, Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.  
*A-treb'a-tes, 1 a-treb'a'tes; 2 a-treb'a'tes, n. pl. [L.]* A Gallic tribe, present in Britain when Caesar invaded it. The name survives in the French term *Artois*.  
*a-tre'd'e, n.* To outdo in counsel.  
*A-trem'a'ta, 1 a-trem'a'ta; 2 a-trem'a'ta, n. pl.* Same as *ATROPOKATA*. [*Gr. n-priv + trem, hole.*]  
*a-trem'ble, 1 a-trem'bl; 2 a-trem'bl, adv. & a.* In a trembling state; trembling.  
*a-tre'm-l-a, 1 a-tre'm-l-a; 2 a-tre'm-l-a, n.* A hysterical condition in which there is inability to walk or stand upright, while voluntary motion is unimpaired.  
*a-tre'm-l-a, 1 a-tre'm-l-a; 2 a-tre'm-l-a, n.* *Pathol.* Absence, closure, or extreme constriction of any passage or opening of the body. [*Gr. atros, not perforated, < a-priv + trolos, verbal a. of tetrallos, bore.*] — *a-tre'sial, n.* Imperforated. — *a-tre'sic, a.* — *a-tre'tic, n.*  
*A'treus, 1 at're-us or at're-us; 2 at're-us or at're-us, n. [Gr.] 1. Myth.* The father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who slew three of the sons of his faithless brother Thyestes and served tribute to the unwitting father at a banquet of feigned reconciliation; he was slain by Ægisthus, a brother of the victims. See *AGAMEMNON*, *THYESTES*. 2. A type of fraternal hatred. — *treasure-house of Atreus*, a beehive tomb at Thyceux, near Argos.  
*a'tri-a, 1 at'ri-a; 2 at'ri-a, n.* Plural of *ATRIUM*.  
*a'tri-al, 1 at'ri-al; 2 at'ri-al, n.* 1. Of or pertaining to

an atrium (cavity or sac); as, the *atrial* membrane, etc. 2. Of or pertaining to an entrance-hall or atrium; as, *atrial* decoration. [*L. atrium; see ATRIUM.*]  
*At'ri-chal'ide, 1 at'ri-ka'li-dē; 2 at'ri-ka'li-dē, n. pl. Ornith.* The *Atrichornithidae*. — *at'ri-chal'is, n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. atrichos, hairless, < a-priv + trichos, hair.*]  
*At'ri-char-nith'ide, 1 at'ri-ka-r-nith'ide; 2 at'ri-ka-r-nith'ide, n. pl. Ornith.* An Australian family of small acromyodromid passerine birds with two pairs of intrinsic muscles and a long graduated tail; scrub-birds. *At'ri-char'nith'is, n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. atrichos, hairless, & ornith, bird.*] — *at'ri-char'nith'id, n.* — *at'ri-char'nith'id, a.*  
*at'ri-cho'sis, 1 at'ri-cho'sis; 2 at'ri-cho'sis, n.* *Pathol.* Loss of or failure to develop hair. [*Gr. atrichos, hairless.*] — *at'ri-ch'it-a, n.*  
*A'tri-des, 1 a-tri'diz; 2 a-tri'dēs, n.* [*A-TRI'DÆ or A-TRI'DÆ, 1 -di or -dol; 2 -dē or -di, pl.*] [*Gr.*] A patronymic signifying the son of Atreus, applied to either Agamemnon or Menelaus, who are spoken of together as the *Atridae*.  
*at'ri-o, 1 at'ri-o or at'ri-ō; 2 at'ri-o or at'ri-ō, n.* From *atrium* (see *ATRIUM*, 2); a combining form in anatomy, denoting relation to or connection with an atrium; as, *atrioventricular* valves. — *at'ri-a-cœ-lam'ic, a.* Relating to an atrium and celom. — *at'ri-a-pare, n.* The exhalant opening of the peribranchial chamber in the *Chordoto*. — *at'ri-o-par'al, a.* — *at'ri-o-ven-tri-cu-lar, a.* Of or pertaining to the auricles and ventricles of the heart; as, the *atrioventricular* valves.  
*A'tri-o-zā'a, 1 at'ri-o-zā'a; 2 at'ri-o-zā'a, n. pl. Zool.* An artificial division of *Chordoto* embracing the ascidians and amphioxus, in which the gills open into an atrium. [*L. ATRIUM, 2, & Gr. zōon, animal.*]  
*a'trip', 1 a-trip; 2 a-trip', adv. & a. Naut.* 1. In a position for motion; just started from the bottom, as an anchor.  
 Then o'er o'trip On the black boat's keel, then dip and dip.  
 JOAQUIN MILLER *In a Gondola* st. 11.  
 2. Properly hoisted and ready for trimming; said of a sail or a yard. 3. Freed from the fid and ready for lowering; said of a topmast. [*L. a-, on, & trip, trip.*]  
*At'ri-plex, 1 at'ri-pleks; 2 at'ri-pleks, n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), including the garden-orach of Europe, and species called *greasewood* in western North America. [*L. < Gr. atraphaxis, orach.*]

*a'tri-um, 1 at'ri-um; 2 at'ri-um, n.* [*A-TRI-A, pl. | 1. (I)* The entrance-hall, consisting of a court open to the sky, which formed the central and common principal apartment of a Roman house, and into which the other rooms opened. See *COMPLUVIUM*; *IMPLUVIUM*.  
 There were many doors on the right and left of the atrium, leading, doubtless, to sleeping chambers. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 383. [a.]  
 Restoration of the Atrium of a Pompeian House, showing compluvium and impluvium.  
 (2) A somewhat similar court or an analogous hall in other buildings, as in a modern dwelling or before the front of early churches. (3) By extension, a churchyard or cemetery. 2. *Anot.* The main cavity of the auricle of the heart, or of the tympanic cavity; also, an auricle of the heart. 3. *Zool.* (1) *Acid.* The cavity in tunicates and lancelets into which the alimentary canal opens and into which the water from the gills and the excretions and genital products are poured. (2) *Ich.* A membranous sac in the ear of a fish. (3) *Zooph.* An enlargement of the somatic cavity in a medusa, at the base of the manubrium, from which radiating canals proceed. [*L. < ater, black.*]  
*at'ro-,* From Latin *ater*, black; a combining form.  
*at'ro-ce-ru'le-us, 1 at'ro-si-rū'le-us; 2 at'ro-ce-ru'le-us, a.* Blackish-blue. [*L. ater, black, & ceruleus, blue.*]  
*at'ro-cha, 1 at'ro-ka; 2 at'ro-ka, n.* *Hemith.* 1. [*-CHE, 1 -kē; 2 -cē, pl.*] A larval chaetopodous annelid with a uniform covering of cilia which does not break up into definite rings. 2. [*a- Tra*] *ch* A group of rotifers without a trochal disk. [*L. a-, not, & Gr. trechos, wheel.*] — *at'ro-chal, n.* — *at'ro-chous, a.*

*a-tro-clous, 1 a-trō-shūs; 2 a-trō-shūs, n.* 1. Outrageously or wantonly wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; extremely heinous; hence, horrible; shocking. 2. [*Hu-morous.*] Extremely bad; execrable; as, an *atrocious* pun. 3. Violent. [*L. atroc, cruel.*] SYN: see BARBAROUS; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. — *at'ro-clous-ly, adv.* — *at'ro-clous-ness, n.*  
*a-tro'e'ly, 1 a-tro'e'ly; 2 a-tro'e'ly, n.* [*-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being atrocious; great cruelty or reckless wickedness; enormity of crime; heinousness.  
 Although theological influences cannot reasonably be held to have diminished the number of wars, they have had a very real and beneficial effect in diminishing their atrocity.  
 LOCKY *Hist. Eur. Moral* vol. ii, p. 270. [a. 1873.]  
 2. Anything atrocious; a deed of violence or savagery. 3. [*Colloq.*] A bad blunder or wretched piece of work. [*L. atrocitē, < L. atrocitas, < atroc, cruel.*]  
*at'ro-lac'tic, 1 at'ro-lak'tic; 2 at'ro-lak'tic, a. Chem.* Denoting a crystalline acid (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) isomeric with tropic acid; the phenyl derivative of lactic acid. [*L. ATROPIA + LACTIC.*]  
*At'ro-pa, 1 at'ro-pa; 2 at'ro-pa, n.* Bot. A genus of poisonous herbs of the nightshade family (*Solanaceae*), including the belladonna (*A. belladonna*). [*Gr. Atropos, one of the Fates, < a-priv + trepo, turn.*] — *at'ro-pa'ceous, a.*  
*at'ro-pal, 1 at'ro-pal; 2 at'ro-pal, n.* Bot. Atropopis; orthotropous.  
*at'ra-pam'lin, 1 at'ra-pam'lin, in or -in; 2 at'ra-pam'lin, n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N) from belladonna-root, but possessing no mydriatic properties. [*L. ATROPA + AMIN.*]  
*a-tro'phi-a, 1 at'ro'fi-a; 2 at'ro'fi-a, n.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with atrophy; wasting away. *at'ro-phous, a.*  
*at'ra-pho-der'ma, 1 at'ro-fō-dēr'ma; 2 at'ro-fō-dēr'ma, n. Pathol.* Atrophy of the skin caused by lack of nutrition. [*Gr. atrophos, ill-fed, & derma, skin.*]  
*at'ro-phy, 1 at'ro'fi; 2 at'ro'fi, n.* [*-PHIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. *L.* To waste; to waste away or wither; affect with atrophy; starve.  
 You are disqualified from apprehending truth by means of powers which you have atrophied by disuse. ELIZABETH S. PHILIPS *Struggle for Immortality* p. 27. [a. m. & co. 1890.]  
 II. f. To waste away; become affected with atrophy.  
*at'ro-phy, n.* 1. A wasting or withering of the body or of any of its parts; a wasted or withered condition.



Restoration of the Atrium of a Pompeian House, showing compluvium and impluvium.





His [Speaker's] attention to metre and rhythm is sometimes  
... extremely minute. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 24, 1827.  
5. *Mil.* An order to assume a posture of readiness pre-  
paratory to some military maneuver; also, the posture  
itself; as, the company stood at *attention*. See *TACTICS*.  
The commanding officer . . . said: *Attention*, men! your colors  
are on the top of that hill. CHARGE. And they did charge.  
J. B. GORDON *Platform Echoes* p. 238. (w. & co. 1856.)  
[< *L. attento(n)-*, < *attendo*; see *ATTEND*.] at-tén'clóunt.  
Syn.: care, circumspection, consideration, notice, obser-  
vation, regard, study, vigilance, watchfulness. See *ASSIDU-  
ITY*, *CAUTION*, *CONSIDERATION*, *CONSTRUCTION*, *CARELESSNESS*, *DIS-  
REGARD*, *DISTRACTION*, *INADVERTENCE*, *INATTENTION*, *INDIFFER-  
ENCE*, *NEGLECT*. — Prep.: the attention of the audience to the lecture.  
— field of *attention* (*Psychol.*), the entire range of con-  
sciousness, including objects which are clear, or which may  
be made clear by fixing attention upon them. — shif(t)ing of  
a., the change in the selective function of attention which  
makes clearer now one and now another of the objects in  
consciousness. — span of a., the number of small and dis-  
crete units which can be grouped in one preattention.  
— at-tén'tion-al, a. Pertaining to or affording attention.  
at-tén'tiv, / 1 a-tén'tiv; 2 á-tén'tiv, a. 1. Of, pertain-  
ing to *tén'tiv*, / 1 ing to, giving, or showing attention; apply-  
ing the mind or energies to anything, or characterized  
by such application; as, an *attentive* hearer; an *atten-  
tive* action. 2. Characterized by courteous, kind, or gal-  
lant conduct; polite. [*F. attentif*, < *L. attentus*, pp. of  
*attendo*; see *ATTEND*.] — -ly, adv. — -ness, n.  
Syn.: alert, careful, circumspect, heedful, intent, listen-  
ing, mindful, observant, vigilant, watchful. See *ACCOM-  
MODATING*, *OBSERVATIONS*. — Ant.: careless, dull, heedless, inat-  
tentive, neglectful, negligent, thoughtless. — Prep. to.  
at-tén'tly, 1 a-tén'tly; 2 á-tén'tly, adv. With attention;  
intently.  
at-tén'tu-a-ble, a. Capable of being attenuated.  
at-tén'tu-ant, 1 a-tén'tu-ant; 2 á-tén'tu-ant, I. a. Mak-  
ing thin or weak; diluting; as fluids. II. n. A medi-  
cine that dilutes the fluids or thins the blood. [*< L. attenuant(-s)*, ppr. of *attenuo*; see *ATTENUATE*, r.]  
at-tén'tu-ate, 1 a-tén'tu-ét; 2 á-tén'tu-át, r. [*-at'ten-  
-tú'ting*.] I. t. 1. To thin or make thin, small, or fine;  
reduce in size, thickness, etc., as a wire by drawing out  
in length, or the limbs by emaciation.  
Exercise . . . doth absorb likewise, and attenuate too much the  
body.  
BACON *Works*, *Nat. Hist.* in vol. i, § 299, p. 118. (n. & co. 1871.)  
2. To reduce in consistency or strength, as by pulveriz-  
ing or diluting; as, *attenuated* particles; to *attenuate*  
a medicine. 3. To lessen, weaken, or impair; reduce in  
force, intensity, value, or the like; enfeeble.  
We must not *attenuate* Shakespeare to an aspect, . . . or make  
of him a mere notation.  
DOWNES *Shakespeare: His Mind and Art* p. 2. (k. & co. 1876.)  
4. To reduce in density, as a liquid, gas, or the humors  
of the system. 5†. To lessen or diminish.  
II. t. To become thin; lose substance or force. [*< L. attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuo*, < *ad*, to, + *tenus*, thin.]  
at-tén'tu-át'er, at-tén'tu-á'tor, n.  
at-tén'tu-ate, a. 1. Made thin or slender, as in consis-  
tency or appearance; thin; rarefied.  
Songs Whose harmonies responsive surged and sank  
on the attenuate air. HOLLAND *Kothrin* pt. iv, st. 22.  
2. Bot. Slender and tapering; growing narrower; nar-  
row. [*< L. attenuatus*; see *ATTENUATE*, r.] at-tén'tu-át'  
ed.; — attenuated horder (*Geol.*), same as *FRINGE*.  
at-tén'tu-á'tion, 1 a-tén'tu-á'shón; 2 á-tén'tu-á'shón, n.  
1. The act or process of attenuating, or the state of be-  
ing attenuated. 2. *Med.* (1) The process of preparing  
homoeopathic medicines by repeated dilutions. (2) A  
course of treatment, dietetic and medicinal, for reduc-  
ing corpulence. (3) The lessening of the virulence of an  
infectious virus, as by inoculation. 3. The degree to  
which anything is attenuated; as, the fourth *attenua-  
tion* of a medicine. 4. *Distilling & Brewing*. The  
clarification and thinning of saccharine worts incident  
to the conversion of sugar into alcohol and carbon diox-  
id by fermentation.  
There are three stages of attenuation, called respectively  
apparent, real, and final. See *BREWING*, n. [*< L. at-  
tenuatio(n)-*, < *attenuo*; see *ATTENUATE*, r.] — attenuation  
charge, the assessment on spirituous liquors based on the  
attenuation, as recorded by a hydrometer. — final a., the de-  
gree (expressed in per cent.) to which the extract of beer  
has been fermented. — real a., in brewing, the difference  
between the original extract or wort and the real extract of  
beer, representing the amount of sugar fermented.  
át'ter, 1 a'tér; 2 á'tér, n. (N. Eng. or Scot.) Corrupt matter;  
filth; — á'ter-á-lly, at'tér-ty, a. Poisonous; bit-  
ter; malignant. at'tér-ly.  
át'tér-hur-y, 1 a'tér-her-i; 2 a'tér-ber-y, Francis (1/41662-  
1/1732). An English writer, politician, and bishop of  
Rochester, who concocted the "Atterbury's plot" to re-  
store the Stuarts, and was banished.  
át'tér-cop, 1 a'tér-kop; 2 á'tér-cop, n. (Prov. Eng.) A  
spider or its web; also, an ill-natured person. [*< AS. átter-  
coppo*, < *áttor*, poison, + *cop*, head.]  
át'tér-cope? n.  
Thus they call a spider an "attercop" — a word, by the way, still  
in popular use in the North. TRANCE *English, Past and Present*  
lect. ii, p. 62. (k. & co. 1889.)  
át'tér-dag, 1 ó'tér-döh; 2 á'tér-däh, n. Same as *WALDE-  
MAR* (3).  
át'tér-éan, 1 ó'tér'é; 2 á'tér'é, n. [F.] A ragout of  
meat, goose-livers, sweethearts, etc.  
at-ter'mi-nal, a. Same as *ATTERMINAL*.  
at-ter'mine, 1 a-tú'min; 2 á-tér'min, r. [Rare.] To fix a  
definite period for, as for payment of a debt. — at-ter'mine-  
ment, n. The act of crediting to a fixed date.  
át'tér-rat-er, r. To fill up with alluvial earth. at'tér-  
at-át'tér-á'tion, at'tér-ra'tion, n.  
át'tér-tést, 1 a-tést; 2 á-tést, s. I. t. 1. To certify as  
accurate, genuine, or true; bear formal witness or testi-  
mony to, as by signature or oath; confirm; as, to *attest*  
a deed. 2. To give or stand as proof or evidence of;  
make clear; vouch for; certify.  
Wrong attests that somewhere there is right.  
ALICE CART *Thomas* st. 2.  
Conduct attests creed. FROTHINGHAM *Creed and Conduct* p. 2.  
3. [Archaic.] To put (a person) upon his oath; invoke.  
II. t. To make avertment; bear witness. [*< F. attester*,  
< *L. testator*, < *ad*, to, + *testis*, witness.] — attesting wit-  
ness, one who bears witness in the same as a witness to another's  
signature, as in the case of a deed. at-tést-a-ble, a.  
at-tést-ant, 1 a-tést-ant; 2 a-tést-ant, I. a. Bearing wit-  
ness; attesting. II. n. An attester. at-tést-er, at-tést-  
tor, n. One who attests; a subscribing witness. at-tést-  
a'tor; — at-tést'fices, a. Giving evidence; witnessing.

namic a., the mutual attraction of electric currents in conductors through which they are passing.—electrostatic a., the mutual attraction between unlike electric charges, or between bodies having such charges.—magnetic a., the

mutual attraction between unlike magnetic poles.—mass or molar a., mutual attraction of any kind between masses of matter, as gravitational or magnetic attraction.—molecular a., mutual attraction between molecules, as cohesion.—Newtonian a., the attraction of universal gravitation: so called in law necessary to distinguish it from other attractions, such as those of magnetism, cohesion, etc.—attractive-al-ly, adv. [Rare.] By means of attraction; with attractive force.

**at-trac-tive**, 1 a-trak'tiv; 2 ā-trāc'tiv, a. 1. Having attractive force. 2. The power or quality of attracting; drawing forth sympathy, affection, or interest; as, an attractive face; attractive style.

The scenery was so grand and solemn, the life so novel, the character of the people so attractive.

Barce Am. Commonwealth vol. i, intro., p. 9. [MACK. 1889.]

2. Having the power or property of exerting physical attraction; drawing; as, the sun's attractive power. By his attractive virtue. Milton P. L. bk. viii, l. 124.

3. Drawing by visible mechanical means.

Syn: agreeable, alluring, beautiful, captivating, charming, engaging, enticing, fascinating, interesting, inviting, pleasant, pleasing, tempting, winning. See AGREEABLE, AMIABLE, BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT.—ANT: abhorrent, deterrent, detestable, disagreeable, forbidding, hateful, loathsome, repellent, repugnant, repulsive.—PREP: to.

—at-trac-tive-ly, adv.—at-trac-tive-ness, n.

**at-trac-tive-ly**, 1 a-trak'tiv-ly; 2 ā-trāc'tiv-ly, n. The power, property, or degree of attraction in an object.

**at-trac-tive-ly**, 1 a-trāc'tiv-ly; 2 ā-trāc'tiv-ly, n. A drawing to or toward something; in anatomy, drawing a part forward. II. n. 1. Med. An external application that serves to draw the fluids to the locality where it is applied, as a mustard plaster. 2. Anat. A muscle that acts by drawing forward. **at-trac-tive-ly**. [*L. attrahens* (i.e., ppr. of *attrahere*; see ATTRACT.)

**at-trap**, v. t. To furnish with trappings.

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property, it becomes strictly synonymous with quality. See CHARACTERISTIC; EXAMPLE.—ANT: being, essence, nature, substance.

**at-tri-bu-tion**, 1 a-tri-hū'shən; 2 ā-trī-hū'shən, n. 1. The act of attributing, as a property, quality, or characteristic to a person or thing, a work to its author or supposed author, date, or place, or an effect to its cause; ascription; as, the attribution of intelligence to man. Nationality and peculiarities marked by immemorial attribution. Howells Venetian Life p. 79. [L. & M. 1871.]

2. The tribute or thing ascribed.

Little Book, surname of white. Clean as yet, and fair to sight. Keep thy attribution right. Lamb In the Album, etc. st. 1.

3. The authority, power, or function granted, as to a delegate, ruler, or officer. 4. Logic. Predication of an attribute. 5. [Archaic or Obs.] The act of bestowing (in fact); bestowal; as, the attribution of rights, honors, and privileges.

**at-tri-bu-tive**, 1 a-tri-bū-tiv; 2 ā-trī-bū-tiv, a. 1. Of attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; in grammar, expressing an attribute without predication; as, in the expression "a silver watch," silver is an attributive word. 2. So assigned; so ascribed: said of a painting or work of art; as, an attributive Veronese, i.e., a painting attributed by critics or dealers to Paolo Veronese.

**at-tri-bu-tive**, n. Gram. A word or phrase expressing an attribute without predication; an attributive word or words; an adjective or its equivalent.

**at-tri-bu-tive**, 1 a-tri-bū-tiv; 2 ā-trī-bū-tiv, a. 1. Theol. Having attribute. See ATTRIBUTION. 2. Worn by rubbing or friction. Or, by collision of two bodies, grind.

The air attrite to fire. Milton P. L. bk. x, l. 1073.

[*L. attritus*, pp. of *attrito*, < *ad*, to, + *tero*, rub.] **at-tri-bu-tive**.

**at-tri-bu-tion**, 1 a-tri-bū-tion; 2 ā-trī-bū-tion, n. 1. The act of wearing out by rubbing or grinding by friction, or the state of being so worn or ground; as, the attrition of the shore by waves; the attrition of character by hard experience. 2. R. C. Theol. A form of repentance or sorrow for sin falling short of contrition because arising from an imperfect motive.

If the detestation of sin arise from . . . any other motive, such as loss of heaven, fear of hell, the heinousness of guilt, then it is termed imperfect contrition or attrition.

Catholic Encyc. vol. ii, p. 65. [L. & C. '07.]

[*L. attritus* (n.), < *L. attritus*; see ATTRITE.]—**at-tri-bu-tive**, a. [Rare.] Characterized by attrition.—**at-tri-bu-tor**, n. [Rare.] A person or thing that rubs away.—**at-tri-bu-tion**, n. The pulverized matter resultant from attrition.

**at-try**, v. t. To poison. See ATTR. CHAUCER P. p. 159, col. 2, l. 9.

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the difference of the two, while the mass acted upon is that of their sum. The acceleration is thus slight, so that the motion may be studied at leisure and varied as desired.

**at. wt.**, abbr. Atomic weight.

**at-tyl-dae**, 1 a-tū'l-dē; 2 ā-tū'y-dē, n. pl. Crust. A family of moacarpidean macrurus with a smooth rounded carapace produced into a flattened rostrum. **At'y-a**, n. (t. g.)

—**at'y-ld**, n.—**at'y-ld**, a.

**At-tyl-dae**, 1 a-tū'l-dē; 2 ā-tū'y-dē, n. pl. Crust. A family of gammaridean amphipods having anterior antennae without necessary brachies and maxillipeds with well-developed lamellae. **At'y-lus**, n. (t. g.) [*L. at*, not, + *G. tylos*, callosity.]—**at'y-lus**, a. & n.—**at'y-ld**, a.

**at-tyl-e**, 1 ā-tū'y-lē; 2 ā-tū'y-lē, n. pl. Crust. A family of gammaridean amphipods having anterior antennae without necessary brachies and maxillipeds with well-developed lamellae. **At'y-lus**, n. (t. g.) [*L. at*, not, + *G. tylos*, callosity.]—**at'y-lus**, a. & n.—**at'y-ld**, a.

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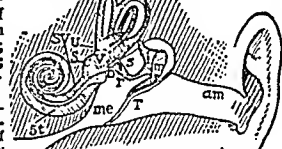
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**Auch**, 1 ösh; 2 ösh, n. A town, capitl of Gers department, France.  
**Auchel**, 1 ö'shel; 2 ö'shel, n. A town la Pas-de-Calais department, France.  
**au-che-ni-um**, 1 ö-ki-ni-um; 2 ö-ki-ni-um, n. [-A, pl.] [L.] [Rare.] Ornith. The scurf of the neck.  
**au-che-no-rhyn'cha**, 1 ö-ki-ni-um; 2 ö-ki-ni-um, n. pl. Entom. A division of homopterous insects with the head issuing from the inferior part of the head. [*Gr. ouche, neck, + rhynchos, scurf*]. — **au-che-no-rhyn'chou**, a. & n. — **au-che-no-rhyn'chil**, n. pl. Entom. The homoptera. — **au-che-no-rhyn'chous**, a.  
**Auchterleck**, 1 ö'tlek; 2 ö'tlek, n. A village in Ayrshire, Scotland.  
**Auch'mu'ty**, 1 ö'mu-ti; 2 ö'mu-ti, n. 1. Richard Tylden (1831-7/1893), an American merchant and philanthropist who established trade-schools in New York city. 2. Sir Samuel (1756-4/1822), a British general who captured Mootevideo and Java.  
**Auch'ter-är'der**, 1 öa'ter-är'der; 2 öa'ter-är'der, n. A town and parish in Perthshire, Scotland.  
**Auch'ter-much'ty**, 1 on'ter-mu'ti; 2 an'ter-mu'ty, n. 1. John, in Scott's *The Abbot*, a carrier. 2. A village and parish in Fife, Scotland.  
**Auckland**, 1 ö'k'land; 2 ö'k'land, n. 1. Baron (1774-1/1841), an English statesman, diplomat, and commissioner to treat with the American colonists in 1778. 2. Earl of (1784-1/1849), George Eden, an English statesman; son of the preceding; he was a governor-general of India and took a prominent part in the Afghan war. 3. A provincial district of North Island, New Zealand; 25-364 sq. m. 4. Its capital.  
**Auckland Islands**, a group of small islands 180 m. south of New Zealand; uninhabited, except by British life-savers.  
**au cou'rant**, 1 ö k'ran; 2 ö k'ran, [F.] Literally, with the stream; up with the times; well informed on current matters.  
**au'e-ta-ryt**, n. An augmentation.  
**au'ction**, 1 ök'shan; 2 ök'shan, ti. To sell by or at auction. commonly used with *off*.  
**au'cti'ou**, n. 1. A public sale of property in which the price offered is increased by bids, until the highest bidder becomes the purchaser. In England thbgs are usually sold to be sold by auction and put up to auction: in the United States they are commonly said to be put up or sold at auction. By auction regards the auction as the agency or method by which sale is effected; or auction, as the occasion or place of sale. 2. Goods put up at auction. 3. An augmenting; growth. 4. Auction bridge. See under *bridge*. [*L. au'ctio, + augere, increase*]. — **au'cti'ou-by**, a. Auction by candle, an auction at which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of the sale and the highest bid before the wick falls is accepted. — **Dutch a.**, an auction at which the auctioneer begins with a high price which he reduces gradually until he receives a bid. — **au'cti'ou-a-ry**, n. S. S. Auctioneer.  
**au'cti'ou-er**, 1 ök'shan-ör; 2 ök'shan-ör, I. ti. To sell by auction. II. n. One who conducts a sale by auction, especially one who makes this his business.  
**au'cti'or**, 1 ök'tor; 2 ök'tor, n. [L.] Lar. 1. One in whom a right or title originates; a principal. 2. An author. **au'cti'or**, n.  
**au'cti'ri-al**, 1 ök'ti-ri-al; 2 ök'ti-ri-al, a. Of or pertaining to an author.  
**au'cti'ri-tee**, n. Authority. **au'cti'ri-tee**, n.  
**au'cti'us**, 1 ök'ti-us; 2 ök'ti-us, n. 1. A small genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*). A *Japonica* is widely cultivated and has glossy green, leathery leaves, mottled with yellow, handsome red berries (on the female plants). [*Jap. noki, green, + do, ho, leaf*].  
**aud**, 1 öd; 2 öd, o. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Old.  
**au-da'clous**, 1 ö-dä'clous; 2 ö-dä'clous, n. 1. Having or exhibiting an unabashed or fearless spirit or aspect; fearless; as, an audacious leader.  
**Audacious** self-esteem, with good ground for it, is always impossible. *Horace, Sat. i. 1. (l. 7-8, 1858).*  
2. Arising from or marked by daring shamelessness. 3. Without restraint of prudence or morality; defiant of law or decorum; presumptuous; shameless; insolent; as, an audacious profligate; audacious calumny.  
Ohey, audacious traitor; kneel for grace.  
**SHAKESPEARE 2 King Henry VI. act v, sc. 1. 47.** Infusing fearlessness. [*L. audax (audac), < audere, dare*].  
Syn. adventurous, bold, daring, enterprising, impudent, insolent, presumptuous, rash, reckless, venturesome. Compare synonyms for BRAVE; EFFORTLESS. — **Ant.** calculating, careful, cautious, cowardly, faltering, fearful, hopeless, timid. — **au-da'clous-ly**, adv. Boldly; presumptuously; shamelessly. — **au-da'clous-ness**, n. The quality of being audacious; boldness; impudence; recklessness.  
**an-däc'i-ty**, 1 ö-däc'i-ty; 2 ö-däc'i-ty, n. [-IES, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being audacious, or unrestrained by law or decency; impudence; shamelessness.  
It is true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied. . . . Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. *Lincoln to Johnston's Am. Orations*, vol. iii, p. 156. [o. p. r. 1887.]  
2. The state or quality of being bold or daring. (1) Departure from conventional or precedent; bold originality; as, the audacity of a successful financier. (2) Exaggerated confidence in oneself or one's powers; overconfidence; venturesomeness; recklessness. 3. [Rare.] Something audacious; a bold or shameless action or person.  
**Audacities** of that sort are to be left to the . . . Hollbach. *Joseph Cook Biography* p. 16. [in. m. & co. 1884.]  
[*L. audax; see AUDACIOUS*.] Syn. see EFFORTLESS.  
**au'dad**, 1 ö'dad; 2 ö'dad, n. The argall. See **AROLL**, 2.  
**Aude**, 1 öd; 2 öd, n. 1. A river in the south of France, length 130 m. to the Mediterranean. 2. A department in France, 2,438 sq. m.; capital, Carcassonne.  
**Aude'bert**, 1 öd'bär; 2 öd'bär, Jean Baptiste (1759-1/1800). A French naturalist, painter, and engraver.  
**Au'den-reld**, 1 ö'den-rld; 2 ö'den-rld, n. A village in Carbon county, Pa.; a coal-mining center.

**Aud. Gen.**, abbr. Auditor-General.  
**Au'dium-la**, 1 ö'uthüm-la; 2 ö'uthüm-la, n. Norse Myth. A cow, formed from frozen mist resolving into drops, which nourished the giant Ymir, out of whom the world was shaped. **Au'dium-la**, n.  
**Au'di-an**, 1 ö'di-an; 2 ö'di-an, n. Ch. Hist. A follower of Audius (4th century), a Syrian layman who taught an extreme anthropomorphism. **Au'di-an**; — **Au'di-au**, o. — **Au'di-an-ism**, n.  
**Au'di-ber'ti-a**, 1 ö'di-bär'ti-a; 2 ö'di-bär'ti-a, n. Bot. A small genus of perennial hoary herbs, rarely shrubs, of the mint family (*Menthaceae*) from California, closely allied to *Solito*. *Audibertia grandiflora*, with dense clusters of crimson flowers, is often cultivated for bees. [*Urbaio Audibertia*, French botanist.]  
**Au'di-ble**, 1 ö'di-bl; 2 ö'di-bl, a. Capable of being heard; [heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard].  
The song of the cricket, . . . that song which may be called an audible affliction. *Lawrence Moore*, p. 32. [in. & p. 1864.]  
[*L. audibilis, < L. audire, hear*.] Syn. see **ALOU**.  
**au'di-bil'i-ty**, n. 1. The state or quality of being audible; audible capacity. 2. *Meior*. Distinctness of distant sounds, as an indication of the state of the atmosphere.  
**au'di-hle-ness**; — **au'di-hly**, adv.  
**au'di-hle**, n. [Archaic.] Anything that may be heard. *Visible are swiftest carried to the sense than audibles; as appearance in thunder and lightning.*  
*Bacon's Works*, Nat. Hist. in vol. 5, 273, p. 115. [o. o. n. 1871.]  
**au'di-ence**, 1 ö'di-ens; 2 ö'di-ens, n. 1. An assembly of hearers; a gathering of persons to listen to something, as a lecture, speech, or play; an auditory; as, he lectured to large audiences.  
There is no audience so hard to face as one of school-children. *Eccelestion Flower School-Sister*, p. 20. [o. j. co. 1871.]  
2. Figuratively, readers of a book or books; as, *Pilgrim's Progress* has gained an audience as large as Christendom. 3. A formal hearing, interview, or conference, especially when granted by a superior to an inferior, as by a king to an ambassador.  
The liberty of the press is our only resource: It will command an audience when every honest man in the kingdom is excluded. *Juxta Letters* vol. i, pref., p. 24. [in. m. 1851.]  
4. The act of hearing; a hearing. **SHAKESPEARE Coriolanus** act iii, sc. 3. 5. [Sp. Am.] An audience. 6. [Archaic or Obs.] A judicial or ecclesiastical hearing. [*F. < L. audientia, < audire, hear*]. **au'di-ent**; — **au'di-ent-er**, n. A participant for a formal hearing or reception in court, n. Aa ecclesiastical court once held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by their auditors. — **au'di-ent-ial**, n.  
**au'di-ent-er**, n. [Eng.] An officer of the Court of Chancery that examined all letters patent, received the fees of the seal, etc. — **au'di-ent-er-ly**; **au'di-ent-er-ly**, [M.] **au'di-ent-er-ly**, 1 ö'di-ent-er-ly; 2 ö'di-ent-er-ly, n. [Sp.] A court of justice, or its officers; also, the district it covers.  
**au'di-ent**, 1 ö'di-ent; 2 ö'di-ent, n. Giving attention to sounds; listening; hearing.  
And all the airy turbulence of words  
Swing round in the ether. *Edw. B. Browning Aurora Leigh* bk. ix, l. 643.  
**au'di-ent**, n. [-ENT, 1-ent; 2-ent, pl.] 1. In the primitive Church, a catechumen of the first stage. He was allowed to stand in the narthex and hear the psalms and sermons, but obliged to leave the church when the celebration of the Eucharist began. 2. *Gr. Ch.* A public penitent of the second class (3d to 5th cent.). [*L. audient(-is), ppr. of audire, hear*].  
**au'di-ent**, 1 ö'di-ent; 2 ö'di-ent, n. [Rare.] One with especially vivid perceptions or mental impressions of sounds.  
**Au'di'court**, 1 ö'däc'kür; 2 ö'däc'kür, n. A town in Doubs department, France.  
**au'di-om'e-ter**, 1 ö'di-om'e-ter; 2 ö'di-om'e-ter, n. An instrument to gauge and record the acuteness of hearing. [*L. audire, hear, + Gr. metron, measure*].  
**au'di-om'e-try**, 1 ö'di-om'e-try; 2 ö'di-om'e-try, n. The testing of hearing by an audiometer. — **au'di-om'e-try**, n. A small vacuum tube used to detect wireless waves. See **FOUR**.  
**au'di-ophone**, 1 ö'di-phon; 2 ö'di-phon, n. 1. A device of hard rubber or metal for collecting sound and directing it through the teeth and bones of the head to the auditory nerve. 2. An electrical device resembling the receiver of a telephone which may be connected to a common telephone circuit of which the transmitter is placed near the mouth of a speaker, thus enabling those who have difficulty in hearing to follow the proceedings. [*L. audire, hear, + Gr. phōnē, sound*].  
**au'di't**, 1 ö'di't; 2 ö'di't, v. I. 1. To examine and adjust, as accounts, by comparing the charges with the vouchers, hearing witnesses, striking balances, etc.  
For it would have been indecent, and perhaps illegal, that ho [Montague] should audit his own accounts. *Macaulay England* vol. ii, p. 1056. [w. r. a. 1881.]  
II. 1. To render an account; act as an auditor.  
**au'di't**, n. 1. An official examination of accounts, and their verification by reference to vouchers, etc.  
[The Bible does not . . . crouch abashed before the audit of a scholarly tribunal. *Fussell Lectures, Bunyan* p. 128. [o. j. co. 1871.]  
2. A calling to account; as, we shall have a final audit. 3. A statement of accounts; balance-sheet.  
When nature calls thee to be gone, What acceptabla audit canst thou leave? *SHAKESPEARE Sonnets* iv.  
4. A settlement of accounts; hence, sometimes, revenues; assets; as, the audits of one's estate. 5. [G.] Same as **AUDITABLE**. 6. [Archaic.] A hearing; esp. a judicial examination. [*L. audire, < audire, hear*].  
**au'di-house**, n. An appendage to an English cathedral for the transaction of its temporal affairs. — **au'di-house**, n. An office where accounts, public or private, are audited. — **commissioners of a.** [Eng.] officials of the government who audit the accounts of all public officers entrusted with public money and stores.  
**au'di-ta que-re'n**, 1 ö-däc'ta kwe-rē'n; 2 ö-däc'ta kwe-rē'n, [L.] **au'di-ta**, n. Literally, the complaint having been heard; a writ at common law formerly issued to a defendant against whom judgment had been obtained, and acting as a restraint to execution, and protection on account of the occurrence of events which amount to a discharge, as the payment of or the release from a debt for which judgment has been secured.  
**au'di-ti-on**, 1 ö'di-ti-on; 2 ö'di-ti-on, n. 1. The act or sensation of hearing. 2. The sense of hearing as a physiological faculty.  
There are noises too shrill to be heard by our ears, which are clear to the audition of the insect. R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven. Flight of Light* p. 205. [L. 1874.]

3. [Rare.] That which is heard; a mere sound. [*F. < L. auditio(n), < audire, hear*].  
**au'di-ti-ty**, 1 ö'di-ti-ty; 2 ö'di-ti-ty, o. Auditory.  
**au'di-ti-ty**, 1 ö'di-ti-ty; 2 ö'di-ti-ty, n. Psychol. To think or imagine terms of sound. — **au'di-ti-za'ti-on**, n.  
**au'di-tor**, 1 ö'di-tör; 2 ö'di-tör, n. 1. A person appointed and authorized to audit accounts.  
A kind of auditor; one that hath abundance of charge, too, God knows what. *SHAKESPEARE 2 King Henry IV. act ii, sc. 1.*  
2. One who listens; a member of an audience, as at a public address, a concert, or the like.  
Artists are chilled by gaping auditors. *CHAS. READ* *Clouds and Heath* p. 168. [n. 1877.]  
3. One who listens judicially, as at a court martial. Specifically, the presiding official in an archbishop's audience-courts. 4. Any one of certain ecclesiastical judges of the papal court; as, *Auditor of the Rota*. 5. An auditor. [*L. < audire, hear*]. — **au'di-tor-ge-ral**, n. [U. S.] The chief auditor of a State.  
**au'di-tor-i-al**, 1 ö'di-tör-i-al; 2 ö'di-tör-i-al, o. 1. Of or pertaining to auditors or audits. 2. [Rare.] Auditory. [*L. auditorius, auditory, < L. audire, hear*].  
**au'di-tor-i-al-ly**, adv. 1. By means of hearing or listening. 2. As one who audits.  
**au'di-tor-i-um**, 1 ö'di-tör-i-um; 2 ö'di-tör-i-um, n. [-tus or -a, pl.] 1. The part of a public building, as a theater, occupied by the audience; hence, any space so occupied.  
My heart leapt quick when I thought—hero by this vast audience. *THEO. B. BROWN* *Aurora Leigh* bk. ix, l. 643.  
T. L. CURTIS *From the Nile to Norway* p. 147. [o. o. n. 1882.]  
2. The reception-room of a monastery. 3. [U. S.] A building especially or principally intended for public meetings, etc. [*L. < audire, hear*].  
**au'di-tor-ship**, 1 ö'di-tör-ship; 2 ö'di-tör-ship, n. The office or term of office of an auditor.  
**au'di-tor-y**, 1 ö'di-tör-y; 2 ö'di-tör-y, o. 1. Anat. Of or pertaining to hearing or the organs or sense of hearing; as, an auditory function; the auditory canal; auditory epithelium.  
Many eminent observers have regarded the antecorn of insects as auditory organs. *L. J. COOK* *Entomology*, p. 221. [o. o. n. 1883.]  
2. Of or pertaining to, auditory meatus or passage by which ing to an auditory sense; 7, tympanic membrane; 8, middle ear; 9, tympanic membrane; 10, Eustachian tube; 11, auditory ossicles (malleus, incus, L. L. auditorius, and stapes), by which sound is conveyed to the auditory; see 7, the vestibule; 8, oval window, into which auditory; 9, the foot of the stapes; 10, round window; 11, the cochlea; 12, semicircular canals; 13, sacculus; 14, utricle; 15, scala vestibuli; 16, scala tympani; 17, inaudible, together forming the cochlea.  
ity to write from dictation. — **a.** Impressiveness, sonority. — **a.** meatus, one of the passages, called respectively external and internal auditory meatus, leading into the ear. See **ILLUS**, above, and under **CRANIAL** and **TEMPORAL BONE**. — **a.** nerve, the nerve that conveys to the brain impulses that cause sensations of hearing. See **ILLUS** under **CRURA CEREBRI**. — **a.** tentacle (*Zool.*), same as **TELE**.  
**au'di-tor-y**, n. [-ries, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] 1. An assembly of hearers; an audience. 2. A place for hearing; an auditorium. 3. A room for giving lectures; also, a philosophical school. [*L. auditorium; see AUDITORIUM*].  
**au'di-tress**, 1 ö'di-tres; 2 ö'di-tres, n. A female auditor.  
**Aud'tey**, 1 ö'di-t; 2 ö'di-t, n. 1. Sir James (1316-1369), an English soldier; one of the first knights of the Garter; governor of Aquitaine; great seneschal of Poitou. 2. Thomas, Baron (1488-4/1544), a lord chancellor of England. 3. A town in Staffordshire, England.  
**Aud'g'n**, 1 ö'dü'än; 2 ö'dü'än, n. Jean Victor (1797-1/1841). A French naturalist.  
**Au'draul**, 1 ö'dräul; 2 ö'dräul, n. A county in N. Missouri; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Mexico.  
**Au'dran**, 1 ö'dröp; 2 ö'dröp, Edmond (1842-1/1901). A French opera-bouffe composer.  
**Aud'rey**, 1 ö'dr; 2 ö'dr, n. 1. A feminine personal name, from the Teutonic, meaning "noble threatener." 2. A character in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.  
**Au'dron**, 1 ö'du-hän; 2 ö'du-hän, n. John James (1780-1/1851), an American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'du-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.; 10,643 ft. high.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'ger** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'u-en-brug'ger; 2 ö'u-en-brug'ger, n. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'u-er-bach; 2 ö'u-er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-1/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'u-er-loit; 2 ö'u-er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*Carl Auer von Welsbach + -lite*].  
**Au'er-sperg**, 1 ö'u-er-sperg; 2 ö'u-er-sperg, Anton Alexander von (1806-1/1876). An Austrian count and poet; poem-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc.  
**Au'er-städ**, 1 ö'u-er-shet; 2 ö'u-er-shet, n. A town in Saxony; French defeated Prussians here, Oct. 14, 1806. **Au'er-stedt**.  
**au'f**, n. An onf. au'pht; au'f, n. 1. Literally, to the act or fact; thoroughly conversant; skilled; expert.  
**au'f-kil-rung**, 1 öuf-kil-rung; 2 öuf-kil-rung, n. Same as **ENLIGHTENMENT**.  
**Auf'recht**, 1 öuf'recht; 2 öuf'recht, Theodor (1822-1907). A German Sanskrit scholar and author.  
**Auf'recht's disease**. A disease affecting the liver, characterized by infectious jaundice with acute inflammatory changes in the substance of the liver.  
**Aug.**, abbr. August; Augustan; Augustus.  
**aug.**, abbr. Augmentative; augmented.  
**au'ge**, 1 ö'uge; 2 ö'uge, n. [AU'GEN, 1-gea; 2-gea, pl.] [G.] Petrol. A roundish phenocryst occurring in crystalline rock, as augen-gneiss, supposed to resemble an eye. [*auge, an eye*].  
**Au'ge**, 1 ö'ji; 2 ö'ji, n. *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian prince and



doctrines of sin and grace developed by St. Augustine.

As held by Lutherans and Calvinists, its main points are the sovereignty of God, the spiritual depravity and inability of man, and absolute grace in salvation. In Roman Catholic theology it attributes the election of grace to its winning attractiveness, as opposed to *Thomism* and *Arminianism*. **Au-gus'tus** (tu-ism):

**Au-gus'tus**, 1 g'us-to-lus; 2 a g'us-tus, Antontus (1516-1558). A Spanish archbishop of Tarragona, a 1574. **Au-gus'to**, 1 o'gus-to; 2 o'gus-to, n. A town in Suwalki province, Poland; scene of German defeat by Russians, Sept. 29-Oct. 3, 1914.

**Au-gus'tu-lus**, 1 o-gus-tu-lus; 2 a-gus-tu-lus, Romulus. The last Roman emperor of the West, 475-476; deposed by Odoacer.

**Au-gus'tus**, 1 o-gus'tus; 2 a-gus'tus, n. 1. A masculine personal name. **Dan. G. Sr.** **Au-gus'tus**, 1 o'gust, 2 o'gust; **Au-gus'tus**, 1 o-gus'tus, 2 o-gus'tus; **F. Au-gus'te**, 1 g'üst, 2 g'üst; **I. Au-gus'to**, 1 o-gus'to, 2 o-gus'to, 2 A. I. (1526-1588), elector of Saxony; founded Dresden Library. **J. A. II.** or **Frederick Augustus I.**, "the Strong" (1670-1733), elector of Saxony; twice king of Poland. **A. III.** or **Frederick Augustus II.** (1696-1763), elector of Saxony; King of Poland; son of preceding; warred against Frederick II. of Prussia. [*L. masc., venerable.*]

**An-gus'tus Cae-sar**, 1 a'gus'tus B. C.-A. D. 14. The first Roman emperor, 27 B. C.

**au**, 1 ä; 2 ah, *inter.* An expression of disgust. **au-bu**, 1 o-bu; 2 o-bu, n. [*Hawall.*] A tropical species of *Tephrusia* (7. *placitoria*) used to catch fish by stupefying them in pools in the coral reefs. See *Tephrusia*. **a-u-ho'ia**:

**auk**, 1 ö; 2 äk, n. An alcoid diving bird of northern seas, having the wings and tail short or aborted and 3-toed webbed feet, as a puffin, guillemot, or murre; species, the razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*).

The great auk (*Pinguinus impennis*), or garafowl, now extinct, was black above and white below, and had an oval white patch between the eyes and bill. It stood erect, 2 feet tall. The razor-billed auk is smaller, with a white line between the eyes and bill. [*L. f. (Alca) alkt; auk; (Dial.) Eng.; oket; little auk, the rothe, or dovekie. See dovekie.* -*auk'ery*, n. The nesting or resorting ground of auks.

**Auk**, 1 ö; 2 äk, n. pl. An almost extinct tribe of Kolushan Indians, formerly inhabiting the Douglas and Admiralty Islands, Alaska. **Auk'ery**, 1 ö; 2 äk, n. One of the smaller auks, especially of the northern Pacific; as, the crested auklet (*Simulachrym cristellus*).

**a-u-k'ü**, 1 ö-k'ü; 2 ö-k'ü, n. [*Hawall.*] A heron, especially *Ardea herodias*.

**auk'ward**, a. Aukward. **au'la**, 1 ö; 2 ä, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The alder (*Alnus*). **au'la**, 1 ö; 2 ä, n. [*L.-E. 1-l; 2-lö, pl.*] Anat. The anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain, originally a part of the cavity of the anterior cerebral vesicle. 2. *Protoz.* The cavity of an infusorian colony. 3. A hall; originally, a court open to the air. [*L. < Gr. nül; < aüml, blow.*]

-*aula regis* (*Eng. Hist.*), a court established by William I. (the Conqueror) and held in his own hall. It was composed of the great officers of state, resident in the palace, and attended him in his expeditions. See *CURIA REGIS*.

**au'la-cod**, 1 ö-lä; 2 ö-lä, n. A ground-rat (*Aulacodus*). **Gr. aulaz**, furry; *a odus*, tooth.

**au'la-po-lä**, 1 ö-lä-po-lä; 2 ö-lä-po-lä, n. See *ALLEPPI*.

**au'la-rä-nä**, 1 ö-lä-rä-nä; 2 ö-lä-rä-nä, n. 1. O. Of or pertaining to a hall, especially a university hall. **au'la-ry**, II. n. [*Eng.*] A university man belonging to a hall rather than to a college. [*L. L. oülaris, < L. nöl; see AULA.*]

**au'la-tä-lä**, 1 ö-lä-tä-lä; 2 ö-lä-tä-lä, n. [*L.-E. 1-l; 2-lö, pl.*] Anat. The membranous roof of the aula. See *AULA*, 1. [*< AULA & L. teln, wall.*]

**au'ld**, 1 ö; 2 ä, n. [*Scot. & North. Eng.*] Old. The dearest friends are the *au'ld* friends.

**R. L. Stevenson Underwoods** bk. ii, xvi. -*and lang* *ysen*, days gone by, especially happy days. -*A. Licht* (*Ecc. Hist.*), one of the supporters of the old, or conservative, party of the Scottish Church in the latter half of the 18th century. Compare *BUNCHER*, 2. **A. Light**, -*A. Reekle*, Old Smoky; a sobriquet of Edinburgh. -*A. Robin Gray*, a Scotch ballad written by Lady Anne Barnard, in 1772, to the Scotch air *The Bridgroom Gave When the Sun Went Down*.

**au'ld-far-rant**, 1 öld-far-rant; 2 öld-far-rant, n. [*Scot.*] Wise beyond one's years; old-fashioned; cautious.

**au'len**, 1 ölen; 2 ölen, a. [*Prov. Eng.*] Alder; of alder.

**au-le'les**, 1 ö-lä; 2 ö-lä, n. [*TAI. 1-tol; 2-t, pl.*] [*Gr.*] An ancient Greek flute-player. **au'lete**, -*au'le'tic*, a. -*au'le'tis*, n. [*TAI-DES, pl.*] A female flute-player of ancient Greece.

**au'le**, 1 ö; 2 ä, n. Of or pertaining to a court. [*< F. aulique, < L. aulicus, < Gr. aulikos, < aulē; see AUL.*] -*Aulic*, *Connell* (*G. Hist.*), the emperor's privy council, forming one of the two supreme courts of the several states. Since the dissolution of the old German empire in 1806 the name has been applied to the Council of State of the Austrian empire.

**au'le't**, a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the aula.

**au'le't**, a. Anat. The ceremony formerly observed at the Sorbonne in conferring the doctorate in theology.

**au'lin**, 1 ölin; 2 ölin, n. The parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). [*< Iec. alinn, parasite.*] **au'lin-scou'ty**, an-plex-us, 1 ö-lä-plex-us; 2 ö-lä-plex-us, n. [*TAI-plex-us, < pl. flex-us, pl.*] [*Recent.*] A nula. The aulic part of the choroid plexus.

**au-lä'y**, 1 ö-lä; 2 ö-lä, n. *Hind. Myth.* An imaginary gigantic horse with a trunk resembling an elephant's. **au-läy** horse. *SOUTHEY* *Curse of Kehama* pt. xvi, st. 2.

**au'noy**, n. Same as *ANONY*.

**au'lo-phye**, 1 ö-lo-phye; 2 ö-lo-phye, n. Bot. A plant living in the interior of another for shelter, but not parasitic. [*< Gr. aulos, pipe, & phye, plant.*]

**au'lo-rhyn'chä-dä**, 1 ö-lo-rhyn'chä; 2 ö-lo-rhyn'chä, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of ganosteoideans having a dorsal row and lateral rows of bony shields, 4-rayed spinous ventrals, and tubular snout. **au'lo-rhyn'chus**, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. aulos, pipe, & rhynchos, snout.*] -*au'lo-rhyn'chid*, n. -*au'lo-rhyn'choid*, a. & n.

**au'lo**, 1 ö; 2 ö, n. [*Gr.*] A wind-instrument or auto of the aulos, played by the fingers, and resembling a clarinet.

**au'lo-stom'i-dä**, 1 ö-lo-stom'i-dä; 2 ö-lo-stom'i-dä, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of aulostomideans, esp. those with many weak dorsal spines and forms; a compressed scaly body, fectored forms; **au'lo-sto-mia**, n. (t. g.) [*< L. playing* *Gr. aulos, pipe* (*< aüml, blow*), *a stoma, mouth*.] **au'lo-sto-mat'i-dä**, -*au'lo-sto-mid*, n. -*au'lo-stom'i-dan*, o. & n. -*au'lo-sto-mid*, a. & n.

**au'lo-sto-mo'dä**, 1 ö-lo-sto-mo'dä; 2 ö-lo-sto-mo'dä, n. pl. *Ich.* A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes with subabdominal spinous ventrals and the four anterior vertebra elongated. [*< AULOSTOMA + -oia.*] -*au'lo-sto-mo'dä-an*, a. & n.

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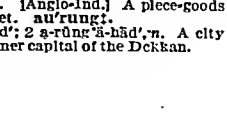
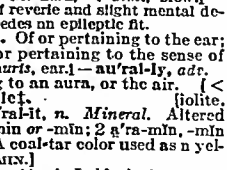
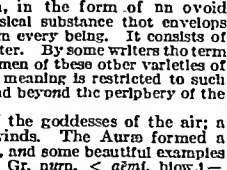
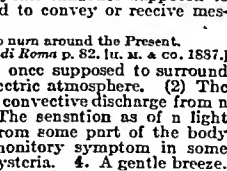
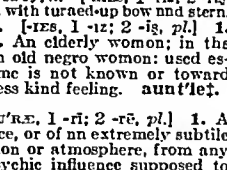
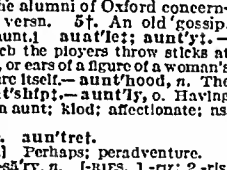
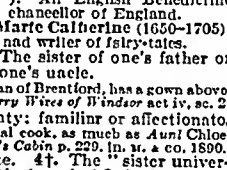
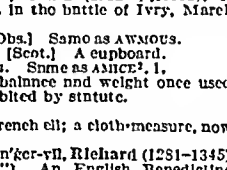
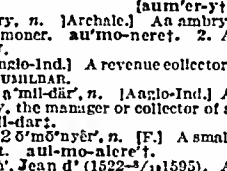
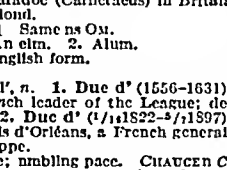
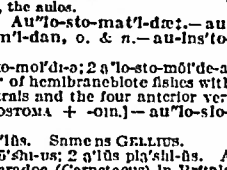
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**au-ran'ti-a**, 1 o-ran'ti-a; 2 a-ran'ti-a, n. A coal-tar color used as an orange dye; imperial yellow.

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then'tic, *n.* 1. An original (hook, etc.), as distinguished from a transcript or copy. 2. A genuine or au-



thoritative (book, etc.), as distinguished from a counter-felt or apocryphal one. 3. *pl.* A collection of the New Constitutions of Justinian; so named because of their being authentic translations from the Greek; sometimes called *Liber or Corpus Authenticarum*.

**au-then-ti-cate**, 1 *a*-then-ti-kēt; 2 *a*-then-ti-cāt. *tr.* [*-cāt*; *-ēd*; *-cāt*; *-ING*]. 1. To make authentic or authoritative; give legal force or validity to. 2. To show to be authentic; demonstrate (1) the genuineness or correctness of, (2) the trustworthiness or credibility of. [*L. authenticatus*, pp. of *authenticus*, < *L. authenticus*; see *authentic*, *a*]. *au-then-ti-cā-tōr*, *n.* [*-tōr*; *-tōr*; *-tōr*; *-tōr*]. 1. One who authenticates; 2. *a*-then-ti-cā-shōn, *n.* The act of authenticating, or the state of being authenticated; attestation; confirmation; as, *authentication* of a record.

**au-then-ti-fy**, 1 *a*-then-ti-fy; 2 *a*-then-ti-fy. *n.* 1. The state or quality of being authentic, either (1) as being authoritative or entitled to acceptance, or (2) as being true or in accordance with fact. 2. The state or quality of being genuine, or of the origin and authorship claimed. *au-then-ti-cal-ness*; *au-then-ti-ness*.

By some writers, especially those on the Christian evidences, *authenticity* is used in the sense of truth in fact, and *genuineness* in the sense of truth in origin or authorship. We are . . . sceptical about the authenticity of his [William I.] dating card. *Century English vol. 1, p. 65, l. x. & co. 1850.*

**au-thi-gen-ic**, 1 *a*-thi-gen-ic; 2 *a*-thi-gen-ic. *a. Geol.* 1. Formed where found: said of the ingredients of crystalline rocks, or of crystalline ingredients of rocks. Compare *allothigenic*. 2. Formed in a rock subsequently to its original consolidation, as mica in mica-schist. [*Gr. aithi*, on the spot, + *gignomai* (4 *gen*), produce]. *au-thi-gen-ic*; *au-thi-gen-ic-ity*.

**au-thi-g-e-nous**, 1 *a*-thi-g-e-nous; 2 *a*-thi-g-e-nous. *a.* Same as *au-thi-gen-ic*.

**au-thor**, 1 *a*-thor; 2 *a*-thor. *n.* 1. One who begins, forms, or originates; creator; prime mover; first cause; as, God is the *author* of all finite being.

The other example is that which is called *Verner's Law*, after the name of its author, Karl Verner of Copenhagen.

*EARLY English Prose p. 120, l. p. 3. 1891.*

2. The original writer or composer of a book, treatise, or document, as distinguished from an editor, compiler, or translator; specif., one who makes original composition, especially of books or permanent literature, a profession or specialty; as, who is the *author* of the book?

None but an author knows an author's cares.

*COWPER Progress of Error 1. 518.*

The author who speaks about his own books is almost as bad as a mother who talks about her own children.

*BENJ. DISRAELI Speech delivered Nov. 19, 1870.*

3. An author's writings collectively.

It often happens that such stories are found in the Greek and Roman authors. *BUTRICKS Age of Fable p. 2, (s. w. r.)*

4. *pl.* A game played by two to twelve persons, with a pack of 72 specially prepared cards divided into hooks, each hook devoted to a different author. 5. *Scots Law*. One from whom title to property is derived otherwise than by inheritance: the opposite of *ancestor*. 6. [*Archaic*]. An informant; one responsible for a statement.

7. An editor. [*OF. autor*, < *L. auctor*, < *augere*, increase]. *au-tour*.

*SYN.* composer, writer, inventor. See *CAUSE*.

**-au-thor-ta-ble**, *n.* In library-cataloging, a scheme giving to each work its own exclusive book-number, so contrived that the books stand on the shelves alphabetized by authors under each subject. In library-catalogs use various practically self-explaining compounds have *author* as the first element; as, *author-card*, *a-catalog*, *a-entry*, *a-heading*, *a-mark*, *-au-thor-craft*, *n.* The skill or work of an author. *-au-thor-hood*, *n.* Authorship. *-au-thor-ial*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an author. *-au-thor-ly*, *ad.* In an authorial manner. *-au-thor-ism*, *n.* The character of an author; authorship. *-au-thor-let*, *n.* An insignificant writer. *-au-thor-ling*, *-au-thor-like*, *a.* Becoming or suitable to an author.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT WRITERS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

For further information regarding most of the following writers, as well as many not specifically mentioned in this list, see vocabulary.

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Abbott, Lyman	1835-1922	Theology, etc.	U. S.
Abeard	1079-1142	Theology, etc.	France
Abot, E.	1828-1885	Plays and fiction.	France
Abu Ishak	1427	Poems	Persia
Adams, H.	1838-1918	History	U. S.
Adams, J.	1735-1826	Diary and letters	U. S.
Adams, J. Q.	1767-1848	Diary and letters	U. S.
Addison	1672-1719	Poems, essays, etc.	England
Æschines	389-314 B. C.	Orations	Greece
Æschylus	525-456 B. C.	Plays	Greece
Æsop	7th cent. B. C.	Fables	Greece
Agassiz	1807-1873	Natural science	U. S.
Alisworth	1805-1882	Fiction	England
Alkendi	1721-1777	Poems	England
Alcott, L. M.	1832-1888	Fiction	U. S.
Alidrich	1836-1907	Poems, fiction, etc.	U. S.
Alfieri	1749-1803	Plays	Italy
Allan, A.	1792-1867	History	England
Allen, Grant	1848-1899	Natural history	England
Allston	1779-1843	Poems, etc.	U. S.
Amleis, de	1846-1908	Travel	Italy
Amiel	1821-1881	Essays	Switzerland
Andacron	563-478 B. C.	Poems	Greece
Andersen	1805-1875	Fairy tales	Denmark
Angoulême, d'	1492-1549	Tales	France
Annuzio, d' G.	1864	Fiction, plays, etc.	Italy
Anselm	1033-1109	Theology	England
Apuleius	2d cent.	Philosophy	Rome
Aquinas	1225-1274	Theology	Italy
Arbutnot	1667-1735	Essays, etc.	Scotland
Arezzo	1220-1294	Poems	Italy
Aristotle	384-322 B. C.	Poems	Italy
Aristophanes	447-380 B. C.	Plays	Greece
Aristotle	384-322 B. C.	Philosophy	Greece
Arnold, Sir E.	1832-1904	Poems, etc.	England
Arnold, M.	1822-1888	Poems and essays	England
Arnold, T.	1795-1842	History, etc.	England
Ascham	1515-1568	Treatises	England
Atterbury	1662-1732	Theology	England
Audubon	1780-1851	Natural history	U. S.
Auerbach	1812-1882	Fiction	Germany
Augustine, St.	444-430	Theology	France
Aurelius	121-180	Philosophy	Rome
Austen, Jane	1775-1817	Fiction	England

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Austin, A.	1835-1913	Poems.	England	Cary, Alice	1820-1871	Poems	U. S.
Aytoun	1813-1865	Poems.	Scotland	Cary, Phoebe	1824-1871	Poems	U. S.
Bacon	1561-1626	Essays, etc.	England	Casanova	1725-1803	Memoirs	Italy
Bagehot, W.	1822-1877	Economics.	England	Castellar	1832-1899	Orations, essays.	Spain
Bailley, P. J.	1816-1902	Poems	England	Cato (Elder).	234-149 B. C.	Orations	Rome
Baillie, Joanna	1762-1851	Poems.	Scotland	Cato (Younger)	95-46 B. C.	Orations	Rome
Baillie, Lady J.	1665-1746	Poems.	Scotland	Caullus	1577-1660	Poems	Holland
Bain, A.	1810-1877	Travels.	Scotland	Cavour	877-54 B. C.	Poems	Rome
Baker, Sir S.	1821-1893	Travels.	England	Caxton	1422-1491	Translations	England
Balzac.	1799-1850	Fiction.	France	Cellini	1500-1571	Memoirs	Italy
Bancroft, G.	1800-1891	History.	U. S.	Cervantes.	1547-1616	Fiction	Spain
Bancroft, H. H.	1832-1918	History.	U. S.	Chalmers.	1780-1847	Sermons.	Scotland
Barhaud, Mrs.	1743-1825	Poems and fiction.	England	Chamfort.	1741-1794	Plays, etc.	France
Barhour, J.	1316?-1395	Poems, history.	Scotland	Channing, W. E.	1780-1842	Sermons.	U. S.
Barham, R. H.	1788-1845	Fiction, etc.	England	Channing, W. E. (Younger).	1818-1901	Essays, etc.	U. S.
Baring - Gould, S.	1834-1924	Theology, etc.	England	Chapin	1814-1880	Sermons	U. S.
Barrie, J. M.	1860-	Fiction and plays.	Scotland	Chapman	1559?-1634	Plays and transl.	England
"Barry Cornwall"	1778-1874	Poems.	England	Chateaubriand.	1768-1848	Memoirs, fiction.	France
Baudelaire.	1821-1867	Poems, etc.	France	Chatham	1708-1778	Orations.	England
Baxter.	1615-1691	Theology.	England	Chatrian, A.	1826-1890	Fiction.	France
Bayle.	1647-1706	Dictionary.	France	Chatterton.	1734-1770	Poems	England
Beaumarchais.	1732-1799	Plays, etc.	France	Chaucer.	1340-1400	Poems	England
Beaumont, F.	1534-1616	Plays.	England	Chénier.	1762-1794	Poems	France
Beaumont, Sir J.	1583-1627	Poems.	England	Cherbury	1581-1648	Memoirs, etc.	England
Beckford, W.	1759-1844	Fiction.	England	Chesterfield.	1694-1773	Letters.	England
Bede.	672-735	History.	England	Chesterton, G. K.	1874-	Essays	England
Beecher, H. W.	1813-1887	Sermons, etc.	U. S.	Chillingworth.	1602-1644	Philosophy	England
Beecher, L.	1775-1863	Sermons.	U. S.	Choate, R.	1799-1859	Orations.	U. S.
Bellay, du.	1524-1560	Poems and essays.	France	Chrysostom, St.	347?-407	Sermons.	Greece
Bemho.	1470-1547	Poems, letters, etc.	Italy	Churchill	1731-1764	Poems	England
Bentham.	1748-1832	Economics.	England	Chwang Tsz.	?	Philosophy	China
Bentley.	1662-1742	Theology.	England	Cibber	1671-1757	Plays.	England
Benton.	1782-1853	Orations, etc.	U. S.	Cicero	106-43 B. C.	Orations, etc.	Rome
Béranger.	1780-1857	Poems.	France	Clarendon.	1608-1674	History.	England
Berkley.	1684-1753	Essays and poems	Ireland	Clay	1777-1852	Orations	U. S.
Bernard, St.	1091-1153	Sermons.	France	Cleveland, G.	1837-1903	State papers, etc.	U. S.
Bernard, Sir W.	1838-1901	Fiction.	England	Clough	1819-1861	Poems	England
Bhartrihari.	1st cent.	Poems.	India	Cobbett	1762-1835	Essays, etc.	England
Bhavabhute.	1st cent.	Dramatist.	India	Coke	1552-1634	Legal treatises.	England
Bilderdyk.	1756-1831	Poems.	Holland	Coleridge, H.	1796-1849	Poetry, criticism.	England
Birrell, A.	1850-	Essays, etc.	Scotland	Coleridge, S. T.	1772-1834	Poetry, etc.	England
Bismarck.	1815-1898	Memoirs, etc.	Germany	Collins, Wm.	1721-1759	Poems.	England
Björnson.	1832-1910	Poems, fiction, etc.	Norway	Collins, W. W.	1824-1859	Fiction and plays.	England
Black, W.	1841-1898	Fiction.	England	Comines.	1445-1509	Memoirs	France
Blackie, J. S.	1809-1895	Essays and poems.	Scotland	Comte.	1789-1857	Philosophy	France
Blackmore.	1825-1900	Fiction.	England	Confucius.	551-478 B. C.	Philosophy	China
Blackstone.	1723-1780	Law.	England	Congreve.	1670-1729	Plays.	England
Blaine.	1830-1893	Memoirs, etc.	U. S.	Conway, M. D.	1832-1907	History, etc.	U. S.
Blair, H.	1718-1800	Sermons, etc.	Scotland	Cook, Eliza.	1817-1899	Poems	England
Blair, R.	1699-1746	Poems.	Scotland	Cooper	1789-1851	Fiction	U. S.
Blake, W.	1767-1827	Poems.	England	Coppée, F. E. J.	1842-1908	Poems, plays, etc.	France
Blessington.				Correll, M.	1864-1924	Fiction	England
Lady	1789-1849	Memoirs, etc.	England	Cornellie	1606-1684	Plays.	France
Bloomfield.	1766-1823	Poems.	England	Cotton	1630-1687	Poems, etc.	England
Boccaccio.	1313-1375	Short stories.	Italy	Cousin	1792-1867	Philosophy	France
Bodenstedt.	1819-1892	Poems.	Germany	Coverdale.	1488-1568	Translations.	England
Bödtker.	1793-1874	Poems.	Denmark	Cowley	1618-1667	Poems and essays.	England
Boethius.	475?-525?	Philosophy.	Rome	Cowper	1731-1800	Poems and letters.	England
Boiardo.	1434?-1494	Poems.	Italy	Crabbe, G.	1754-1832	Poems.	England
Boileau-Despreaux.	1636-1711	Criticism and poems.	France	Craik, D. M. M.	1826-1887	Fiction, poems.	England
Bollingbroke.	1678-1751	Essays, etc.	England	Cramer	1489-1536	Sermons, etc.	England
Borrow.	1803-1881	Travel.	England	Crashaw	1613?-1649	Poems	England
Boscan.	1495-1542	Poems.	Spain	Crawford, F. M.	1854-1909	Fiction	U. S.
Bossuet.	1627-1704	Sermons.	France	Crelighton, M.	1843-1901	History	England
Boswell.	1740-1795	Biography.	Scotland	Crockett, S. R.	1859-1914	Fiction	Scotland
Boucault, D.	1822-1890	Plays.	Ireland	Croly, G.	1780-1860	Poems, etc.	Ireland
Bourdauou.	1632-1704	Sermons.	France	Cunningham.	1784-1842	Poems.	Scotland
Bourdillon.	1852-1921	Poems.	England	Curran	1750-1817	Orations.	Ireland
Bourget.	1852-	Essays, fiction	France	Curtis, G. W.	1824-1892	Essays and fiction.	U. S.
Bourinot, Sir J. G.	1837-1902	History.	Canada	Curtius, E.	1814-1896	History	Germany
Boyle, R.	1627-1691	Philosophy.	England	Cuvier	1769-1832	Natural science.	France
Braddon, M. E.	1837-1915	Fiction.	England	Dahlgrén, F. A.	1816-1895	Poems and plays.	Sweden
Bradford, W.	1590-1657	History.	America	Dana, R. H. (Elder)	1787-1879	Poems	U. S.
Brainerd, J. G.				Dana, R. H. (Younger)	1815-1882	Travel	U. S.
C. C.	1796-1828	Poems.	U. S.	Dante.	1265-1321	Poems.	Italy
Brandes, G.	1842-1926	Criticism.	Denmark	Darwin, C. R.	1809-1882	Natural science.	England
Brantôme.	1540?-1614	Memoirs, etc.	France	Darwin, E.	1731-1802	Poems, etc.	England
Bremer, F.	1801-1865	Fiction.	Sweden	Daudet, A.	1840-1897	Fiction	France
Brewster, Sir D.	1781-1868	Natural science.	Scotland	Davenant, Sir W.	1606-1668	Poems.	England
Brontë, C.	1816-1855	Fiction.	England	Davey, Sir H.	1778-1829	Natural science.	England
Brontë, E.	1818-1848	Fiction.	England	Davis, J.	1808-1889	Orations, etc.	U. S.
Brooks, P.	1835-1893	Sermons.	U. S.	De Bury.	1281-1345	Treatises.	England
Brougham.	1778-1868	Essays, orations.	England	Deffand, Du.	1697-1780	Letters	France
Brown, C. B.	1771-1810	Fiction.	U. S.	Defoe.	1661?-1731	Fiction	England
Brown, T.	1778-1820	Philosophy.	Scotland	Dekker	1570?-1641?	Plays.	England
Brownne, Sir T.	1605-1682	Essays.	England	De Morgan, W.	1839-1917	Fiction.	England
Browning, W. C.	1851-	Essays, etc.	U. S.	Demosthenes.	384-322 B. C.	Orations.	Greece
Browning, R.	1812-1889	Poems.	England	Denham.	1615-1668	Poems.	England
Brownson, O. A.	1803-1876	Theology.	U. S.	De Quincey.	1785-1859	Essays, etc.	England
Brunetière, F.	1849-1906	Essays, etc.	France	Derby.	1823-1861	Stories.	U. S.
Bryant.	1794-1878	Poems.	U. S.	Descartes.	1596-1650	Philosophy.	France
Bryce, J.	1838-1922	History, etc.	Scotland	Dhida.	1745-1814	Poems, etc.	England
Buchanan, G.	1506-1852	Poems, history.	Scotland	Dickens.	1812-1870	Fiction.	England
Buckle.	1821-1862	History.	England	Diderot.	1713-1784	Essays, plays, etc.	France
Bulwer-Lytton.	1803-1873	Fiction.	England	Disraeli, B.	1804-1881	Fiction	England
Bunyan.	1628-1688	Religious allegory.	England	D'Israeli, J.	1766-1848	Essays, etc.	England
Burke.	1729-1797	Orations, etc.	Ireland	Dohson, A.	1840-1921	Poems, etc.	England
Burleigh.	1520-1598	Essays, etc.	England	Doddridge.	1702-1751	Theology.	England
Burnet.	1643-1715	History.	England	Dodge, M. M.	1838-1905	Poems and fiction.	U. S.
Burnett, F. H.	1849-	Fiction.	England	Donne.	1573-1631	Poems.	England
Burney, Frances.	1752-1840	Fiction.	England	Dostoyevsky.	1822-1881	Fiction.	Russia
Burns.	1759-1796	Poems.	Scotland	Douglas, S. A.	1813-1861	Orations.	U. S.
Burroughs, J.	1837-1921	Natural history.	U. S.	Dowden, E.	1843-1913	Criticism, etc.	Ireland
Burton, R.	1877-1840	Essays, etc.	England	Dryle, Sir C.	1851-1900	Fiction.	Scotland
Bushnell, H.	1802-1876	Sermons.	U. S.	Dryton.	1563-1631	Poems.	England
Byrd, S.	1612-1680	Poems.	U. S.	Drummond, H.	1851-1897	Sermons, etc.	England
Byron.	1774-1824	Travel, etc.	U. S.	Drummond, W.	1535-1649	Poems.	Scotland
Byron.	1788-1824	Poems and letters.	England	Dryden.	1631-1700	Poems, plays, etc.	England
Cable, G. W.	1844-1925	Fiction.	U. S.	Dumas (" fils ")	1824-1895	Plays, etc.	France
Cadmon.	-A. D. 700	Poems.	England	Dumas (" père ")	1802-1870	Fiction.	France
Cesar.	100-44 B. C.	History.	Rome	Du Maurier, G.	1894-1896	Fiction.	Scotland
Caine, Hall.	1853-	Fiction.	England	Dunbar, Wm.	1653-1700?	History.	Scotland
Calderon.	1600-1681	Plays.	Spain	Dwight, T.	1752-1817	Theology.	U. S.
Calvin.	1509-1564	Theology.	France	Ebers, G.	1837-1898	Fiction.	Germany
Camden.	1551-1623	History.	England	Edgeworth, M.	1767-1849	Fiction.	Ireland
Camões.	1524-1579	Poems.	Portugal	Edwards, J.	1703-1758	Theology.	U. S.
Campbell.	1777-1844	Poems.	Scotland	Eggleston, E.	1837-1902	Fiction.	U. S.
Canning, G.	1770-1827	Orations.	England	Elliot, Sir J.	1592-1632	Orations.	England
Carducci.	1835-1907	Poems.	Italy	Emerson.	1803-1882	Poems and essays.	U. S.
Carew.	1589-1639	Poems.	England	Epictetus.	1st century	Philosophy.	Greece
Carleton, W.	1794-1869	Fiction.	Ireland	Erasm.	1466-1536	Philosophy, etc.	England
Carleton, Will.	1845-1912	Poems.	U. S.	Erekmann, E.	1822-1899	Fiction.	France
Carlyle.	1795-1881	History and essays.	England	Erskine.	1750-1823	Orations.	Scotland
Carver, B.	1861-	Poems, etc.	Canada	Euripides.	480-406 B. C.	Plays.	Greece
"Carmen Sylva"	1843-1916	Poems, etc.	Roumania				



NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Evelyn.....	1620-1706.	Diary.....	England	Hunt, L.....	1784-1859.	Poems.....	England	Mencius.....	372?-280? B.C.	Philosophy.....	China
Everett, E.....	1704-1805.	Orations.....	U. S.	Hutton, U. von.....	1488-1523.	Satire.....	Germany	Meredith, G.....	1828-1909.	Fiction.....	England
Fakir-ud-Din.....	11th century.	Poems.....	Persia	Luxley.....	1826-1896.	Natural history.....	England	Mérimee, P.....	1803-1870.	Fiction, etc.....	France
Faraid-ud-Din.....	1791-1807.	Natural science.....	England	Llyde, Douglas.....	1860.....	History and poems.....	Ireland	Mérivale.....	1808-1893.	History.....	England
Attar.....	~1221.	Poems.....	Persia	Ischen.....	1808-1906.	Plays and stories.....	Norway	Micene.....	1098-1782.	Poems.....	Italy
Farquhar.....	1678-1707.	Plays.....	Ireland	Isidore, Mrs.....	1813-1821.	Plays and fiction.....	England	Middleton, T.....	1570?-1627.	History.....	France
Fénelon.....	1651-1715.	Sermons, etc.....	France	Ingelow, Jean.....	1820-1897.	Poetry and fiction.....	England	Mill, J. S.....	1806-1873.	Economics.....	England
Ferguson, A.....	1723-1816.	Philosophy.....	Scotland	Irving, W.....	1792-1834.	Sermons.....	England	Miller, J.....	1841-1913.	Poems.....	U. S.
Fergusson, R.....	1750-1774.	Poems.....	Scotland	Isaacs.....	420-348 B. C.	Essays, biography.....	U. S.	Millman.....	1791-1868.	History.....	England
Fichte.....	1762-1814.	Philosophy.....	Germany	Isocrates.....	436-338 B. C.	Orations.....	Greece	Milton.....	1608-1674.	Poems.....	England
Fild, E.....	1850-1895.	Poems.....	U. S.	Jackson, H. H.....	1831-1885.	Poems and fiction.....	U. S.	Mirabeau.....	1749-1791.	Orations.....	France
Fildings.....	1707-1754.	Fiction.....	England	Jalal-ud-Din.....			Persia	Mistral.....	1830-1914.	Poems.....	France
Firdausi.....	930?-1020?	Poems.....	Persia	Rumi.....	1207-1273.	Poems.....	Persia	Mitchell, D. G.....	1822-1908.	Essays and history.....	U. S.
Fiske, J.....	1842-1901.	History.....	U. S.	James, H.....	1843-1916.	Fiction and travel.....	U. S.	Mitford, M. R.....	1786-1855.	Poems and fiction.....	England
Flitzgerald, E.....	1809-1863.	Poems.....	England	James, W.....	1842-1910.	Psychology.....	U. S.	Mitford, W.....	1744-1827.	History.....	England
Flaubert.....	1816-1880.	Fiction.....	France	Jamieson, J.....	1804-1843.	Poems.....	Scotland	Molère.....	1622-1673.	Plays.....	France
Fletcher, J.....	1579-1639.	Plays.....	England	James VI.....	1566-1625.	Poems.....	Scotland	Mommsen.....	1817-1903.	History.....	Germany
Focazaro.....	1842-1911.	Fiction.....	Italy	Jami.....	1414-1492.	Poems.....	Persia	Montagu.....	1800-1762.	Letters.....	England
Ford.....	1586-1630?	Plays.....	England	Janvier, T. A.....	1849-1913.	Fiction and travel.....	U. S.	Montaigne.....	1533-1592.	Essays.....	France
Forster, J.....	1812-1870.	Biography.....	England	Jeffers, T.....	1848-1887.	Essays.....	England	Montaldo.....	15th cent.	Poems.....	Spain
Fouqué.....	1777-1843.	Fiction.....	Germany	Jefferson, T.....	1743-1820.	State papers, etc.....	U. S.	Montesquieu.....	1689-1755.	History, philosophy.....	France
Fox, G.....	1624-1691.	Autobiography.....	England	Jeffrey.....	1773-1850.	Essays.....	Scotland	Montrose.....	1612-1050.	Poems.....	Scotland
Foxe, J.....	1510-1567.	Martyrology.....	England	Jerold, D.....	1803-1857.	Poems, sketches.....	England	Moore, T.....	1770-1852.	Poems.....	Ireland
Francis, Sir P.....	1740-1818.	Political papers.....	England	Jewett, S. O.....	1849-1909.	Fiction.....	U. S.	More, H.....	1745-1833.	Poems and essays.....	England
Franklin, Benj.....	1706-1790.	Memoirs, etc.....	America	Johnson, S.....	1709-1784.	Lexicology.....	England	More, H.....	1478-1535.	Romance, history.....	England
Freeman.....	1828-1892.	History.....	England	Johnson, de.....	1828-1877.	History.....	U. S.	Morley, J.....	1838-1923.	Biography, essays.....	England
Frellinghuth.....	1817-1880.	Poems, etc.....	Germany	Jokai.....	1825-1907.	Poems and plays.....	Hungary	Morris, G.....	1752-1810.	Diary and letters.....	U. S.
Frenau, P.....	1752-1832.	Poems, etc.....	Germany	Jonson, Ben.....	1573-1637.	Poems and plays.....	England	Morris, G. P.....	1802-1864.	Poems.....	U. S.
Freycing.....	1816-1895.	Fiction and plays.....	Germany	Josephus.....	37-90?	History.....	Palestine	Morris, W.....	1834-1896.	Poems.....	England
Froebel.....	1782-1852.	Education.....	Germany	"Josh Billings".....	1818-1880.	Humor.....	U. S.	Morris, W.....	1814-1877.	History.....	U. S.
Frohsart.....	1337-1410.	History.....	France	Jowett, B.....	1817-1893.	Translations.....	England	Moulton, L. C.....	1835-1908.	Poems.....	U. S.
Froude.....	1818-1894.	History.....	England	Joyce, P. W.....	1827-1914.	History, economics.....	Ireland	Murray, Sir J.....	1837-1915.	Lexicography.....	Scotland
Fuller, T.....	1608-1691.	History, etc.....	England	Juvenal.....	00-140.	Poems.....	Rome	Musset, de.....	1810-1857.	Poems and fiction.....	France
Funk, I. K.....	1839-1912.	Lexicography, etc.....	U. S.	Kallidasa.....	A. D. 626.	Poems and dramas.....	India	Nadal, E. S.....	1843-1922.	Essays.....	U. S.
Gaboriau.....	1833-1873.	Fiction.....	France	Kant.....	1724-1804.	Philosophy.....	Germany	Nadal, E. S.....	1801-1850.	Philosophy.....	U. S.
Galdos.....	1845-1920.	Fiction.....	Spain	Kant.....	1765-1820.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Newton, Sir I.....	1642-1727.	Natural science.....	England
Gallio.....	1564-1642.	Fiction.....	Italy	Karamzin.....	1769-1827.	History.....	Russia	Nicoll, G. B.....	1842-1891.	Poems.....	Italy
Galt, J.....	1779-1839.	Fiction.....	Scotland	Keats.....	1795-1821.	Poems.....	England	Nietzsche.....	1844-1900.	Philosophy, poems.....	Germany
Galtton, Sir F.....	1822-1910.	Travel, treatises.....	England	Keble.....	1827-1869.	Poems.....	England	Nizami.....	1141-1202.	Poems.....	Persia
Gambetta.....	1838-1882.	Orations.....	France	Kemhile, F. A.....	1809-1893.	Memoirs.....	England	O'Connell, D.....	1776-1847.	Orations.....	Ireland
Garfield.....	1831-1881.	Orations.....	U. S.	Kempis, T. A.....	1380-1471.	Theology.....	Germany	Oehlenschläger.....	1770-1850.	Poems.....	Denmark
Garnett, R.....	1789-1850.	Philology.....	U. S.	Kinglake.....	1809-1891.	History, travel.....	England	Oliphant, M.....	1828-1897.	Fiction.....	Scotland
Garrison, W. L.....	1805-1870.	Orations.....	U. S.	Kingsley, C.....	1810-1875.	Poems and fiction.....	England	Omar Khayyam.....	11th cent.	Poems.....	Persia
Gaskell, Mrs.....	1810-1865.	Fiction.....	England	Kipling, R.....	1865.....	Poems and fiction.....	England	Osgood, F. S.....	1811-1850.	Poems.....	U. S.
Gautier.....	1811-1872.	Poems and fiction.....	France	Klopstock.....	1724-1803.	Poems.....	Germany	Osway.....	1681-1685.	Poems.....	England
Gay.....	1685-1732.	Poems.....	England	Knowles, J. S.....	1785-1872.	Plays.....	Scotland	"Ouida".....	1840-1908.	Fiction.....	England
Gelke, Sir A.....	1835-1897.	Natural science.....	U. S.	Köner.....	1801-1813.	Poems, etc.....	Germany	Overbury, Sir T.....	1631-1913.	Essays, etc.....	England
Gellius.....	117-180?	History.....	Rome	Köser.....	1802-1894.	Memoirs, etc.....	Hungary	Ovid.....	48 B. C.-A. D. 17.	Poems.....	Rome
"George Eliot".....	1819-1880.	Fiction.....	England	Kotzebue.....	1761-1819.	Plays.....	Germany	Owen, Sir R.....	1804-1892.	Natural science.....	England
"Georges Sand".....	1804-1876.	Fiction.....	France	Krill, O.....	1763-1844.	Poetry.....	Russia	"Owen Meredith".....	1831-1891.	Poems.....	England
Gibbon.....	1737-1794.	History.....	England	Labruny.....	1811-1883.	History.....	France	Paine, T.....	1737-1809.	Philosophy, etc.....	U. S.
Gifford.....	1756-1826.	Poems and essays.....	England	La Fontaine.....	1621-1695.	Fables.....	France	Paine, T.....	1743-1805.	Theology.....	England
Gilbert, Sir W. S.....	1836-1911.	Librettos.....	England	La Fontaine.....	1700-1869.	Poems, history, etc.....	France	Parker, F. T.....	1824-1895.	Travel.....	Scotland
Gilder, R. W.....	1844-1909.	Poems.....	U. S.	Lamb.....	1795-1834.	Essays and letters.....	England	Park, M.....	1771-1800?	Travel.....	Scotland
Gladstone.....	1809-1898.	Essays, etc.....	England	Lambert.....	1844-1912.	Essays, etc.....	U. S.	Parker, T.....	1810-1860.	Sermons.....	U. S.
Godwin.....	1756-1836.	Fiction.....	England	Landor.....	1804-1881.	Poems.....	U. S.	Parkman.....	1823-1893.	History.....	U. S.
Goethe.....	1749-1832.	Poems, plays, etc.....	Germany	Landor.....	1844-1912.	Essays, etc.....	U. S.	Parton, J.....	1822-1891.	Biography.....	U. S.
Gogol.....	1809-1852.	Fiction.....	Russia	La Roche-foucauld.....	1613-1680.	Maxims, memoirs, etc.....	France	Pascal.....	1623-1662.	Philosophy, etc.....	France
Goldoni.....	1707-1793.	Plays.....	Italy	La Roux.....	12th cent.	Poems.....	France	Patel.....	1839-1894.	Essays, etc.....	England
Goldsmith.....	1728-1774.	Poems, essays, etc.....	Ireland	Latimer.....	1488-1555.	Theology.....	England	Patmore, C.....	1823-1896.	Poems.....	England
Gosse, E.....	1849.....	Poems, essays, etc.....	England	Lathrop.....	1817-1878.	History.....	U. S.	Paulding, J. K.....	1797-1860.	Fiction, etc.....	U. S.
Gower.....	1325?-1408.	Poems.....	England	Layard.....	1833-1903.	History.....	England	Peacock, T. L.....	1758-1866.	Fiction.....	England
Grant, U. S.....	1822-1885.	Memoirs.....	U. S.	Lecky.....	1818-1893.	Poems.....	U. S.	Peck, Sir R.....	1788-1850.	Orations.....	England
Grattan.....	1746-1820.	Orations.....	Ireland	Le Gallienne, R.....	1860.....	Poems.....	England	Penn, Wm.....	1644-1718.	Essays, etc.....	England
Gray.....	1710-1771.	Poems.....	England	Leland, C. G.....	1824-1903.	Poems, etc.....	U. S.	Pepys.....	1633-1703.	Diary, memoirs.....	England
Greely, H.....	1811-1872.	History.....	England	Leon, L. de.....	1527-1591.	Poems.....	Spain	Percy, T.....	1729-1811.	Poems and essays.....	England
Green, J. R.....	1837-1894.	History.....	England	Leopard.....	1798-1837.	Poetry.....	Italy	Petrarch.....	1304-1374.	Poems and essays.....	Italy
Greene.....	1607-1592.	Plays.....	England	Le Sage.....	1668-1747.	Fiction.....	France	Phaedrus.....	1st cent.	Fables.....	Rome
Gregory, I.....	1507-604.	Homilies, etc.....	Italy	Lessing.....	1729-1781.	Poems, criticism.....	Germany	Pindar.....	522-443 B. C.	Poems.....	Greece
Grimm, J. L.....	1785-1893.	Fairy-tales.....	Germany	Lever, C. J.....	1806-1872.	Fiction.....	Ireland	Pliny.....	62?-34? B. C.	Natural history.....	Rome
Grimm, W.....	1786-1859.	Fairy-tales.....	Germany	Lewis, G. H.....	1817-1878.	Philosophy.....	England	Pliny (Elder).....	23-79.	History.....	Rome
Grissold, R. W.....	1815-1857.	Essays, etc.....	U. S.	"Lewis Carroll".....	1832-1898.	Orations, letters.....	U. S.	Pliny (Younger).....	62?-114?.	Letters.....	Rome
Grote.....	1794-1871.	History.....	England	Lincoln.....	1809-1865.	Orations, letters.....	U. S.	Plutarch.....	46?-120?.	Biography, essays.....	Greece
Guicciardini.....	1483-1540.	History.....	Italy	Li Po.....	705-762.	Poetry.....	China	Poe.....	1809-1849.	Poems and fiction.....	U. S.
Guizot.....	1777-1842.	History, etc.....	France	Livingstone.....	1813-1873.	Travel.....	Scotland	Pollitain.....	1464-1494.	Poems.....	Italy
Half.....	1300-1360.	Poems.....	Persia	Livy.....	509 B. C.-A. D. 17.	History.....	Rome	Pollok.....	1799-1827.	Poems.....	Italy
Haggard, R.....	1856-1915.	Fiction.....	England	Locke.....	1632-1704.	Philosophy.....	England	Polo, M.....	1254-1324.	Travel.....	Greece
Hakdutt.....	1853-1916.	Compilations.....	England	Lockhart, J. G.....	1794-1854.	Biography, etc.....	England	Polylus.....	205-123 B. C.	Plays, etc.....	Spain
Hale, E. E.....	1822-1909.	History and travel.....	U. S.	Lockyer, J. N.....	1836-1920.	Physics.....	England	Pope.....	1627-1694.	Poems, etc.....	England
Hale, Sir M.....	1609-1076.	Jurisprudence.....	England	Loche.....	1851.....	Poems.....	U. S.	Porter, Jnne.....	1658-1744.	Poems and letters.....	England
Hall.....	1574-1656.	Essays.....	England	Lombroso.....	1836-1909.	Sociology.....	Italy	Præd, W. M.....	1802-1839.	Poems.....	U. S.
Hallam.....	1777-1859.	History.....	England	Lomonosoff.....	1711-1765.	Grammar, etc.....	Russia	Prescott.....	1796-1859.	History.....	U. S.
Halleck.....	1790-1867.	Poems.....	U. S.	Longfellow.....	1807-1882.	Poems and travel.....	U. S.	Prior.....	1604-1721.	Poems.....	England
Hamilton, Sir W.....	1788-1856.	State papers, etc.....	America	Lovelace.....	1618-1658.	Poems.....	England	Procter, B. W.....	1787-1874.	Poems.....	Italy
Han-Yu.....	768-824.	Poems, etc.....	China	Lover, S.....	1797-1868.	Fiction.....	Ireland	Pulci.....	1432-1484?	Poems.....	Italy
Hardy, T.....	1840.....	Fiction.....	England	Lowell.....	1810-1891.	Poems and essays.....	U. S.	Purcell.....	1577-1695.	Plays, etc.....	England
Harington, Sir.....	1561-1612.	Epigrams, etc.....	England	Lubbock, Sir J.....	1834-1893.	Natural science.....	England	Pushkin.....	1799-1837.	Poems.....	Russia
Harris, J. C.....	1848-1908.	Tales, etc.....	U. S.	Lucas.....	1897-2000.	Diagrams.....	Greece	Pym.....	1584-1643.	Orations.....	England
Harris, W. T.....	1835-1909.	Philosophy.....	U. S.	Lucretius.....	95-55 B. C.	Poetry.....	Rome	Quarles.....	1592-1644.	Poems.....	England
Harrison, F.....	1831-1923.	Essays, etc.....	England	Luther.....	1483-1546.	Theology, etc.....	Germany	Quintilian.....	35-95.	Orations.....	France
Harte, Bret.....	1839-1890.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Lyell, Sir C.....	1797-1875.	Natural science.....	Scotland	Rabelais.....	1483-1563.	Fiction, etc.....	France
Hawthorne.....	1804-1864.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Lyly, J.....	1553-1606.	Plays.....	England	Racine.....	1639-1699.	Plays.....	France
Hay, John.....	1838-1905.	Poems, etc.....	U. S.	Lyndsay, Sir D.....	1490?-1657?	Poems.....	Scotland	Radd, Anne.....	1764-1823.	Fiction.....	England
Hayley.....	1745-1820.	Poems, essays, etc.....	England	Lyttelton.....	1407-380? B. C.	Orations.....	Greece	Railigh.....	1562-1618.	History.....	England
Hazlitt.....	1778-1830.	Essays, etc.....	England	Lyttelton.....	1407-380? B. C.	Orations.....	Greece	Ramsay, Allan.....	1686-1758.	Poems.....	Scotland
Heber, R.....	1783-1826.	Poems and hymns.....	England	Mable, H. W.....	1846-1816.	History.....	U. S.	Ranke, von.....	1795-1886.	History.....	Germany
Hegel.....	1770-1831.	Philosophy.....	Germany	Macaulay.....	1800-1859.	History.....	England	Reade, Chas.....	1814-1884.	Fiction.....	England
Heine.....	1799-1856.	Poems, sketches.....	Germany	McCosh, J.....	1811-1894.	Theology.....	U. S.	Reenan.....	1823-1892.	History, philosophy.....	France
Helms.....	1818-1875.	Essays.....	England	Macpherson.....	1738-1796.	Poems.....	Belgium	Richardson.....	1689-1761.	Philosophy.....	England
Hemans, F.....	1793-1835.	Poems.....	England	Macpherson.....	1862.....	Poems.....	Spain	Richter.....	1763-1825.	Fiction.....	Germany
Henley, W. E.....	1849-1903.	Poems, etc.....	England	Macpherson.....	1862.....	Poems.....	Spain	Robertson, F.....	1816-1853.	Sermons.....	England
Henry, P.....	1736-1799.	Orations.....									

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Sallust.....	86-34 B. C.	History.....	Rome	Vergil.....	70-19 B. C.	Poems.....	Rome
Sandys.....	1576-1644	Poems.....	Spain	Verghausd.....	1753-1793	Orations.....	France
Sappho.....	15th cent.	Poems.....	Greece	Vernay, J.....	1828-1903	Fiction.....	France
Sardou, V.....	1831-1903	Plays.....	France	Vigny, de.....	1799-1863	Fiction.....	France
Savage.....	1698?-1743	Poems.....	England	Villani, G.....	1280-1348	History.....	Italy
Savoarola.....	1452-1498	Sermons, etc.....	Italy	Villari.....	1827-1914	History, etc.....	Italy
Saxe, J. G.....	1816-1887	Poems.....	U. S.	Villehardouin.....	1150-1212?	History.....	France
Schiller.....	1759-1805	Poems, plays, etc.....	Germany	Villon.....	1431-1485	Poems.....	France
Schlegel.....	1767-1845	Philosophy and criticism.....	Germany	Vogelweide.....	13th cent.	Poems.....	Germany
Schopenhauer.....	1788-1860	Philosophy.....	Germany	Voltaire.....	1694-1778	Poems, history.....	France
Schurz, C.....	1829-1906	Memoirs, etc.....	U. S.	Waller.....	1605-1687	Poems.....	England
Scott.....	1771-1832	Fiction and poems.....	Scotland	Walpole.....	1717-1797	History, letters.....	England
Selden.....	1584-1654	Essays, etc.....	England	Walton.....	1593-1683	Angling, blog.....	England
Seoeca.....	47 B. C.-A. D.	Philosophy.....	Rome	Warburton.....	1698-1779	Theology.....	England
Sévigñé, Mme.....	1626-1696	Letters.....	France	“Ward, A.”.....	1534-1867	Humor.....	U. S.
Seward.....	1801-1872	Orations, memoirs.....	U. S.	Ward, Mrs. H.....	1851-1920	Fiction.....	England
Shaw.....	1640-1692	Plays.....	England	Warner, C. D.....	1829-1900	Essays, etc.....	U. S.
Shakespeare.....	1564-1616	Poems and plays.....	England	Warren, S.....	1807-1877	Fiction.....	England
Show, G. B.....	1856	Plays.....	Ireland	Washington.....	1732-1799	State papers.....	America
Shelley.....	1791-1851	Orations.....	Ireland	Watson, J.....	1820-1907	Fiction.....	Scotland
Shelley.....	1792-1822	Poems and letters.....	England	Watson, W.....	1858	Poems.....	England
Shelton, M. W.....	1797-1851	Fiction.....	England	Watts.....	1674-1748	Hymns, sermons.....	U. S.
Shenstone.....	1714-1763	Poems.....	England	Wayland, F.....	1796-1865	Sermons, etc.....	U. S.
Sheridan, R. B.....	1751-1816	Plays and orations.....	Ireland	Webster, D.....	1782-1852	Orations.....	U. S.
Shirley.....	1596-1666	Plays.....	England	Webster, J.....	17th cent.	Plays.....	England
Shorthouse.....	1834-1903	Fiction.....	England	Webster, N.....	1758-1813	Lexicography.....	U. S.
Sidney, A.....	1622-1683	Orations, etc.....	England	Wesley, C.....	1703-1791	Hymns.....	England
Sidney, Sir P.....	1554-1586	Poems.....	England	Wesley, J.....	1703-1791	Sermons.....	England
Sienkiewicz.....	1845-1916	Fiction.....	Poland	Wharton, E.....	1862	Fiction.....	U. S.
Sismondi.....	1773-1842	History.....	Switzerland	Whately.....	1787-1863	Theology.....	England
Skeat, W. W.....	1835-1912	Etymology.....	England	White, G.....	1720-1793	Natural history.....	England
Skelton.....	1460-1529	Poems.....	England	White, H. K.....	1785-1806	Poems.....	England
Smiles.....	1812-1904	Biography, etc.....	Scotland	White, J. B.....	1714-1770	Poems and letters.....	England
Smith, Adam.....	1723-1790	Economics.....	Scotland	Whitefield.....	1714-1770	Sermons.....	England
Smith, Alex.....	1830-1867	Poems and essays.....	Scotland	Whitman, S. H.....	1803-1878	Poems.....	U. S.
Smith, G.....	1823-1910	History.....	England	Whitman, W.....	1819-1892	Poems.....	U. S.
Smith, J.....	1580-1631	Travel.....	America	Whittier.....	1807-1892	Poems.....	U. S.
Smith, S.....	1771-1845	Essays.....	England	Whyte-Melville, G. J.....	1821-1878	Fiction.....	Scotland
Smollett.....	1721-1771	Fiction, history.....	Scotland	Wieland.....	1733-1813	Poems and fiction.....	Germany
Somadeva.....	11th cent.	Fairytales.....	India	Wilde, Oscar.....	1856-1900	Poems and plays.....	Ireland
Sophocles.....	496?-406 B. C.	Plays.....	Greece	Willis, N. P.....	1806-1867	Poems, sketches.....	U. S.
South, R.....	1633-1710	Sermons.....	England	Wilcox, J.....	1785-1854	Poems and essays.....	Scotland
Southey.....	1774-1843	Poems, etc.....	England	Wither.....	1686-1667	Poems.....	England
Southwell.....	1562-1595	Poems.....	England	Woodcherry, G.....	1855	Poems, etc.....	U. S.
Spenser, J.....	1572-1596	Biography.....	U. S.	Wordsworth.....	1770-1850	Poems.....	England
Spedding, J.....	1808-1886	Biography.....	England	Wycheley.....	1640-1715	Plays.....	England
Spencer, H.....	1820-1903	Philosophy.....	England	Wyllie.....	1320?-1384	Translations and sermons.....	England
Spenser, E.....	1522-1599	Poems.....	England	Xenophon.....	434?-355 B. C.	History.....	Greece
Spielhagen.....	1829-1911	Fiction.....	Germany	Xong, C. M.....	1823-1901	Fiction.....	England
Splinoza.....	1632-1677	Philosophy.....	Holland	Xong.....	1681-1764	Poems.....	England
Spurgeon.....	1834-1892	Sermons.....	England	Zangwill, I.....	1864-1926	Plays and essays.....	England
Staff, Mme. de.....	1766-1817	Fiction, travel, etc.....	France	Zola.....	1810-1902	Fiction.....	France
Stanley, A. P.....	1815-1881	History.....	England	Zorrilla.....	1817-1893	Poetry.....	Spain
Stanley, H. M.....	1841-1904	Travel.....	England	Zwifgill.....	1484-1531	Sermons.....	Switzerland
Statius.....	45-96	Poems.....	Rome				
Stedman, E. C.....	1833-1908	Poems and essays.....	U. S.				
Steele.....	1672-1729	Essays.....	Ireland				
Stephen, Sir J.....	1829-1894	Law.....	England				
Stephen, L.....	1829-1894	Biography, etc.....	England				
Stephens, A. H.....	1812-1883	Biography.....	England				
Sterling, J.....	1806-1844	Poems, etc.....	Scotland				
Sterne.....	1713-1768	Fiction.....	England				
Stevenson, R. L.....	1850-1894	Fiction, etc.....	Scotland				
Stockton, F. R.....	1834-1902	Fiction.....	U. S.				
Stoddard, R. H.....	1825-1903	Poems.....	U. S.				
Story, W. W.....	1819-1895	Poems, etc.....	U. S.				
Stowe, H. B.....	1812-1896	Fiction.....	U. S.				
Strickland, A.....	1806?-1874	History.....	England				
Stuhls, W.....	1825-1901	History.....	England				
Suckling.....	1609-1642	Poems.....	England				
Sue, E.....	1804-1857	Fiction.....	France				
Suetonius.....	2d cent.	Biography.....	Rome				
Sully-Prudhomme.....	1839-1907	Poems.....	France				
Summer, C.....	1811-1874	Orations.....	U. S.				
Surrey.....	1517?-1547	Poems.....	England				
Sweet, Henry.....	1845-1912	Philology.....	England				
Swetchnie, Mme.....	1782-1857	Essays, etc.....	Russia				
Swift.....	1667-1745	Stories, poems, etc.....	England				
Swinburne.....	1837-1909	Poems.....	England				
Symonds, J. A.....	1840-1893	History, etc.....	England				
Sz-ma Chien.....	3d cent. B. C.	History.....	China				
Sz-mo Kwang.....	11th cent.	History.....	China				
Tahtus.....	55-117	History.....	Rome				
Tai.....	1st cent. B. C.	History.....	China				
Taine.....	1828-1893	History, etc.....	France				
Tasso.....	1544-1595	Poems.....	Italy				
Taylor, B.....	1825-1878	Poems and travel.....	U. S.				
Taylor, Sir H.....	1800-1886	Plays, etc.....	England				
Taylor, J.....	1613-1667	Theology.....	England				
Temple, Sir W.....	1628-1699	Essays, etc.....	England				
Tennyson.....	1809-1892	Poems.....	England				
Tereace.....	1855-1890 B. C.	Fiction.....	Rome				
Thackeray.....	1811-1863	Fiction, etc.....	England				
Theocritus.....	3d cent. B. C.	Poems.....	Greece				
Thiers.....	1797-1877	History.....	France				
Thomas, E. M.....	1854	Poems.....	U. S.				
Thomson.....	1700-1748	Poems.....	England				
Thoreau.....	1817-1862	Nature-sketches.....	U. S.				
Thucydides.....	471-400? B. C.	History.....	Greece				
Tuckey, G.....	1791-1871	Literary history, memoirs.....	U. S.				
Tieck.....	1773-1853	Tales.....	Germany				
Tillotson.....	1630-1694	Sermons.....	England				
Timrod.....	1829-1867	Poems.....	France				
Tocqueville, de.....	1805-1859	Travel.....	France				
Toitoist.....	1828-1911	Fiction, etc.....	Russia				
Treitschke, voo.....	1834-1896	History.....	Germany				
Trench, R. C.....	1807-1886	Lexicology, etc.....	Ireland				
Troilippe, A.....	1815-1882	Fiction.....	England				
Tschudi.....	16th cent.	History, etc.....	Switzerland				
Turgenev.....	1818-1883	Fiction.....	Russia				
Tyndale, W.....	1484-1536	Translation.....	U. S.				
Tyndall, J.....	1820-1893	Natural science.....	Ireland				
Uhald, Zakani.....	-1370	Poetry.....	Persia				
Uhlund.....	1787-1862	Poems.....	Germany				
Usher.....	1580-1656	Theology.....	England				
Vanbrugh, Sir.....	1666-1726	Plays.....	England				
Von Dyke, H.....	1852	Poems, essays.....	U. S.				
Vossari.....	1511-1574	Biography.....	Italy				
Vaughan, H.....	1621-1694	Poems.....	Wales				
Vega, L. de.....	1562-1635	Plays.....	Spain				







effort often for reasons of stnt, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY; ADJUNCT; ALLY; APPENDAGE. — ANTI: antagonist, hinderer, opponent, opposer. — Prep: the auxiliaries of the Romans; an auxiliary in a good cause; an auxiliary to learning.

aux-ill-um, n. [L.] *Aux.* An ambulance. [W.] 2. *Old Eng. Lang.* An extra tax levied for a year.

aux-ochrome, 1 öks-ö-kröm; 2 öks-ö-kröm, n. *Chem.* A group embraced in dyes, as amino-, carboxyl-, etc., which, when added to a colored compound, enables it to combine with a mordant or with the fiber of goods to be dyed. *The Athenaeum* [London] July 15, 1893, p. 100. [*< Gr. auxō, increase, + chroma, color.*]

aux-ochro-mous, a. [*< auxochrome.*]

aux-ol-o-gy, 1 öks-ö-lö-j; 2 öks-ö-lö-j, n. *Zool.* A division of zoology that treats of embryology and reproduction. [*< Gr. auxō, grow, + -logia.*]

aux-om-e-ter, 1 öks-öm-ter; 2 öks-öm-ter, n. *Optics.* An instrument for measuring magnifying power. [*< Gr. auxō, increase, + metron, measure.*]

Aux-onne, 1 ö-zön; 2 ö-söa, n. A town in Côte-d'Or department, France.

aux-o-spore, 1 öks-ö-spür; 2 öks-ö-spür, n. *Bot.* A comparatively large cell in diatoms which is formed after the successively subdivided daughter-cells have reached a minimum size, and which becomes a parent-cell for a new series of daughter-cells; a renewal-cell. [*< Gr. auxō, grow, + spora, seed.*]

aux-o-ton-ic, 1 öks-ö-ton-ik; 2 öks-ö-ton-ik, a. *Bot.* Induced by or accompanying growth: said of movements of plant-organs. [*< Gr. auxō, grow, + tonos, tone.*]

A. V., abbr. Ad valorem; annos rixit (lived so many years); Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version.

av, abbr. Avenue; nverage; avoidpouls.

av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. See KAVA. av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. See KAVA. av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. See KAVA.

av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. *Bot.* 2 Kings xvii, 21.

av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. A ruined city in Upper Burma; former capital of Burma; earthquake 1839.

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A. V. D., abbr. Army Veterinary Department.

avp., abbr. Avoidpouls.

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av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. [Scot.] Of all: at all.

av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. [Scot.] Of all: at all.

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av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. [Scot.] Of all: at all.

av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. [Scot.] Of all: at all.

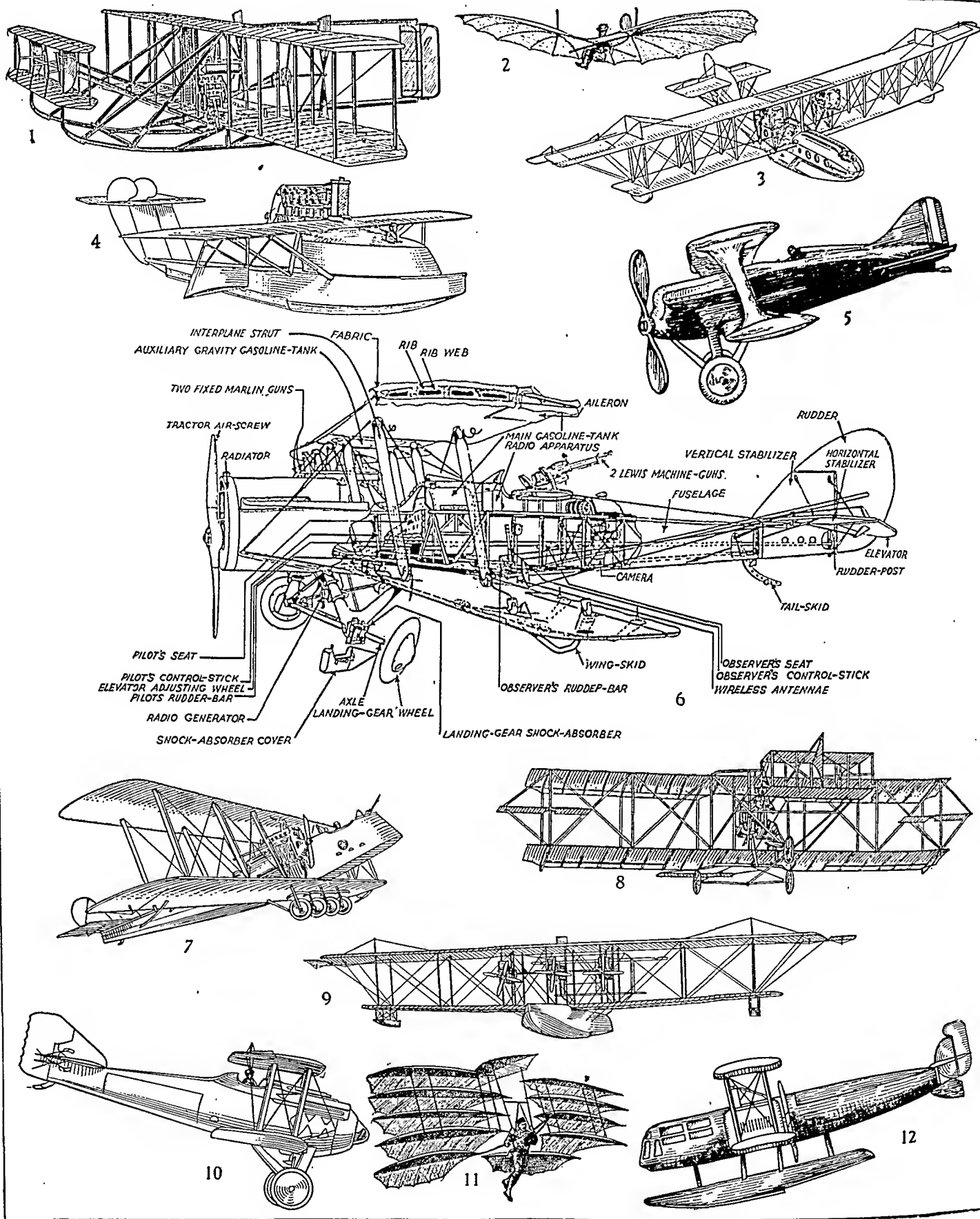
av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. [Scot.] Of all: at all.

av-ä, 1 ö-ä; 2 ö-ä, n. [Scot.] Of all: at all.



< *aridus*; see AVIN.]  
 -vid'ya, 1 a-vid'yo; 2 a-vid'yā, n. [Sans.] Ignorance; Māyā.  
 Ignorance (*'aridya'*) . . . is really the primary cause of all that  
 seems to exist. MCLTH CHIPS vol. i, p. 248. [s. 1874.]





## AVIATION.

1. Wright biplane (1910). 2. Lilienthal's monoplane glider (1891). 3. Aeromarine passenger flying-boat (1922). 4. Loening air-yacht (1922). 5. Army-Curtiss pursuit biplane (1922). 6. Operating parts of an airplane. 7. Martin bomber (1920). 8. Curtiss biplane (1912). 9. Navy-Curtiss transatlantic flying-boat (1919). 10. Thomas-Morse army pursuit biplane (1921). 11. Chanute's multiplane glider (1896). 12. Dayton Wright photographic plane (1922).

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voucher for what he *arouses*; he *arouses* openly a helief or intention that he *arouses* held, yet there is always the suggestion that some will be ready to challenge or censure what one *arouses*; as, the clergyman *aroused* his dissent from the doctrine of his church. *Arouse* and *arouse* take a direct object; *arer* is followed by a conjunction: a man *arouses* his faith, *arouses* a deed, *arouses* that he was present. *Arouse* has usually a good sense; what a person *arouses* he at least does not treat as blameworthy, criminal, or shameful; if he did, he would be said to *confess*. *Ours* applies to all things, good or bad, great or small, which one takes as his own. See ACKNOWLEDGE; ASSERT; CONFESS.—*Ant.*: contradict, deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.  
—a-vow'a-bl(e), a.—a-vow'a-bl(e)-ness, n.—a-vow'a-bly, adv.—a-row'er, n.  
-vow'z, tt. To vow or hind by a vow; also, to promise.  
-vow't, n. [Archaic.] A vow; also, the thing vowed.  
-vow't, n. The act of avowing; avowal.  
-vow'al, 1 a-vou'e'l; 2 a-vow'al, n. The act of avowing; an open declaration: frank acknowledgment.  
The reader needs neither smile at this *arousal* nor frown.  
DE QUINCY's *Piume-Saler* prelm., p. 38. fr. § r. 1855.  
-row'anee, 1 a-vou'ans; 2 a-vow'onc, n. 1. Avonra.  
2†. Maintenance; vindication. [makes an avowry].  
-vow'ant, 1 a-vou'ant; 2 a-vow'ant, n. *Lau.* One who  
-vowed', 1 a-voud'; 2 a-vow'd, po. Openly acknowl-  
-vow'd's, edged; plainly declared; open; as, an aroused  
enemy.—a-vow'-ed-ly, adv.—a-vow'-ed-ness, n.  
-vow'r, 1 a-vou'n; 2 a-vow'r'y, n. [-ries, 1 -rize; 2 -ris,  
pl.] 1. *Lau.* The acknowledgment and justification of the taking of the goods by the defendant in an action of replevin. Compare COGNIZANCE, 1 (4). 2†. A patron; advocate; especially, a patron saint. [arourie, < *arouer*; see AVOU.]  
-vow'r'y, n. Same as AVOUTRY.  
-voy't, interj. An exclamation of astonishment, fear, or remembrance.  
-vy'o'-elles', 1 a-voi'-el's; 2 äv'öy'-ëls', n. A parish in E. Louisiana: 838 sq. m.; parish-seat, Marksville.  
-voy'er, 1 a-völ'er; 2 a-vöy'er, n. [F.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a canton of French Switzerland.—a-voy'er-y, sp. n.  
-vranches', v. vränsh'; 2 äv'vränsh', n. An ancient town in Manche department, France; Henry II. of England absolved in cathedral, after Becket's murder.  
-vulse't, t. To pluck off.  
-vul'sion, 1 a-vul'shan; 2 a-vül'shon, n. 1. A pulling off or tearing away; forcible separation. 2. That which is torn away. 3. *Lau.* A sudden removal of soil from the estate of one and its deposit upon or adjunction to the land of another by the violent action of water. The land thus torn away continues to be vested in the original owner. [arulsio(n)], < *arelio*, tear away < *ab*, from, + *tello*, tear].  
-vul'siv(es), 1 a-vul'siv; 2 a-vül'siv, a. Tending to start suddenly or violently. [-vun'cu-lar, 1 a-vun'kü-lär; 2 a-vün'cü-lar, a. Of, belonging to, being, or like an uncle.  
He varied the appellation . . . by calling me 'old fellow,' or even 'my aruncular relative'. HAGGARD She p. 23. [ALL]  
[< L. *arunculus*, dim. of *arus*, grandfather].  
-va, 1 a-vä; 2 ävä, n. *Bib.* (R.V.) 2 Kings xvii, 24.  
-väm, 1 a-väm; 2 äväm, n. *Bib.* (R.V.) *Deut.* ii, 23.  
-vrites, 1 a-vöits; 2 äv'its, n. pl. *Bib.* (R.V.) 2 Kings xvii, 31.  
-vye't, vt. To hesitate (oneself) to answer reflexively.  
-vys't, i. e. To advise. II. n. Advice.  
-wä. Same as AVE.—A.W., abbr. Articles of war.  
-wa, 1 a-wä; 2 ä'wä, [Hawaii.] 1. a. Bitter; sour. II. n. 1. The milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). 2. Same as KAVA.  
-wa, 1 a-wö or a-wö; 2 a-wä or a-wä', adv. [Scott.] Away.  
-wä, 1 a-wä; 2 a-wä'hü, n. [Jap.] An earshell.  
-wadü, n. Same as OUDÜ.  
-waft, 1 a-waft; 2 a-wäft, adv. Aloft; adrift.  
-walt, 1 a-wät; 2 a-wät', r. I. t. 1. To wait for, as a person or event, especially as with constant expectation. 2. To be ready or in store for; he reserved for, as at a particular time, or contingent upon, as an event; attend; as, success awaits his diligence.  
Some further change awaits us nigh. MITTON P. L. bk. xi. l. 103.  
3†. To lie in wait for; watch for. 4†. To wait upon. II. t. 1. a. To wait; lie in wait. 2†. To watch; also, to wait, with one upon. [awaiter, waiter, < a-(a)-to + *walter*, watch (see WAIT)]. Ssn. see AWAIT.  
-a-wält', a. Watching; amush.—a-wält', adv. In wait.—a-wäl'ter, n. 1. One who awaits or waits for. 2†. One who waits upon; an attendant. 3†. One who lies in wait.—a-wäl'ting, n. 1. [Archaic.] Waiting; expectation. 2†. Attendance.  
-wa-jü, 1 üwo-jü; 2 äwä-jü, n. An island between Honshu and Shikoku Islands, Japan; 210 sq. m.  
-wake, 1 a-wék; 2 a-wäk', v. [*-WOKE*] or A-WAKEN'; A-WÄK'ING, I. t. 1. To cause to awake or cease from sleep; waken.  
The morn that warms the approaching day,  
Awakes me up to toil and woe. BURNA The Lament st. 7.  
2. To rouse to a state of activity; excite; arouse: more commonly awoken.  
He will awakemy mercy whichlies dead. SHAK. Johnactv, sc. 1.  
II. i. 1. To cease to sleep; come from a state of sleep; resume the conscious exercise of the functions that have lain dormant through sleep.  
We shall start up, at last awake  
From life, that insane dream we take  
For waking now. BROWNING Easter-Day st. 14.  
2. To come into action or a realization of the truth, as after a state of indifference or the like; become alert; as, his mind *awoke* from their sluggishness; to *awake* to the realities of life. 3. [Archaic.] To be active and alert. [awacan, awake, < a-(a)-way + *wacan*; see WAKE. cf. *awaken*; see ANIMATE; AROUSE; stir.—Frép.: *awake* from or out of sleep; to the dancer; to duty; awake in terror: with a start; at the call; on the instant].  
—a-wak'a-bl(e), a.—a-wä'ker, n.  
-wake', a. Not asleep, either as not having been asleep or as having awakened from sleep; alert; vigilant.  
Before the eyes of men awake at last.  
E. B. BROWNING Casa Guidi Windows pt. i, st. 7.  
Some men . . . can hardly be said to be awake during the whole course of their lives. BURKE Sublime and Beautiful, On Taste intro., p. 16. [Belt 1889].  
[NE, awake, < AS. *awacen*, pp. öfäwacan; see AWAKE, r.]  
-wak'en, 1 a-wék'n; 2 a-wäk'n, r. I. t. 1. To stir up, excite, or otherwise arouse into a state of activity; arouse, as emotion, interest, or the like; as, your story *awakened* my sympathy; the church was *awakened*. 2. To new political relations between England and the importat Germanic States had *awakened* the dormant . . . sympathies between these nations. MARSH Lect. on Eng. Lang. p. 5. [s. 1885].





as, carriage, wagon, etc.; (2) in locomotives, from







nz'y-r-gous, 1 az'1-r-gus; 2 äz'y-r-gûs, a. Having no fellow; occurring singly; not paired; as, an *azygous* muscle. [*Gr. azygos*, < *a-* priv. + *zygon*, yoke.]

— az'y-gous-ly, *adv.*

nz'y'm, 1 az'y'm; 2 äz'y'm, n. 1. The Jewish paschal loaf; *az'y'm*, 1. unleavened bread. 2. pl. [ä-] The Passover. [*L. azymus*, < *Gr. azy-mos*, < *a-* priv. + *zyme*, leaven, < *zeo*, boil, 1. *n-zy-m'e*, *a*. Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unleavened; unfermented. *az'y-m-us*, 1. *az'y-m*, n. *az'y-m*, n. *Eccl.* One who uses the *azym* in the eucharist: applied esp. by those of the Greek Church to the Latins. *Az'zäh*, 1 az'; 2 äz'a, n. *Bib. Deut.* II, 23.

Az'zan, 1 az'an; 2 äz'an, n. *Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 26.

az'z1-m1'nä, 1 od' z1-m1'nä; 2 äz'z1-m1'nä, n. [It.] Fine decoration in gold or silver; elaborate damask-work.

az'z1-footh', 1 az'1-tüth; 2 äz'1-tüth, n. A molar tooth.

Az'zur, 1 az'z'r; 2 äz'z'r, n. *Bib. Neh.* x, 17.

az'z'y, 1 az'; 2 äz'y, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A wayward child.

with Babbitt method or the like, as, to obtain





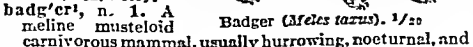






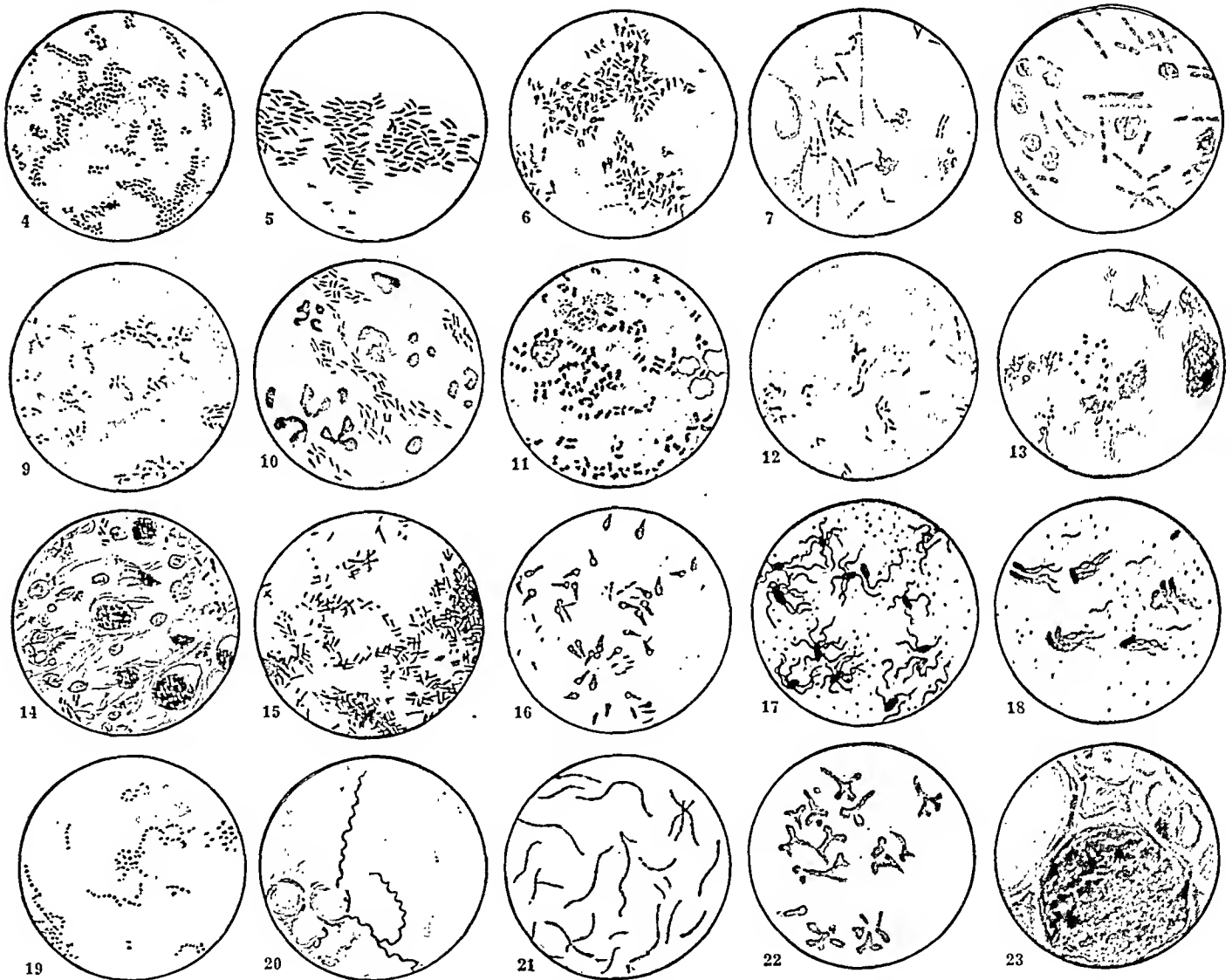
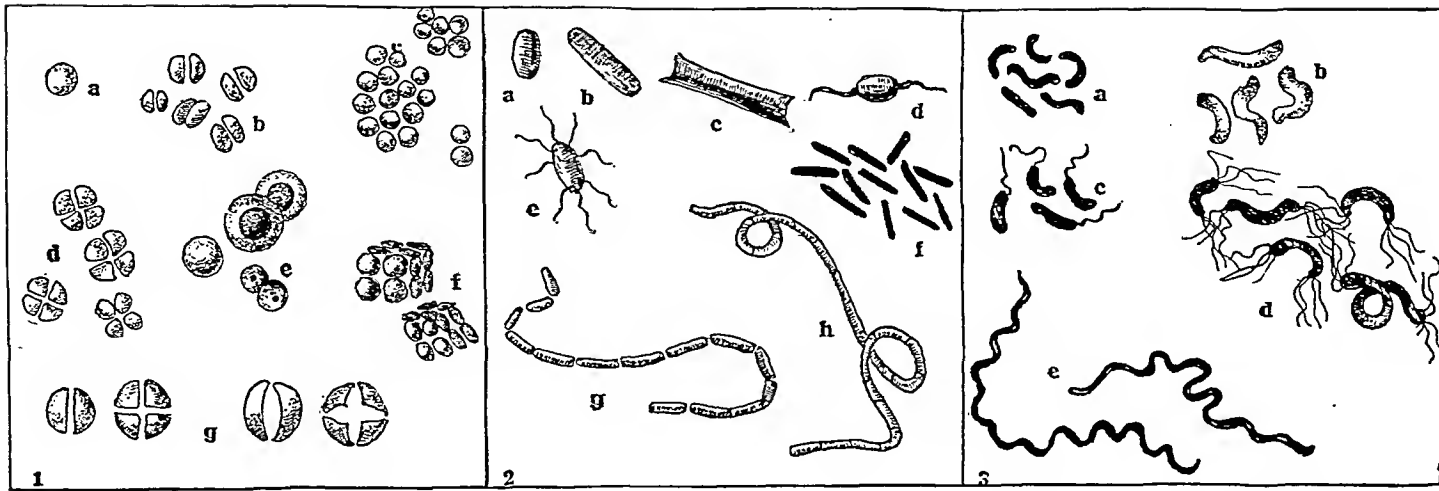
organism resembling a bacterium in shape, found in tuhercles upon the roots of leguminous plants, which secures atmospheric nitrogen for the nutrition of the

harro; net suspended 5 1/2 feet above the ground. 2. [B-  
or b-] Claret-cup made with soda-water. 3. A village and  
parish in Gloucestershire, England; seat of the Duke of  
Beaufort.









### FORMS OF BACTERIA.

#### 1. Spherical bacteria, COCCI.

- a. Micrococcus.
- b. Diplococcus.
- c. Staphylococcus.
- d. Streptococcus.
- e. Planosarcina.
- f. Sarcina.
- g. Division of cocci.

#### 2. Rod-shaped bacteria, BACILLI.

- a, b, c, d. Various forms of bacilli.
- e. Bacillus esterificans.
- f. Bacillus solanisaprus.
- g. Bacillus mycoides.
- h. Bacilli in threads.

#### 3. Spiral bacteria, SPIRILLA.

- a. Comma forms.
- b. Spirillum undulundum without flagella.

- c. The same with flagellum at one end.
- d. The same with flagella at both ends.
- e. Forms known as Spirochaetae.
- 4. *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, the principal agent in suppuration in man.
- 5. *Vibrio* of Asiatic cholera.
- 6. Bacillus of diphtheria.
- 7. The bacillus of pulmonary tuberculosis in sputum.
- 8. Bacillus of splenic fever.
- 9. Streptococcus of erysipelas.
- 10. Bacterium of influenza, or gripe, in sputum.
- 11. Bacillus of bubonic plague.
- 12. Gonococcus of gonorrhea.
- 13. Diplococcus of pneumonia.
- 14. Bacillus of leprosy.
- 15. Bacillus of glanders.
- 16. Bacillus of tetanus or lockjaw.

#### 17. Bacillus of typhoid fever.

- 18. Colon bacillus. Normally present in the intestine of man and certain domestic animals. Probably pathogenic in cases where vitality is reduced.
- 19. Streptococcus pyogenes. An agent in rapidly spreading inflammations.
- 20. Spirillum of recurrent fever.
- 21. Lactic acid bacterium (*B. bulgaricum*). Recommended by Metchnikoff for the destruction of noxious bacteria in the intestines.
- 22. Bacteria from clover roots. These fix nitrogen from the air and thus give clover its fertilizing quality.
- 23. Cells of potato rot infiltrated with the bacillus of potato rot (*B. solanacearum*).

ba'gong-ta'o, 1 ba'gong-tāo; 2 bā'gōng-tāo, n. [P. I.] An unmarried man; a bachelor.  
Bag'ot, n. 1. 1 bag'ot; 2 bā'gōt. Sir Charles (1711-1781-1784), an English diplomat; statesman; Governor-general of Canada. 2. 1 bā'gōt; 2 bā'gōt. A district in Quebec, Canada; 335 sq. m.; capital, St. Liboire.  
bag'pipe, 1 bag'pīp; 2 bā'gīp, n. [P. I.] 1. A pipe. 2. To lay back by bringing the sheet to its weather rigging: said of the mizzen. 3. To make like a bagpipe.  
bag'pipe, n. 1. A reed musical instrument in which the player forces air through the reeds by pressure of his arm on a leather wind-bag kept supplied from his lungs through a small wind-pipe: now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland, in Ireland, and a few mountainous districts on the Continent. See illu. under PIPE, n. 2. The tones of the bagpipe are shrill and peculiar. There are usually three or four reed pipes; on one, called the chanter, the melody is played by means of finger-holes, while the others, called drones, give fixed tones, as the key-tone and its fifth.  
A bagpipe wel coude he blowe and soun.  
CHAUCEY C. T., Prologue l. 567.  
- bag'pīp'er, n. One who plays the bagpipe.  
B. Agr., abbr. Bachelor of Agriculture: four years' course. B. Ag.; B. A. S.; B. S. A.;  
Ba-gra'ti-on, 1 ba-grā'ti-on; 2 bā-grā'ti-on, Peter Ivanovich, Prince (1763-1812). A Russian general; fell at Borodino.  
ba-gra'ti-on-ite, 1 ba-grā'shan-ite; 2 ba-grā'shan-ite, n. Mineral. 1. A variety of allanite occurring in small black crystals. 2. A variety of epidote. [*P. R. Bagration*].  
bag're, 1 bag'rī; 2 bā'grē, n. 1. A propteroperous catfish (genus *Bagrus*). 2. Same as BAGARA.  
bag'reel, etc. See BAG, n.  
bag-sang, 1 ba-sāg; 2 bā'sāg, n. [P. I.] The prickly sago-palm, yielding sago very much used by the Visayans.  
Bag'shot, 1 bag'shot; 2 bā'shōt, n. A village in Surrey, England.  
Bag'stock, 1 bag'stok; 2 bā'stōk, Joe. In Dickens's *Domby and Son*, a gluttonous egotistic major, with apoplectic tendency, who constantly refers to himself as *J. B.*, *Old J. B.*, *Jocj B.*, etc.  
bag'ual, n. Same as BUCKLE.  
ba-guet, 1 ba-gē; 2 ba-gēt, n. 1. Arch. A small ha-gnette. 2. A rod-shaped molding like an astragal. 3. Prolog. A rod-like body within the capsule, formed by the division of the nucleolus in certain infusorians. [*F. baguette*, rod, < *It. bacchetta*, dim. of *bacchio*, < *L. baculum*, rod].  
ba-gul'ot, 1 ba-gū; 2 bā-gū, n. [P. I.] 1. A burriane or typhoon. 2. A cyclone.  
Ba-gul'ot, 1 ba-gū; 2 bā-gū, n. A city, capital of Benguet, P. I.; summer capital of the Philippines. [*< Sp. < Tag. bad yo*, tempest].  
Ba-gul, 1 bā-gul; 2 bā-gul, n. A hill state in the Punjab, India; 124 sq. m. Ba'ghal; Bha'gul.  
bag'wig, etc. See BAG, n.  
bag'wyn, 1 bag'wyn; 2 bā'gwyn, n. Her. An imaginary animal like an antelope, with a horse's tail and a goat's horns.  
bah, 1 bā; 2 bā, n. To treat with scorn or derision; reproach.  
bah, interj. Pnnh! nonsense! an expression of displeasure mingled with contempt. [*< F. bah*].  
Bah, abbr. Bahamas. [water; a flood.  
ba-ha', 1 ba-hā; 2 bā-hā, n. [P. I.] An inundation by ba-ha'dur, 1 ba-hā'dur; 2 bā-hā'dur, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Literally, a hern; a great captain: a title of ceremony, given to European officers in Indian state papers, or to high officials in the common language of Hindus and Mohammedans. ba-ha'derī.  
ba-hag, 1 ba-būg; 2 bā-būg, n. [P. I.] A loin-cloth or wrapper worn around the waist; Tagalog term.  
Ba-hal, n. Same as BAH.  
Ba-ha-lul, 1 ba-hā-lul; 2 bā-hā-lul, n. In the Arabian Nights, Harun-al-Raschid's jester.  
Ba-ha'ma Banks, 1 ba-bēma; 2 bā-bēma, Great and Little. Two shoals of the Bahama Islands, West Indies.  
Ba-ha'ma Chan'nel. A channel between the Bahama Islands and Florida.  
Ba-ha'ma Islands. A group in the British West Indies, S. E. of Florida; 4,404 sq. m.; capital, Nassau; sponge-fisheries.  
ba-har, 1 ba-būr; 2 bā-būr, n. [Ar.] A unit of weight, varying from 180 to 820 pounds avoirdupois, according to the country and the goods weighed: used principally along the Indian ocean and the China seas. ba-har; he-haar'.  
Ba-har, 1 ba-būr; 2 bā-būr, n. See BAH.  
Ba-ha'ram-ite, 1 ba-bēram-ite; 2 bā-bēram-ite, n. Bib. 1 Chron. xi. 33.  
Ba-ha'wal-pur, 1 ba-bā'wal-pur; 2 bā-bā'wal-pur, n. 1. A native state in the Punjab, India; 15,000 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
ba-haw'der, n. Same as BAHADUR.  
ba-hay, 1 ba-hō; 2 bā-hō, n. [P. I.] 1. A dwelling-house. 2. A native wood used in building native houses. [Tag. [west of Delhi, British India; 48 sq. m. Bāh'dur-garh, 1 ba-būr-gar; 2 bā-būr-gar, n. A state ba-ha'ra, 1 ba-bā'ra; 2 bā-bā'ra, n. [Hindu.] An evergreen East-Indian tree (*Terminalia bellerica*), one of the trees bearing myrobalans, or its fruit. See MYROBALAN.  
bab'la, 1 ba-bā; 2 bā-bā, n. [Sp.] A hay: used in many names of places.  
Bab'la, n. 1. A state in Brazil; 164,643 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
ba-bi'ma, 1 ba-bīma; 2 bā-bīma, n. pl. Members of the ruling class among the natives of Uganda.  
ba-bi'ra, 1 ba-bīra; 2 bā-bīra, n. [Hindu.] Same as BAHARA.  
bah'ma-ni, 1 ba-mā-ni; 2 bā-mā-ni, n. The first Mohammedan dynasty in the Deccan, established about the middle of the 14th century by Alauddin, who assumed the name Bahmani and remaining in power until 1489.—Bah'manid, n.  
Bähr, 1 bār; 2 bār, Johann Christian Felix (1711-1798-1798-1798). A German classical scholar.  
Bah-rah, 1 ba-rah; 2 bā-rah, n. 1. A district in Faizabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 2,680 sq. m. 2. Its capital; shrine of the Mussulman saint Misaud. [swamp-deer.  
bah-rain'ga, 1 ba-rain'ga; 2 bā-rain'ga, n. [E. Ind.] The Bah-rein Islands, 1 ba-rēn; 2 bā-rēn. A group in the Persian Gulf; 250 sq. m.; capital and commercial center, Manamch. British protectorate.  
Bahr'el-Az'bi-ad, 1 bā'r-ēl-āz-bi-ad; 2 bā'r-ēl-āz-bi-ad, n. The White Nile river, N. E. Africa; 1,800 m. long. [white river].  
Bahr'el-Az'rek, 1 bā'r-ēl-āz-rēk; 2 bā'r-ēl-āz-rēk, n. The Blue Nile river, Abyssinia; 900 m. long. [Ar., blue river].  
Bahr'el-Hu'leh, 1 bā'r-ēl-hu'leh; 2 bā'r-ēl-hu'leh, n. A lake 12 m. north of the Sea of Theras, Palestine.  
Bah'ri, 1 bār; 2 bār, n. One of the two great districts into which Egypt is divided; Lower Egypt.  
ba'hur, 1 bā'hur; 2 bā'hur, n. Same as BACHUR.

Ba-bu'f'm, 1 ba-bū'f'm; 2 bā-bū'f'm, n. Bib. 2 Sam. xvi. 5.  
ba-bu't, 1 ba-bū't; 2 bā-bū't, n. [F.] 1. An ornamented chest of a type commonly used in the middle ages and early Renaissance; also, a cabinet, especially one with doors. 2. Arch. (1) A convex top-course on a wall or a parapet. (2) A low wall supporting the roof behind the gutter and balustrade of the main wall, to guard the lower part of the roof-covring from wet. 3. A dress for masquerading.  
bal, 1 bal; 2 bā, n. [Ar.] The Mohammedan law of sale.  
bal'e, 1 bal'e; 2 bā'e, n. An ancient Roman city 10 m. west of Naples: now the village Baja. Ba-fal; [Gr.]  
bal-dar'ka, 1 bal-dār'ka; 2 bā-dār'ka, n. Same as KAIK.  
Ba-lan-ism, 1 bā-lan-izm; 2 bā-lan-izm, n. Ch. Hist. The doctrine of Baius or Michel de Bay: an earlier form of Jansenism.  
bald, 1 bād; 2 bād, [Scott.], trap. of bald, c. baldet.  
bal'dak, 1 bal'dak; 2 bā'dak, n. A boat from 100 to 150 feet long, generally with bonemast and sail, used on the Dnieper. [*< Rus. baldakū*].  
bal'dar, 1 bal'dar; 2 bā'dar, n. A canoe propelled by six or more paddles, used in the Aleutian and Kurile Islands. [*< Rus. baldara*].  
Bald'ya, 1 bald'ya; 2 bā'dya, n. [Hind.] Same as VADYA.  
Bald'ya-bat'ly, 1 bald'ya-bat'ly; 2 bā'dya-bat'ly, n. A town in Bardwan division, Bengal.  
Bal'foer, 1 bal'fōer; 2 bā'fōer, n. Paleobot. A genus of fossil conifers of the family Taxaceae, belonging to the Jurassic period. [*< Cr. balios*, small].  
ba-le'ta, n. Samo as BALETA.  
bal'gnor, 1 bā'gnor; 2 bā'gnor, n. [F.] 1. Arch. A theater-box on the lowest tier. 2. [Cant.] A pan used by tanners in heating water, alum, and tallow. bal'gnor'.  
bal'kal, 1 bal'kal; 2 bā'kal, n. A lake in Siberia; 13,487 sq. m.; said to be 4,500 ft. deep in center. [Turk., rich lake].  
bal'kal-ite, 1 bal'kal-ite; 2 bā'kal-ite, n. Mineral. A dark, dingy, green variety of kelenbergite. [*< Lake Baikal, Siberia*].  
bal'ke, 1 bā'ke; 2 bā'ke, n. 1. [Scott.] The great black-backed gull. 2. [Gt. Brit.] A stake for tethering cattle.  
bal'ke, 1 bā'ke; 2 bā'ke, William Balfour (1825-1885-1885). A Scotch traveler, naturalist, and philologist; explored Niger river (1854).  
bail, 1 bā; 2 bā, n. 1. Law. (1) To admit to bail, as by the order of a magistrate; deliver (a person under arrest) to the custody of his sureties upon their giving security for his appearance to answer as may be required. (2) To become surety for the appearance of (an accused person) at a future day; furnish bail for. (3) To deliver (goods) to another in trust for a specific purpose. 2. To liberate from imprisonment; release. 3. To secure; protect. [*< OF. bailleur*, < *L. bajulus*, bear a burden, < *bajulus*, bearer]. balet; bayt'.  
bail't, n. 1. To provide with a bail, hoop, or handle. 2. [Rare.] To bar in; confine.—to bail up. [Austral.] 1. To secure (a cow's head) during milking. 2. (1) To cause (one) to throw up the arms preparatory to robbing him. (2) To hold fast; subdue.  
bail't, n. 1. 1. To dip or throw out; as, to bail water. There lat the Congress of Cambrai, for about four years, were these poor fellow-creatures busied bailing out water with sieves. CHARLES FREDERICK vol. i, p. 427. [u.]  
2. To clear of water by dipping or throwing it out.  
3. To free a boat or the like from water.—bail's second, n. A large scoop operated by steam-power, for draining or irrigating.—to b. one's own boat [Colloq., U. S.], to mind or attend to one's own business.  
bail't, n. Law. 1. One who acts as surety for a person under arrest, that he shall appear for trial at the time appointed; a person who becomes surety for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. 2. The security or guaranty given, or the amount fixed or agreed upon in ordering or in giving bail; hence, any security.  
Called bail from the French word bailleur, to deliver, because the defendant is bailed, or delivered to his sureties.  
BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. iii, p. 280.  
Ran out as fast as one that pays his bail.  
And dreads more actions, buries from a jail.  
POPE Satires of Donne satire iv, l. 180.  
3. Release, or the privilege of release, by giving bail; as, the prisoner was granted bail.  
Liberty requires bail, and that it be extended as far as possible. F. LIEBER On Civil Liberty p. 68, l. 1874.  
4. Custody. [OF., < *bailleur*; see BAIL, c.] balet; bayt'.  
Said to SECURITY.—bail above, special bail.—b. below, same as COMMON BAIL.—b. jointly, n. The instrument executed by a person as guaranty for another's appearance for trial.—b. dock, n. At the Old Bailey, London, a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top, in which are put some malefactors during trials. hale-dockt. [N.]—b. piece, n. The judicial certificate of the acceptance of a person as bail, upon which the surety may cause the arrest and surrender of the person for whom he stands bound.—b. in the action, same as SPECIAL BAIL.—common b., fictitious sureties for the defendant's appearance to the action.—special b., an actual undertaking by responsible persons for the defendant's appearance as required.—to gn b. for, to act as surety for.—to hold to b., to order (an accused person) after preliminary hearing, to give bail for his appearance at a future day.  
bail't, n. 1. The handle of a pail, kettle, or like vessel.  
2. An arch-shaped support for an awning or a wagon-cover.  
3. Mid. A stout yoke fitting over a cannon at the trunnions, in which it was attached by pins passing through its ends, and by which the gun might be raised clear of its carriage.  
4. Naut. One of the iron supports by which a life-arc is attached to its supporting spar.  
5. Milling. A balance-rod, end. [*< beggia*, bend].  
bail't, n. 1. A division between the stalls of a stable. 2. Crick. One of the cross-pieces of the wicket: usually in the plural. See CRICKET. 3. A Bailey. 4. [Eng.] A certain limit in a forest. 5. [Prov. Eng., Austral.] A frame to confine a cow's head while milking. 6. A cross-bar. 7. pl. Barriers; palisades. [OF., prob. < *L. baculum*, stick].  
bail't, n. A pail, scoop, or the like, for bailing a boat. [*< F. baille*, < *LL. baco*, tub].  
bail't-ble, 1 bā'ble; 2 bā'ble, n. 1. Law. (1) Ca-bail't-ble, n. 1. A bail of being admitted to bail. (2) Ad-mitting of bail; as, all crimes are bailable except treason and murder. 2. Deliverable.  
bail'tage, 1 bā'tage; 2 bā'tage, n. Eng. Hist. A customs duty formerly levied (chiefly on aliens) by the city of London on certain exports and imports at that city: purchased by the government from the Corporation of London under act of William IV., 3 & 4. bail't-ll-jage; bail'tage'.  
bail'd, pp. Bailed.  
Bail'don, 1 bā'don; 2 bā'don, n. A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., on the border of the North and Yorkshire. Engage: a call to combatants. baylet.

Balle, 1 bal; 2 bā, n. Celtic Myth. In The Story of Balle MacBain, a pre-Christian writing preserved in the British Museum, famous for its Vennings, a hero who loved a maiden named Allinn. Believing each other dead, the lovers died of grief, and so great was their love that two inscribed tablets, fashioned respectively from the trees springing from their two graves, sprang together when approached and could not be separated.  
Balle Atha Cl'ath, 1 bal'ath; 2 bā'ath, n. [Ir.] Literally, the town of the ford of the hurdles: a name given to Dublin by Gaelic speakers.  
bail'ee, 1 bā'ee; 2 bā'ee, n. Law. One who receives certain personal property in trust to perform some act in respect to it, as a miller receiving grain for grinding, or one who receives goods for transportation or care.  
Bail'en, 1 bā'en; 2 bā'en, n. 1. Same as BAYLEN. 2. A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.  
bail'er, 1 bā'er; 2 bā'er, n. Same as BAILOR.  
bail'ers, n. One who attaches bails or handles.  
bail'ers, n. 1. One who bails, as water from a boat. 2. Any utensil used in bailing; a bail.  
bail'ers, n. Cricket. A ball that strikes the bails.  
bail'ers, 1 bā'ers; 2 bā'ers, n. Originally, an exterior wall surrounding a feudal castle; hence, any circuit of surrounding wall except the innermost one; later, the outer court of a castle, or any court of a fortress.  
Storm at the Baileygate; storm, and it ran  
Surging and swaying all round us.  
TENNYSON Locksley st. 3.  
[< BAIL, n.]—Old Bailey, the Central Criminal Court in London: often mistaken for a prison from its being adjacent to Newgate Prison.  
Bail'ey, 1 bā'ey; 2 bā'ey, n. 1. Gamaliel (1780-1859-1859), an American journalist; abolitionist; editor of The National Era, Washington, D. C. 2. Jacob W. (1811-1857-1857), an American microscopist and biologist. 3. James Anthony (1817-1906), an American speculator, showman, and circus proprietor. 4. James Montgomery (1814-1894-1894), an American journalist; humorist; Eng. from a Back Window, etc. 5. Liberty Hyde (1818-1888-1888), an American horticulturist, botanist, and editor; Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture. 6. Nathan or Nathaniel (1742-1742), an English lexicographer. 7. Philip James (1816-1902), an English poet; Festus. 8. Samuel (1791-1870), an English philosophical writer. 9. Theodoros (1805-1877), an American admiral during the civil war. 10. A county in Texas.  
bail'ie, 1 bā'ie; 2 bā'ie, n. 1. [Scott.] (1) A municipal officer having judicial and other functions somewhat like those of an Alderman in England. (2) A magistrate who formerly had functions somewhat like those of a sheriff. 2. A bailiff. [*< OF. bailif*, < *baillif*; see BAILIFF]. baillie; baillie'.  
Bail'ie Nic'ol Jar'vie, 1 bā'vie; 2 bā'vie, n. In Scott's Rob Roy, a Glasgow tradesman and magistrate, a peculiar but admirable man.  
bail'ie-ry, 1 bā'ie-ry; 2 bā'ie-ry, n. Scots Law. A bailwick. bail'ie-ry; baillie-ship; baillie-ry; bayl'ie-ry.  
bail'iff, 1 bā'iff; 2 bā'iff, n. 1. An officer of court having custody of prisoners under arraignment; a sheriff's deputy for serving processes and warrants of arrest.  
And so descended to the grave, after two bailiffs had quarreled over his corpse. THACKERAY Vanity Fair p. 16, l. n. co. 1837.  
2. A custodian of property and its management for the owner; steward; overseer.  
The action of 'account render' is brought to compel an accounting from a custodian of property, who is often termed a bailiff. Abbott Law Dict.  
3. A subordinate magistrate, especially (in England) one with jurisdiction limited to a certain district or to certain functions, as to keeping the peace in the hundreds; also, n. keeper of a royal castle. 4. (1) The first civil officer in each of the Channel Islands. (2) The English equivalent of many foreign titles, as the French *bailif*, the German *landvogt*. [*< OF. baillif*, < *LL. bajulus*, guardian]. bay'iff; bay'iffet; bay'iff'er-rant, a bailiff's deputy.—b. in husbandry, n. under-steward having charge of forests and farming. b. of forests.—bound b., see BOUND.—bail'iff-ry, n. A bailwick.—bail'iff-ship, n. The office of a bailiff.  
bail'ing, 1 bā'ing; 2 bā'ing, n. The act or process of dipping or scooping out water, as from a boat.—bail'ings, n. A net for lifting live fish from a trap or seine.  
bail'iw-ick, 1 bā'iw-ick; 2 bā'iw-ick, n. Law. The district comprised within a sheriff's or bailiff's jurisdiction, as a county or a parish; also, the office or jurisdiction of such officer.  
Why she was always called Miss Jane Stevens, seeing there was no other Miss Stevens in that precinct or township, I do not know. E. E. HALL Mrs. Merriam's Scholars ch. 5, p. 50, l. n. co. 1879.  
[< BAILIFF + ME. wick, < AS. wic, < *L. ricus*, village].  
bail'age, 1 bā'age; 2 bā'age, n. [Hind.]  
Bail'ten, 1 bā'ten; 2 bā'ten, n. A town in Nord department, France; taken by Germans, April 15, 1918. [government.  
bail'ter, n. 1. A bailie or bailiff. 2. Care; guardianship.  
Bail'tie, 1 bā'tie; 2 bā'tie, n. 1. Joanna (1762-1851-1851), a Scottish poet; dramatist; Plays on the Passions. 2. Matthew (1761-1823-1823), a Scottish anatomist; brother of Joanna; physician to George III. 3. Robert (1599-1766-1766), a Scottish Presbyterian divine; delegate to Westminster Assembly. 4. Robert (1712-1768-1768), a Scottish patriot; executed for treason.  
bail'tie-brush'kic, 1 bā'tie-brush'kic; 2 bā'tie-brush'kic, n. [Alaska]. The parrot auklet.  
bail'ton, 1 bā'ton; 2 bā'ton, n. [F.] Surg. A gag, oral speculum, or apparatus for keeping the mouth open.  
Bail'ton, 1 bā'ton; 2 bā'ton, n. A French botanist.  
Bail'ton'ne, 1 bā'ton'ne; 2 bā'ton'ne, n. [F.] Her. Hold a staff in the mouth; as, a lion bailed'ne.  
Bail'ty, 1 bā'ty; 2 bā'ty, n. 1. Antoine (1736-1793-1793), a French astronomer, philosopher, and statesman; executed.  
bail'tment, 1 bā'tment; 2 bā'tment, n. Law. 1. The delivery of personal property by one person to another in trust for a specific purpose with a contract, express or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed and the property returned or duly accounted for when the special purpose is accomplished.—as in the consignment of goods to carriers or warehousemen, hiring, borrowing, lending, keeping animals for hire, etc.  
The authorities commonly recognize five species of bailments: (1) the *commodatum*, a gratuitous loan of property; (2) the *depositum*, a naked deposit of goods to be returned on demand; (3) the *locatum*, a delivery of property for use or for the performance of some service in relation to it, for hire; (4) the *mandatum*, or *commissum*, the bailment of goods to another who undertakes gratui-











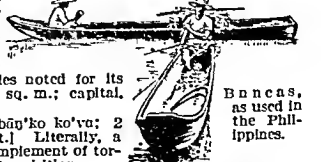


the needle by a sudden current  
noting the permanent deflection.

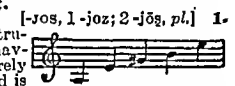




ard money in which certain European banks, especially the Hamburg bank, formerly kept their accounts, because the













**Baph'o-met**, 1 baf'o-met; 2 bāf'o-mēt, n. A something connected with the mystic rites of the medieval Templars: supposed to be an idol or symbol, or a spiritual illumination. [F., medieval form of *Mahomet*.] — **Baph'o-met**'ic, a.

**B. Ap. Sc.**, abbr. Bachelor of Applied Science. **B. A. S. t.**  
**Bap-tan'o-don**, 1 bap-tan'o-den; 2 bāp-tān'o-dōn, n. *Paleon.* A genus of fossil, toothless, fish-like reptiles from the Jurassic in Wyoming. — **Baptanodon** beds, deposits of marine and lacustrine remains in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

**Bap-tis'ta**, 1 bap-tis'ta; 2 bāp-tis'tā, n. *Bot.* 1. A genus of eastern North-American erect branching perennial herbs of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), with alternate trifoliate, rarely simple, leaves, racemed papilionaceous yellow, white, or blue flowers whose 10 stamens are distinct, and stalked ovoid or globose pods. *B. tinctoria* is the wild indigo. Several species are cultivated for ornament. 2. [a] Any plant of this genus. [ < Gr. *baptists*, dipping, < *baptizo*, dip, < *baptō*, dip.]

**bap'ti-sin**, 1 bap'ti-sin; 2 bāp'ti-sīn, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside ( $C_{21}H_{32}O_{11} + 9H_2O$ ) occurring in the root of the wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), used as a purgative. [ < *BAPTISIA*.]

**bap'tism**, 1 bap'tizm; 2 bāp'tizm, n. 1. The act of baptizing; a sacrament, ordinance, or rite commanded by Christ (*Matt.* xxviii, 19), in which water is made use of, to initiate the recipient into the Christian Church, or to symbolize purification or spiritual burial and resurrection with Christ, or to signify or seal union with Christ as Savior and Lord, or to acknowledge consecration to Christ. Different views are held regarding (1) the proper subjects of baptism — whether believers only, or believers and their children, or others besides these; (2) the ritual act — whether by immersion, affusion (pouring), or sprinkling; (3) its efficacy — whether a mere rite or symbol, an ordinance indicating and sealing spiritual grace and regeneration already possessed, or a sacrament conferring these.

Melanchthon's doctrine is identical with Luther's. He says that God inscribes 'by means of the water his promise' in a certain sense 'upon our bodies.' The Reformers were convinced that children must be baptized in order to be saved; for on account of original sin they also need pardoning and renovating grace. . . . It is evident that Calvin counts baptism only among the normal means which bind the elect to the Church.

*New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. i, p. 439.  
The principal effects of baptism are: (1) The remission of all sin, original and actual. . . . (2) But baptism not only washes away sin, it also remits the punishment of sin. . . . (3) Another effect of baptism is the infusion of sanctifying grace. . . . (4) Theologians likewise teach that baptism gives man the right to those special graces for which the sacrament was instituted. . . . (5) Finally, baptism, once validly conferred, can never be repeated. . . . baptism is said to impress an ineffaceable character on the soul. *Catholic Encyc.* vol. ii, p. 203.

2. A religious ablution signifying purification or consecration, as that by which proselytes were Judaized, or the Roman Catholic christening of bells.

The Fathers themselves were the first to recognize that 'the devil too, had his sacraments,' and that the Eucharist, Isaac, Mithrae and other mystic initiations were baptism in disguise. *Encyc. Brit.* 11<sup>th</sup> ed. vol. iii, p. 309.

3. *Chr. Sci.* Immersion in and cleansing by the Divine Spirit. — **bap'ti-za'tion**.

— **baptism** for the dead, in the opinion of good authorities, the baptism after death, or of a living substitute, of some one who died unbaptized. 1 *Cor.* xv, 29. — **b.** of blood (*Christian Ch. Hist.*), death as a martyr before baptism: considered as a substitute for and equivalent to the actual rite. — **b.** of fire, justification received without baptism by a person who loves God, and desires but can not obtain the rite. — **b.** of fire. 1. *Theol.* (1) The baptism of the Holy Ghost, in distinction from the sacrament of baptism. (*Acts* ii, 3, 4), or (2) the overwhelming with judgment or suffering: variously understood. 2. Martyrdom. 3. The initiatory experience of a soldier in actual battle. 4. Figuratively, any crucial ordeal or heartrending grief. — **climic** or **climic** b., bedside baptism in case of approaching death. — **conditional** or **hypothetical** b., in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, baptism administered with a conditional formula before the sacramental words when it is not known whether the candidate has been baptized, or validly baptized, before.

**bap-tis'mal**, 1 bap-tis'mal; 2 bāp-tis'māl, a. Of or pertaining to baptism; as, *baptismal* font, name, vow, etc. — **baptismal** character, the seal of baptism, in which spiritual grace is held to be conferred, so that a repetition of the rite would be sacrilege. — **b.** name, the name given at baptism. — **b.** regeneration, regeneration by baptism; the doctrine that baptism is a vehicle of grace pledging the forgiveness of sins and initiating a life of grace. — **bap-tis'mal-ly**, adv.

My brother gave that name to me. When we were children twain, When names acquired baptismally Were hard to utter.

E. B. Browning *The Poet* namer. 7.  
**Bap'tist**, 1 bap'tist; 2 bāp'tist, n. *Ch. Hist.* 1. One of a Christian denomination basing its polity on the New Testament only, and holding that the only valid Christian baptism is the immersion of a convert upon his credible profession of faith in Christ, and also that the visible Church is properly constituted only of those who have been regenerated and baptized.

The Baptists as a distinct denomination date from the time of the Reformation. They were at one time oppressively termed *Anabaptists*. In 1611, owing to persecution, many Baptists fled to America, the first organized Baptist church being founded by Roger Williams at Providence, R. I., in 1639. Meanwhile the English Baptists in 1611, 1644, and 1646 published their *Confessions of Faith*; in 1689 a General Assembly in London issued a Confession in 32 articles together with a Catechism. The English Baptists were divided into two sections, the *General* or *Arminian* (1609) and the *Particular* or *Calvinistic* (1633), but these were finally united in 1802. The first Baptist church in Scotland was established in Calnethness in 1750. The Baptists are trinitarians, and their churches are congregational in government. Those who maintain that total immersion is necessary for communion are called *close communionists*, as opposed to the *open communionists*. The total number of Baptists in the United States is estimated at about 6,000,000; and in the United Kingdom 1,500,000, while the total number of English-speaking Baptists is estimated at 9,230,000.

2. designation of various bodies of Christians, differing in some of their doctrines, but holding the immersion of the believer to be the only Christian baptism. 3. One of many non-Christian Denominations employing a mode of baptism, as the Mandaeans. 4. [Archaic.] One who administers baptism; as, John the Baptist (*Matt.* xiv, 2).

Where is the lore the Baptist taught?

Kent's Christian Year, John Baptist's Day at 7.  
[ < OF. *baptiste*, < LL. *baptista*, < Gr. *baptists*, < *baptizo*; see *BAPTIZE*.] See *SE-BAPTIST*.

— **Baptist Church** of Christ, an organization founded in Tennessee about 1808, holding to general atonement and practising foot-washing as a religious ordinance. — **Calvinistic Baptists**, that part of the Baptist denomination which adheres to the doctrines of Calvin as distinguished from those of Arminius. Compare *REGULAR BAPTISTS*.

— **Free or Free-Will B.** One of a body of Baptists that originated in New Hampshire in 1780, rejecting the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination and practising open communion. — **General Baptists**, a body of Baptists formed from the older English type in Kentucky in 1824 who agree in doctrine more closely with the Regular Baptists than do the Free Baptists. They adopted open communion in 1830. — **German B.**, see *DUNKERS*. — **Landmark B.**, one of a body of Baptists found principally in the southwestern United States who deny fellowship with the Pedobaptists and the validity of their baptism. — **Old-Two-Seed** in the Spirit Predestinarian B., a follower of a strongly Calvinistic sect formed in Tennessee in 1806, whose doctrine maintained a belief in a dualistic origin of good and evil, and opposed "modern institutions" and a paid ministry.

— **Original Free-Will B.**, one of a small body of Baptists arising in North Carolina in 1729, who adopted their name to distinguish themselves from the larger body in New Hampshire, from whom they differ in the practise of foot-washing and anointing the sick with oil. — **Primitive or Old School B.**, one of an extremely Calvinistic body, popularly called Anti-Mission and "Hardshell" Baptists, originating in New York and Pennsylvania about 1835 in opposition to missionary, Bible, tract, and temperance societies, Sunday-schools, theological seminaries and colleges, etc. — **Regular Baptists**, a Calvinistic body of Baptists originating in Rhode Island in 1639 and forming the bulk of this denomination. In 1845 differences arose concerning the slavery question which divided the church into two sections, the North and the South. — **Separate B.**, one of a body of Baptists in Indiana who owe their origin to their dissent from the Whitefield revival, agreeing in doctrine generally with the Free Baptists. — **Seventh-Day B.**, one of a body of Baptists, arising in England in the 16th century and organized in Rhode Island in 1671, who observe the seventh day, of the week, or Saturday, as the Sabbath. — **Six-Principle B.**, one of a body of Baptists organized in 1690 on the basis of the six principles—repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal life. The Six Principles are a survival of the General Baptists who flourished in Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1639, and their churches are gradually becoming extinct. — **United Baptists**, a body of Baptists, of modified Calvinistic doctrine, formed by the union of Regular and Separatist Baptists in Kentucky in 1801. They practise close communion and insist upon foot-washing as an essential ordinance.

**Bap'tist**, n. A masculine personal name. **F. Bap'tiste**, 1 bāp'tist; 2 bāp'tist; **G. Bap'tist**, 1 bāp'tist; 2 bāp'tist; **Gr. Bap-tis'tēs**, 1 bap-tis'tis; 2 bāp-tis'tēs; **L. It. Bap-tis'ta**, 1 bap-tis'ta; 2 bāp-tis'ta; **Pg. Bap-tis'ta**, 1 bap-tis'ta; 2 bāp-tis'ta. [Gr. masc., baptizē.]

**Bap-tis'ta**, n. In Spenser's *Taming of the Shrew*, the father of Catherine.

**bap'tis-ter-y**, 1 bap'tis-ter-y; -tr; 2 bāp'tis-ter-y, -try, **bap'tis-try**, n. -TER-IES, -TRIES, 1 -tar-iz, -triz; 2 -tē-iz, -tris, pl. 1. A large tank in a church, for baptism by immersion. 2. A portion of a church containing a font, set apart for baptisms.

The dew of the baptism, and the increase of the altar.

Ruskin *Fora Claviera* vol. vii, p. 190. *ibid.* 1886.  
3. A building adjacent to a church, devoted to baptisms and most usual in Italy; as, the *Baptistry* of Florence.

**bap-tis'tic**, 1 bap-tis'tik; 2 bāp-tis'tic, a. Of or pertaining to baptism or the beliefs of the Baptists; as, *baptistic* controversy, etc. **bap-tis'tical-ly**, adv.

**bap-tize**, 1 bap-toiz; 2 bāp-tiz; n. -TIZERS, -TIZING, 1. 1. To administer the sacrament of baptism to. 2. To christen or name, as in the rite of baptism.

A town . . . was baptized by the saint . . . name of God's Meadow. *Moreux United Netherlands* vol. iv, p. 107, in 1868.  
3. To consecrate or dedicate to special uses by a form resembling baptism; as, to baptize ships, bells, etc. 4. To initiate into any state; change or affect by or as by a baptism; chasten; renew; sanctify; as, baptized with sorrow, or with the Spirit. II. 1. To perform or administer baptism. [ < F. *baptiser*, < LL. *baptizo*, < Gr. *baptizō*, < *baptō*, dip.] **bap-tize**'t, -bap-tiz'a-bl(e), a. -bap-tiz'ment, n. Baptism. **bap'ti-za'tion**.

**bap-tiz'er**, n. 1. A small tub, trough, or coalscuttle. 2. A circular oaken tub containing bottles filled with water assumed to be magnetized and arranged in two radiating layers: invented by Mesmer for use in his experiments. *Quart. Rev.* July, 1890, p. 237. See *BACK*.

**bar**, 1 bār; 2 bār, n. [BARREN, BARPS; BAR'RING; 1. To close to entrance or egress by a bar; as, to bar a door. Thank God, no paradise stands barred.]

To entry. *Browning's Easter-Day* lxxxiii, l. 23.  
2. To obstruct the movement of, as by a bar; hinder; prevent; prohibit; as, to bar a person from action, to bar progress, intercourse, etc. 3. To make an exception of. *Barring* physical pain . . . *Eugene Aram* bk. v, p. 437. *ibid.* a. s. l.

4. To mark or ornament with bars, bands, stripes, or lines of color; as, the east was barred with light, etc. 5. [Rare.] To make into bars. 6. *Law.* To interpose a legal objection to (an individual, action, etc.); to stop (an action, plea, etc.). 7. To sew across in order to reinforce; as, to bar a buttonhole. 8. *Mech.* To move or manipulate by means of a bar. [ < OF. *barre*, < LL. *barra*, < *barra*, bar.] **barret**, **SYN:** see *BINDER*; **ob-**struct; **SHUT**: to bar a vein (*Vel. Surg.*), to disengage a vein in a horse's leg, and tie it above and below the spot to be operated upon. — **to bar out**, to shut out (a schoolmaster) from his schoolroom or (professors) from the college buildings: done in sport or in rebellion.

Like schoolboys of old at a barrow, the Virginians resisted their government. *Benbow U. S. vol. iii*, p. 30. *ibid.* a. c. 1888.  
**bar**, 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid material, usually long in proportion to its width and thickness, and frequently forming a barrier or obstruction, as to a passageway. **Specif.** (1) *Carp.* A horizontal timber or other piece connecting two parts of a framework; one of the thin pieces dividing a sash; a piece placed across a shutter or door to fasten it. (2) A lengthwise section or division of a grate, as a fire-grate, or of a grating, as the front of a menagerie-cage or a prison-window. (3) (a) In a saddle-tree, one of the side-pieces joining the pommel and the cantle. (b) In a bridle-bit, the mouthpiece connecting the two cheeks. (4) A fence-rail that may be readily shifted

lengthwise or let down at one end: often in the plural, since three or four such bars form the usual gateway in field-fences and walls in the United States. (5) *Mining.* (a) A drilling-rod. (b) A tamping-rod. (6) *Naut.* (a) A capstan-bar. (b) A flat iron strip fastening a batch. (c) A piece of iron or of wood to fasten the shutter of a gun-port. (7) The beam of a loom. (8) *Backgammon.* The raised division between the inner and outer tables.

**Bar** is an element of words naming (1) things characterized by a bar; as, *bar-lift* (for raising a window), *bar-lock*, *bar-ploy*, *bar-post*, *bar-roll* (a bookbinders' rolling-tool), *bar-shot* (a pair of shot joined by a har), *bar-way* (a way closed by movable bars), or (2) things used on bars; as, *bar-cutters*, *bar-shears*.

2. Anything that blocks, hinders, or obstructs a way; a barrier; an obstruction; as, a *bar* to progress. **Specif.** (1) A barrier closing a roadway or entrance, especially the entrance to a town or city, anciently intended as a protection against besiegers; as, Temple *Bar*, formerly in London. (2) An alluvial deposit forming a shallow place or an island in a river or at its mouth; any long narrow bank in a body of water; hence [Local, U. S.], a gravel-bed of similar history when regarded as a place; as, a gold-bar. (3) *Mining.* A vein crossing a lode.

3. Practising lawyers collectively; the legal profession; as, he went from the bar to the bench. 4. The places in court where a prisoner stands to plead. Hence: (1) The court or any place of justice, or anything considered as analogous; a judgment-seat; as, the prisoner at the bar. (2) The court sitting in full term. (3) A special court or a group of courts in a defined district; as, the New York bar. (4) A tribunal generally; as, the bar of public opinion; the bar of God.

Until we do lift popular opinion thus high by popular education, we shall never justify ourselves before the bar of the nations.

JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* lect. xi, p. 326. *ibid.* a. c. 1878.]

(5) The railing separating the general public from the part of the court occupied by the jury, judges, lawyers, etc. In England the king's (or queen's) counsel, certain barristers, serjeants, etc., are allowed within the bar, but the utter barristers and the public remain outside. (6) Formerly, the railing or partition in the English Inns of Court dividing the henchers from the students.

5. (1) [U. S.] A space in the houses of Congress near the presiding officer, in which non-members having business with or called before either house may stand and be heard. (2) [Eng.] A space in the houses of Parliament, for the same purpose, near the door and raised off from the body of the house. 6. *Law.* The preventing or stopping of an action by showing that the plaintiff has no right of action; ns, proving payment in bar. 7. A room or a counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed, as in a public house. 8. (1) That toothless part of a horse's upper jaw where the bit is placed; also, that portion of a horse's foot that bends in behind toward the frog. (2) *pl.* The ridges extending across the roof of a horse's mouth. 9. A narrow band or broad line; a stripe; as, "Clouds in bars of rusty red." *ALICE CARP Faded Leaves*. 10. *Mus.* (1) The vertical lines that divide a staff into measures, or marks its beginning or end (see also *NOBLE* *SAN*). It also shows this periodical occurrence of the accent. (2) A measure; as, he played three bars: a common but incorrect use. 11. *Lace-making.* In needlepoint, a transverse thread or group of threads passed from one side or corner of an opening to another: usually twisted or buttonholed and sometimes finished with knots.

12. [Scot.] A practical joke. 13. *Her.* An ordinary formed by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across a shield, covering one-fifth of the field. 14. The reinforcing threads at the end of a buttonhole. 15. A metal or wooden rod thrown in athletic contests. 16. [Austral.] A strap buttoned across the arched portion of a shoe. 17. A base-bar. 18. A peasant-bar.

[ < OF. *barre*, < LL. *barra*, bar.] **barret**, **SYN:** see *BARRIER*; **IMPEDIMENT**; **LOCK**.

— **bar-dig'ging**, n. *pl.* Placer workings.—**bar fee** [Eng.], a fee of 20 pence which every prisoner accused of a felony paid annually to the sheriff on acquittal.—**bar-frane**, n. The distinctive American construction of a locomotive skeleton, of rectangular sections instead of the European deep and thin plates.—**bar-gown**, n. A lawyer's gown; also, figuratively, a lawyer.—**bar hire**, a hire where the honeycomb is pendant from bars.—**bar** of Michelangelo (*Sculpture*), the frontal bone, as noted in Michelangelo's sculptured heads. See *FRONTAL*, n. 1.—**bar-parlor**, n. [Eng.] A room adjoining a bar, as in a country inn, where patrons are sometimes entertained by the landlady.

—**bar shoe**, a horseshoe having its heels connected by a bar.—**bar sinister** (*Her.*), a lion sinister.—**behind the bar**, in jail. — **bulldog** bar, an angle-bulldog case at bar, a case under trial.—**common bar**, a plea to demand that the plaintiff designate the particular place where a trespass has been committed.—**defense or matter in bar**, any final defense in an action.—**double bar** (*Mus.*), two bars placed close together, as at the end of a movement or piece.—**export-bar**, n. A standard bar of bullion of the value of \$8,000; used in gold shipments.—**Flinders bar**, a piece of iron placed vertically in front of or to the rear of a mariner's compass to lessen its local deviation and its heeling-error.—**H bar**, same as 1 iron.—**In bar of**, as an stoppel to.—**huling bar** (*Railroad*), a crowbar generally having the working end square and the point in line with one edge of the bar, all the other edges tapering to the apex.

— **plea in bar**, a plea that constitutes a bar to action. — **See** *BAR*, n. 6. — **ranking-bar**, n. Same as *RAVING-NARROW*. 4.—**to be admitted to the bar** [U. S.], to be admitted as an attorney of court.—**trial at bar** [Eng.], in a superior court, a trial before a full court or a quorum of judges.—**bar-ways**, **bar-wise**, adv.

**bar**, 1 bār; 2 bār, n. *Meteor.* A C. G. S. unit of atmospheric pressure, equivalent to 1 megadyne per square centimeter, corresponding to a reading of the mercurial barometer of 750.06 millimeters at standard gravity. The decimal submultiples are named in accordance with the usual metric terminology, decibar, centibar, and millibar. A pressure of one bar occurs at an average altitude of 106 meters above sea-level. [ < Gr. *baros*, weight.]

At the conference on Scientific Aeronautics held at Monaco in April, 1909, Prof. Ropen proposed the adoption of the megadyne per square centimetre, to be named a bar, for the publication of pressure values. *The Free Atmosphere in the Region of the British Isles* p. 6. [METEOROL. OFFICE, '09.]

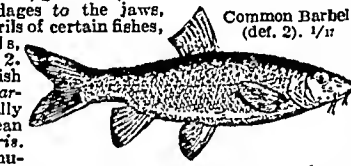
**bar**, n. The male (*Sciæna aquila*). [ < F. *bar*.]  
**bar**, n. [Colloq., U. S.] A hear.

**Bar** represents in the West almost uniformly the bear, and re appears in *bar-meat*. *De Vries Americanisms* p. 681. *ibid.* 1872





**bar-bat'n-lonst**, *a.* Possessing a small beard.  
**Bar-band**, 1 *bār-bānd*; 2 *bār-bānd*, Anna Letitia (Alkin) (1743-1825). An English poetess and prose-writer; *Early Lessons*, etc.  
**barb**, *n.* See **BARB**, *n.*  
**barb**, *pp.* Barbed.  
**barb**, *n.* See **BARB**, *n.*  
**barbe**, 1 *bār-bē*; 2 *bār-bē*, *n.* [F.] 1. A title of respect applied to a teacher among the Vaudois. 2. A small scarf or lapet of lace worn about the head or neck.  
**barbe**, *n.* [F.] Barbarea.  
**bar-beau**, 1 *bār-bō*; 2 *bār-bō*, *n.* [F.] 1. The bluebell. 2. A pattern of blue flowers frequently decorating French porcelain.  
**bar-be-cue**, 1 *bār-bī-kū*; 2 *bār-bē-cū*, *vt.* [-CUE]; **bar-be-cue**, [-CUE'ING]. 1. To roast (an animal) whole on a gridiron, after splitting to the back-bone and dressing.  
They [the Indians] have two ways of broiling, viz., one . . . by laying it upon sticks raised upon forks at some distance above the live coals; . . . this they, and we also from them, call *barbecueing*. R. B. BEVERLEY *Virginia* bk. iii, p. 138. l. w. n. 1855.  
2. To dry, cure, or smoke on a barbecue. **bar-ra-cott**; **bar-be-cute**.  
**bar-be-cue**, *n.* 1. An animal roasted whole, as an ox **bar-be-cue**, for a hog. 2. [U. S.] An open-air social or political feast, of which the chief feature is a barbecued animal.  
I must go to the southeastern corner of New Jersey to a great mass-meeting and barbecue, where I had been advertised to speak. CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln*, 11. 1h. 1891.  
3. The frame on which an animal, in whole or in part, is roasted or smoked. 4. A smooth hard floor, raised in the center, for drying coffee. [*Sp. barbacoa*, < Haitian *barbacoa*, framework of sticks.]  
**barbed**, 1 *bārb*; 2 *bārb*, *pa.* 1. Having a barb or barbs, *s.* barbs.  
The barbed shaft of love had penetrated his dull hide. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*, p. 124. 1h. n. co. 1837.  
2. *Her.* (1) Having an involucre, calyx, or small green leaf-points around the flower; leaved; as, a rose **barbed**. (2) Watted or gilled, as a cock. (3) Having ends like an arrow-head, as a cross. 3f. Shaved; trimmed.—**barbed bolt**, a bolt having barbs to make it more secure when driven.—**b. shot**, a shot bearing a life-line and having barbs or dukes to fasten it to the object that it strikes; fired from a mortar.—**b. wire**, fence-wire having inter-vais barbs or thorn-like projections.  
**barbed**, *a.* Barbed. See **BARB**, *vt.*  
**Bar-bee**, 1 *bār-bī*; 2 *bār-bē*, William J. (1816-10-11/1892). An American writer; preacher among the Disciples of Christ.  
**bar-be-rn**, 1 *bār-bē-ro*; 2 *bār-bē-ro*, *n.* *Ich.* Same as **bar-bel**, 1 *bār-bē*; 2 *bār-bē*, *n.* 1. One of the soft filiform appendages to the jaws, Common Barbel  
chin, or nostrils of certain fishes, as barbels, loaches, etc. 2. A cyprinoid fish (genus *Barbus*); especially the European *Barbus vulgaris*. 3. A knotted mucous membrane under the tongue of horses and cattle. 4. Same as **BARBER**, *s.* [OF. < LL. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, < L. *barba*, beard.] **bar-bell**,—*moun'tain*—**bar-bel**, *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the genus *Schizothorax*—**bar-bell**, *a.* Having barbels. **bar-bell**,—**bar-bel**, *n.* *Ich.* 1. A small barb or bristle.—**bar-bel-late**, *a.* Having or studded with short stiff hairs or bristles. **bar-bu-late**,—**bar-bel-lu-lu**, *n.* [-L. *pl.*] A very small barbel, barb, or bristle; **bar-bu-late**,—**bar-bel-lu-late**, *a.* Having or studded with barbellus.  
**bar-bell**, 1 *bār-bē*; 2 *bār-bē*, *n.* A heavy steel bar with an iron ball at each end; a long dumb-bell of varying weights for performing feats of strength.  
**bar-bé-Mar-bols**, 1 *bār-bē-mor-bwō*; 2 *bār-bē-mār-bwō*, François de (1745-1/1837). A French statesman; negotiated the sale of Louisiana to the United States.  
**bar-ber**, 1 *bār-bēr*; 2 *bār-bēr*, *vt.* 1. To cut or dress the hair of; shave or trim the beard of. **bar-ber-ize** [Local, U. S.]. 2. To smooth the edges, as of chinaware.  
**bar-ber**, *n.* 1. One who makes a business of shaving, trimming the beard, and cutting and dressing the hair. 2. (1) *Naut.* Vapor arising in streams from the water. (2) The condensed moisture of the breath on the beard. 3. A surgeon-fish. 4. [Tasmania.] A serranoid fish, as *Pseudanthias rasor*. 5. [S. Afr.] A clarioid fish (*Clarias capensis*). 6. A severe storm accompanied by cutting sleet and frozen sea-spray, occurring especially in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 7. [Canada.] Frost-smoke. [*< OF. barbiere*, < L. *barba*, beard.]  
—**bar-ber-bnat**, *n.* A Cantonese canoe-like boat: probably so called from the small boats used by the native barbers playing their trade among the ships.—**b. fish**, *n.* A surgeon-fish or tooth-lid.—**b. flee**, *n.* [Canada.] Same as **BARBER**, *s.*  
**bar-b**, *n.* 6.—*mungert*, *n.* One who is unduly devoted to dress; a dandy; top.—**B. Enet** of Agen, Jacques Jasmin, a French poet who wrote in Provençal.—**barbers' basin**, an old form of basin fitted close to the neck, from which barbers applied lather: still used in Europe as a barbers' sign.—**barbers' block**, a block used by barbers for making wigs or exposing them for sale.—**barbers' shop** music, [U. S.] vocal harmonies as rendered by an impromptu male quartet.—**barbers' pole**, a pole used as a sign by barbers, usually striped red and white, spirally, sometimes with a blue or black stripe added, indicating that barbers originally performed the simpler operations of surgery.—**bar-ber-y**, *n.* 1. The calling of a barber. 2. A barber's shop.  
**Bar-ber**, 1 *bār-bēr*; 2 *bār-bēr*, *n.* 1. Francis (1751-5/11783), a colonel in the Revolutionary war. 2. John Warner (1798-6/11855), an American historian. 3. A county in Kansas; 1,134 sq. m.; county-seat, Medicine Lodge.



**Bar**, *n.* 1. A family of Italian nobles, several members of which became cardinals and state dignitaries. 2. Francesco (1597-1679), an Italian cardinal; founded the Barberini Library in Rome. 3. Maffeo (1568-1644), an Italian cardinal; pope 1623-1644. See **URBAN VIII**.  
**Bar-be-rī-no** di Mu-ge'lō, 1 *bār-bē-rī-no* di mu-ge'lō, 2 *bār-bē-rī-no* di mu-ge'lō. A town in Tuscany, Italy; 15 m. N. of Florence.  
**Bar-be-rī-no** di Val d'El'sa, 1 *di vāl d'el'sa*; 2 *di vāl d'el'sa*. A town and commune in Italy; 20 m. S. of Florence.  
**bar-be-rn**, 1 *bār-bē-rō*; 2 *bār-bē-rō*, *n.* [Sp.] A surgeon-fish; barbelro.  
**bar-ber-ry**, 1 *bār-bēr-rī*; 2 *bār-bēr-rī*, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -12; 2 -is, pl.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Berberis*, especially *B. vulgaris*, a European shrub with racemes of yellow flowers and elongated bright-red berries, now growing wild in the eastern United States; sometimes cultivated for ornamental hedges.  
Where the tangled *barberry* bushes  
Hang their tufts of crimson berries.  
LONELYELLOW *Hawthorn* intro., etc. 12.  
2. The oblong and acid berry of *Berberis vulgaris*, etc., much used for preserves, pickles, etc. [*< LL. berberis*, *barberry*.] **bar-ba-ry**; **bar-bē-ry**; **ber-ber-ry**.  
—**bar-ber-ry-rust**, *n.* The wheat-rust (*Puccinia ramantis*), the asexual form of which develops on the barberry.—**bar-ber-ry-ing**, *n.* The gathering of barberries.  
**Bar-ber-ton**, 1 *bār-bār-ton*; 2 *bār-bār-ton*, *n.* 1. A gold-mining town in the Transvaal, S. Africa. 2. A city in Summit county, O.  
**bar-bet**, 1 *bār-bēt*; 2 *bār-bēt*, *n.* 1. A brilliant tropical megamimetic bird, mostly of the Old World, having a stout bill, broad in the base and compressed at the tip; related to the toucans. *scansorial* **bar-bet**. 2. A puffbird or buccinid. *fls* **bar-bet**. 3. A variety of small *Crimson-breast*—**bar-bet**. 4. A larval insect that feeds on *Barbet* (*Megon* plant-lice. [F., < L. *barbatus*, < *ala* in a *hama* cephalus]. 1/1  
**bar-bet**, *n.* 1. A small beard. 2. A part of the helmet. **bar-bett**.  
**bar-bet**, *n.* Same as **BARB**, *n.* 6.  
**Bar-be-ta**, 1 *bār-bē-ta*; 2 *bār-bē-ta*, *n.* A town in Kamrup district, Assam, British India.  
**Bar-bette**, 1 *bār-bēt*; 2 *bār-bēt*, *n.* [F.] 1. Fort. A platform from which cannon are fired over a parapet. 2. *Naut.* An armor-protected platform with guns projecting over it.—**bar-bette carriage**, an appearing or disappearing gun-carriage by which a gun is raised above the level of a parapet for firing.—**b. gun**, a gun mounted on a bar-bette.—**b. ship**, a war-ship, usually armor-clad, on which the chief guns are mounted in bar-bette.—**b. turret**, a turret containing a bar-bette.—**en b., in b., placed or situated on a bar-bette: said of guns arranged to fire from a bar-bette or over one.  
**Bar-bey**, d'Au-ré-vil'ly, 1 *bār-bē dō-ré-vil'ly*; 2 *bār-bē dō-ré-vil'ly*, Jules (11/1808-4/1889). A French novelist; *The Story Without a Name*, etc.  
**Bar-bey-rac**, 1 *bār-bē-rāk*; 2 *bār-bē-rāk*, Jean (3/11674-1/1744). A French jurist and historian; *History of Ancient Treaties*, etc.  
**bar-b-feath'ers**, *n.* See **BARB**, *n.*  
**bar-bi-can**, 1 *bār-bī-kān*; 2 *bār-bī-kān*, *n.* 1. *Medieval Fort.* An outer fortification to a castle or fortress; less properly, any outwork, as a bridge-tower. 2f. A scupper or a loophole in a parapet. 3f. A temporary tower or bulwark. [M.] [*< OF. barbacane*, < LL. *barbican*; cp. Ar. *barbā khānah*, house on a wall.] **bar-bi-can**.  
**bar-bi-can**, *n.* Aa African bird, a monophryne scapular barbet [*< F. barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard].  
**bar-bi-cel**, 1 *bār-bī-sel*; 2 *bār-bī-sel*, *n.* *Ornith.* One of the very small simple (not recurved) processes fringing the lower edges of the barhule of a feather. [*< L. barba*, beard].  
**Bar-bi-er**, 1 *bār-bī-er*; 2 *bār-bī-er*, *n.* 1. Antoine Alexandre (1/11765-1/1825), a French bibliographer. 2. Henri Auguste (4/1805-1/1882), a French poet and satirist; *James*. 3. Paul Jules (9/1825-1/1901), a French playwright.  
**Bar-bi-er** di Si-vi'glla, 1 *di si-vi'glla*, 2 *di si-vi'glla*, 2 *di si-vi'glla*, *n.* An Italian opera composed by Rossini in 1816. **Le Bar-bi-er** de Sé-ville, *[F.]*  
**Bar-bi-er**, 1 *bār-bī-er*; 2 *bār-bī-er*, *n.* 1. Giovanni Francesco, see GUERCINO. 2. Paolo Antonio (1596-1640), an Italian painter; brother of Guercino.  
**bar-bi-ers**, 1 *bār-bī-erz*; 2 *bār-bī-erz*, *n.* [Singalese.] *Pathol.* A form of paralysis; often confounded with beriberi.  
**bar-bi-g'er-ous**, 1 *bār-bī-er's*; 2 *bār-bī-er's*, *a.* 1. Bearded as a man. 2. Hairy all over, as petals. [*< L. barbigus*, < *barba*, beard, & *gero*, bear.]  
**bar-bi-g**, 1 *bār-bī-g*; 2 *bār-bī-g*, *n.* Same as **BARB**, *n.*  
**bar-bi-on**, 1 *bār-bī-on*; 2 *bār-bī-on*, *n.* An African barbet; **bar-bi-on**. [*< F. barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard.]  
**bar-bi-ton**, 1 *bār-bī-ton*; 2 *bār-bī-ton*, *n.* A lyre or lute used in ancient Greece. [*< Gr. barbiton*.] **bar-bi-ton**.  
**bar-bi-tu-ric**, 1 *bār-bī-tū-rīk*; 2 *bār-bī-tū-rīc*, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from the lichen *Usnea barbata* and uric acid. [*< BARBATE* + *URIC*.]—**barbituric acid**, a crystalline compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O), a degradation product of uric acid; malonylurea.  
**Bar-bi-zun** Sehnnl, 1 *hōr-bī-zōn*; 2 *bār-bī-zōn*. A Barbiton.  
**bar-bi-zōn**. A school of French landscape-painters, including Millet, Rousseau, Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, etc., taking its name from the village of Barbizon, near Paris. **Bar-bi-zōn**.  
**bar-bi-zōn**, *n.* Same as **BARB**, *n.* 3.  
**bar-bi-ter**, 1 *bār-bī-ter*; 2 *bār-bī-ter*, *n.* *Zool.* A small barbel or barbone, 1 *bār-bōn* or *bār-bōn*; 2 *bār-bōn* or *bār-bōn*, *n.* [It.] *Vet.* An epizootic disease that attacks the East Indian buffalo in Italy and Hungary; characterized by high fever, salivation, mucous discharge, and difficult breathing. It is caused by a bacterium closely resembling that of swine plague.  
**bar-bō-tinc**, 1 *bār-bō-tin*; 2 *bār-bō-tin*, *n.* [F.] 1. One of various varnishes; especially, one of several species of *Artemisia*, used in medicine. 2. A thin clay paste used in low-relief-ornamentation of pottery.  
**Bar-bou**, 1 *bār-bō*; 2 *bār-bō*, *n.* 1. A French family of printers; flourished 16th to 18th centuries. 2. James (9/11775-1/1842), governor of Virginia in 1812; Secretary of War; Minister to England. 3. John (13207-3/11395), Scottish poet; *The Bruce*. 3. Philip Pendleton (5/11783-1/1841), a judge of the United States Supreme Court; brother**

of James. 4. A county in Alabama; 920 sq. m.; county-seat, Clayton. 5. A county in West Virginia; 393 sq. m.; county-seat, Philip. [Knox county, Ky.]  
**bar-bour**, 1 *bār-bōr*; 2 *bār-bōr*, *n.* 1. A town in bar-b'place', *n.* See **BARB**, *n.*  
**bar-bret**, *a.* Barbarian.  
**Bar-bu-da**, 1 *bār-bū-da*; 2 *bār-bū-da*, *n.* An island of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies; 62 sq. m.  
**bar-bu-do**, 1 *bār-bū-dō*; 2 *bār-bū-dō*, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the family *Polymixidae*. **bar-bu-dōt**.  
**Bar-bu-la**, 1 *bār-bū-la*; 2 *bār-bū-la*, *n.* [L.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of bryaceous mosses. 2. [b-] [-L. *la*, 1 -1; 2 -lē, pl.] A bar-bule.  
**bar-bu-late**, 1 *bār-bū-lāt*; 2 *bār-bū-lāt*, *a.* Barbellate.  
**bar-bule**, 1 *bār-bū*; 2 *bār-bū*, *n.* 1. A small barb, beard, or filiform appendage. 2. *Ornith.* One of the small pointed processes that fringe the barb of a feather. 3. The parts of a helmet over the cheeks and chin. [*< L. bar-bula*, dim. of *barba*, beard.]  
**bar-bul'yle**, 1 *bār-bū'yl*; 2 *bār-bū'yl*, *vt.* [*Scot.* or *Archaic*.] To bewilder; disconcert.—**bar-bul'yle**, *n.* Bewilderment.  
**barb-wire**, *n.* See **BARB**, *n.*  
**bar-ca**, 1 *bār-kā*; 2 *bār-kā*, *n.* [It.] A boat, barge, or skiff.  
**bar-ca**, *n.* A walking-fish (*Ophiocephalus barca*) of Bengal.  
**Bar-ca**, 1 *bār-kā*; 2 *bār-kā*, *n.* An Italian district of eastern Tripoli, annexed from Turkey, Feb. 23, 1912; 60,700 sq. m.; capital, Bengazi; modern *Cyrenaica*.—**Bar-can**, 1 *bār-kān*; 2 *bār-kān*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Barca.  
**bar-ca-rol**, 1 *bār-kā-rōl*; 2 *bār-kā-rōl*, *n.* 1. A boat-song of Venetian gondoliers; also, a melody in imitation of such a song. 2. An Italian boatman. [*< It. barca-ruolo*, bontman, < *barca*, barge, < LL. *barca*; see **BARC**, *n.*] **bar-ca-rolle**.  
**Bar-ce-lo'na**, 1 *bār-sā-lō'na* or (*Sp.*) *bōr* 'chē-lō'na; 2 *bār-ce-lō'na* or (*Sp.*) *bār* 'chē-lō'na, *n.* 1. A province in N. E. Spain; 2,968 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a seaport city. 3. A town in Anzoategui State, Venezuela. 4. A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I. 5. [b-] A twilled silk handkerchief: so named from Barcelona, Spain.  
**Bar-ce-lo'na** Poz-zo, 1 *di Gnt*; 2 *di Gnt*, 1 *bār* 'chē-lō'na *poz-zo* *di Gnt*; 2 *bār* 'chē-lō'na *poz-zo* *di Gnt*. A town in Messina province, N. E. Sicily.  
**B. Arch.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture.  
**bar-chan**, 1 *bār-kān*; 2 *bār-kān*, *n.* A semicircular sand-dune of the Turkestan deserts. [*1 Esd.* v. 32.]  
**Bar-chus**, 1 *bār-kūs*; 2 *bār-kūs*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).  
**Bar-clay**, 1 *bār-klī*; 2 *bār-klī*, *n.* 1. Alexander (1473-1552), a British monk; poet; prose-writer; *The Ship of Fools* (Fools), 1509. 2. John (1/1582-5/11621), an English writer; born in Lorraine; *Argents*, etc. 3. John (1734-7/11798), a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman; founder of the Barclayites. 4. John (12/11758-5/11826), a Scottish anatomist. 5. Robert (12/11648-10/11690), a Scottish Quaker; writer; Governor of East New Jersey; *Apology for the True Christian Ministry*. 6. William (1546-7/11608), a Scottish writer on civil law; father of John (1/1582-8/11621). 7. A village in Bradford county, Pa.  
**Bar-clay**, Al-dice, 1 *al-dice*; 2 *al-dice*, Robert, "Captain Barclay" (1771-1854). A Scottish pedagogue, the first who walked 1,000 m. in 1,000 hours, June-July, 1809.  
**Bar-clay'an**, 1 *bār-klē'an*; 2 *bār-klē'an*, *n.* Same as **BEREAN**, *n.*  
**Bar-clay** de Tol'ly, 1 *bār-klē de tol'ly*; 2 *bār-klē de tol'ly*, Prince Michael (12/11761-5/11818). A Russian field-marshal present at Borodino, Leipzig, etc.  
**Bar-clay-lie**, 1 *bār-klī-lie*; 2 *bār-klī-lie*, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* See **BEREAN**, *n.*  
**Bar-clay Sound**. A large inlet on the west coast of Vancouver-cob'ba, 1 *bār-kōk-bā*; 2 *bār-kōk-bā*, originally Sim-eon. Jewish Antichrist; led Jewish revolt against Hadrian 131-135. [Arach., son of a star.] **Bar-coch'e-hast**.  
**bar-co-lon'go**, 1 *bār-kō-lē-go*; 2 *bār-kō-lē-go*, *n.* [Sp.] A fishing-boat having a rounded bow.  
**Bar-coo**, 1 *bār-kō*; 2 *bār-kō*, *n.* A river (known also as the Cooper creek) which rises in Queensland and flows S. E. into Lake Eyre, South Australia.—**Bar-coon** disease, an eruptive disease prevalent in South Australia, attended with extensive flaying of the skin, and accompanied by gastric disturbance. **Bar-coon** rott.—**B. grass**, see *also* under **GRASS**.—**B. vomit** (Australia), a painless nausea after partaking of food, followed by acute hunger; prevalent among the inhabitants of the elevated interior regions of the Australian continent.  
**bar-d**, 1 *bārd*; 2 *bārd*, *vt.* To arm (horse or man) with barbs; caparison (a horse) with gay trappings. **bar-bi-bard**, *vt.* To cover or lard with thin slices of bacon.  
**bar-d**, *n.* 1. In modern use, any poet.  
'Tis not enough, ye barbs, with all your art,  
To polish poems; they must touch the heart.  
Byron *Hints from Horace* st. 18.  
2. An early poet who sang or recited the memorable deeds of chieftains, kings, and heroes, in the accompaniment of the harp, especially among the Celtic peoples; a minstrel-poet; later, a strolling musician or minstrel.  
In the Lowlands of Scotland (16th century), when the minstrels had degenerated, the word became a term of contempt. In England the bard was called *minstrel*. In Norman-dy *trouère*, in Provence *troubador*, in Scandinavia *scald*.  
Bard is unquestionably British, and so is *glen*, and likewise *flannel*. *Early Philol. Eng. Tongue* 12, p. 122. [*cf.* p. 1573.]  
3. [Wales.] A poet who has been recognized as such by the eisteddfod. 4. [Shetland.] A vixen; scold. [*< Gael. and Ir. bard*, but adopted in literature through LL. *bardus*, < Gr. *bardos*, of Celtic origin.] **bar-det**.  
SYN.: see **POET**.  
**Bard** of Aron, William Shakespeare, born at Stratford-on-Avon.  
**Immortal Bard**.—**B. of Ayrshire**, Robert Burns, who was born in the parish of Alloway, Ayr-shire.—**B. of Rydal Mount**, William Wordsworth; from his residence at Rydal Mount, near Windermere, Westmorland.—**B. of Twickenham**, Alexander Pope; from his residing at Twickenham, Middlesex.  
**Bards** (def. 2) of a Mounted Knight of the 14th century. From a seal of the Duke of Burgundy, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.  
**bar-d**, *n.* Any part of defensive armor for horses, in medieval times, in Europe. 2. *pl.* The gay hous-

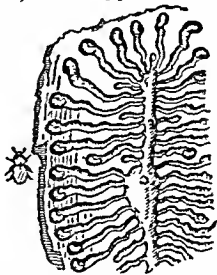


Ba'ri, n. 1. A province of S. Italy; 2,048 sq. mi. 2. Its capital; a seaport city.



**Bar'ri', n. pl.** A warlike tribe of negroes, inhabiting northern Uganda and belonging to the Nilotic-Nassal group.  
**bar'ri', 1 bē'n; 2 bē'ri'.** From **BARUM**: a combining form.  
**bar'ri', n. Chem.** Baryta. *n. Bib. (Doual).*  
**bar'ri'-ab, 1 bā'rī-a; 2 bā'rī-a, n. Bib.** A protected state in Bombay, India; 813 sq. m.; capital, Bariah.  
**bar'ri'-ah, 1 bā'rī-a; 2 bā'rī-a, n. Bib.** 1 Chron. xli, 22.  
**bar'ri'-tin'-skil, 1 bā'rī-tin'-skil; 2 bā'rī-tin'-skil, Alexander** Ivanovich, Prince (1815-5/1879). A Russian field-marshal who conquered the Caucasus.  
**bar'ri', 1 bā'rī; 2 bā'rī, a. Chem.** Of pertaining to, derived from, or containing barium. [**BARUM**].  
**bar'ri', a. Of** or pertaining to weight, especially of air; barometric. [**Gr. barys**, heavy].  
**bar'ri'-cy'-a-nid, 1 bā'rī-sal'-nid; 2 bā'rī-sal'-nid, n. Chem.** A cyanide compound which contains barium cyanide. [**BAR-** + **CYANID-**].  
**bar'ri'-platin, 1 bā'rī-platin; 2 bā'rī-platin, n. Physic.** A salt in the form of large dichroic crystals (PtBa(CN)<sub>4</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O), yellowish-green by transmitted light and bluish-violet by reflected light; applied in aqueous solution in radiography to the surface of the screen on which the X-rays are shed and used because of its fluorescent properties to produce visible pictures.  
**bar'le, 1 bā'rī; 2 bā'rī, n. Physics.** A pressure of 75 centimeters of mercury, or about one atmosphere; used as a unit of measurement. [**Gr. bareia**, heavy, fem. of **barys**].  
**ba-ril, 1 bā'rīl; 2 bā'rīl, n. [P. I.]** A gun; native term.  
**ba-ril, 1 bā'rīl; 2 bā'rīl, n.** A town in Cebu, P. I.  
**ba-ril, 1 bā'rīl; 2 bā'rīl, n. 1.** An impure sodium carbonate and sulfate obtained by burning various species of land or marine plants, as the glasswort, seaweed, etc., especially in Spain and the Levant, used in making glass, soap, etc.; soda-ash. 2. Any plant used in making soda-ash, especially species of *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, and *Batis*. 3. Grains of native copper occurring in ore. [**Sp. barrilla**, impure soda].  
**ba-ril, 1 bā'rīl; 2 bā'rīl, n. 1.** A small barrel. 2. A black ash-copper b., same as **BARILLA**. 3. A b. de cobre, especially that of tinplate.  
**ba-ril, 1 bā'rīl; 2 bā'rīl, n. [P. I.]** A little barrel.  
**bar'ing, 1 bā'rīng; 2 bā'rīng, n. 1.** Mining. The act of making bare, or that which is removed in making hare; specif., the superficial soil, etc., above a bed of ore or rock. 2. *pl.* The fine coal from the undercutting of the seams.  
**Bar'ing, Sir Francis** (1740-1810). An English merchant; financier; with his brother John founded the banking house of Barings Bros.  
**Bar'ing-Gond, 1 bā'rīng-gond; 2 bā'rīng-gond, Sabine** (1834-1924). An English clergyman, hymn-writer, and author; *Onward, Christian Soldiers*.  
**Bar'ing, 1 bā'rīng; 2 bā'rīng, n.** A lake in British East Africa, much frequented by sportsmen; lat. 0° 35' N., long. 34° 48' E.; 13 m. by 6 m.; altitude, 3,658 ft.; it has no outlet.  
**bar'is, 1 bā'rīs; 2 bā'rīs, n. [Es, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.]** 1. Archeol. A flat-bottomed Nile freight-boat; the Greek name. 2. A representation, in ancient Egyptian art, of a boat carrying a divinity or sacred symbols. [**Gr. baris**, *Egypt.* **bari**, flat-bottomed boat].  
**Bar'is-sal, 1 bā'rī-sal; 2 bā'rī-sal, n.** A town, capital of Mysore district, Deccan division, Bengal. — **Basal** guns, mysterious booming sounds, as of distant cannon, heard in many parts of the world, especially on or near the water; now generally believed to be of subterranean origin. They have many names in different countries; as, *mlispocfers*, on the coast of Holland and Belgium; *baturilo marina*, *hombilti*, *bontli*, *brontidi*, etc., in Italy; *gouffre* in Haiti; *lake guns* on Seneca Lake, N. Y.  
**bar'ish, 1 bā'rīsh; 2 bā'rīsh, a.** Somewhat bare; not well covered; as, a *barish* field. *Bar'ishit*.  
**ba-rī-tat, n.** Same as **BARITA**.  
**ba-rī-tat, 1 bā'rī-tat; 2 bā'rī-tat, n.** A bird, an Australian cassian.  
**bar'ite, 1 bā'rīt; 2 bā'rīt, n. Mineral.** A heavy, vitreous, usually white, transparent to opaque barium sulfate (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is often found associated with metallic ores, as lead.  
**bar'it-en'or, 1 bā'rīt-en'or; 2 bā'rīt-en'or, n.** A low tenor. [**Gr. barys**, heavy, + **TENOR**].  
**bar'it-one, n. Mus.** Same as **BARTONE**.  
**bar'it-um, 1 bā'rīt-um; 2 bā'rīt-um, n. Chem.** A silver-white to yellow, malleable, non-volatile element, not free in nature, but forming salts, of which the soluble ones and the carbonate are poisonous. See **ELEMENT**. [**Gr. barys**, heavy].  
**barium chlorid (Chem.)**, a colorless bitter salt (BaCl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O) produced as by fusing barite with calcium chlorid and crystallizing in rhombic tables. It is used in medicine and as a reagent in analysis. — **barium chromate (Chem.)**, a yellow crystalline compound (BaCrO<sub>4</sub>) produced by treating a barium salt with a soluble chromate in aqueous solution; used as an ingredient of matches and as a pigment. — **barium dioxide (Chem.)**, a grayish-white powder (BaO<sub>2</sub>) produced by heating barium monoxid in oxygen or air; used in the arts and in making peroxid of hydrogen. — **barium hydroxid (Chem.)**, a compound (Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O) that crystallizes in tetragonal prisms produced by causticizing barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxid in water; used in the arts. — **barium monoxid (Chem.)**, a light-gray powder (BaO) produced as by beating barium carbonate or nitrate. — **barium nitrate (Chem.)**, a colorless crystalline salt (Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) used as a reagent and in color-concealing powders. — **barium peroxid (Chem.)**, same as **BARITUM NIOXID**. — **bar. platinocyanid**, same as **PLATINUM BARIANIN**. — **bar. sulfate (Chem.)**, a compound (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), known also as *barite*, produced synthetically as an insoluble white precipitate; used in the arts. — **bar. sulfid (Chem.)**, barium monosulfid (BaS), a white substance produced as by reducing barium sulfate; used as an ingredient of phosphorescent paints.  
**Bar Je'sus, Bib.** A Jewish sorcerer. Acts xiii, 6. [Gr., son of Joshua.] *Bar Je'sut* (Doual).  
**Bar Jo'na, Bib. Matt. xvi, 17.** [Gr., son of Jonas.]  
**bar'k, 1 bā'rīk; 2 bā'rīk, v. I. t. I.** To make, as a dog, a short, abrupt, explosive cry or noise; hence, to make a sudden sharp sound resembling that of a dog.  
**Dogs do always bark** at those they know not.  
**RALEIGH Hist. World vol. i, pref., p. 2.** [**Lat.** **barre**, to bark.]  
**All Dr. Portman's acquaintances barked** out upon him when he walked the street. *Thackeray Pendennis* p. 103. [L. **barre**, 1883.]  
**3. [Colloq.]** To cough explosively. 4. [Slang, U. S.] To invite custom or patronage at the door of a museum, store, or the like, as by noisily calling the attention of passers-by to its attractions, etc.

**II. t. [Archaic.]** To utter, sing, or emit clamorously or explosively. [**AS. beorcan, beorcan, bark**]. **bark**, — to bark at the moon [Colloq.], to cismor, agitate, or labor uselessly — to b. np the wrong tree [Colloq., U. S.], to be mistaken as to one's object or the means of obtaining it; take a verbal assault on another than the person or thing intended.  
**bark', n. 1.** To remove or rub off the bark from; scrape the bark off; also, to girdle, as, to *bark* a tree. He hath laid waste, and barked away five trees. *Job* i, 7. 2. To rough off or abrade the skin or other outer covering of, as, to *bark* the shins. 3. To cover or enclose with or as with bark. 4. To tan or color in an infusion of bark. 5. To stun or kill (small game) by shooting at the bark to which it is clinging; as, to *bark* a squirrel.  
**bark', n.** A short, abrupt, explosive cry or sound made by a dog, a fox, or other animal; hence, any noise similar in sound or expressing ill temper, as a cough, an angry threatening exclamation, or the like.  
**No crack of rifle or bark of revolver interrupted** his [Lincoln's] inaugural. *Greeley in Century Mag.* July, 1891, p. 376.  
**bark', n. 1.** The rind or covering of the stems, branches, and roots of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from the wood: usually composed of bast-fibers, cork, and epidermis. 2. Some particular variety of this substance, having special medicinal, tannic, or other qualities, as that obtained from the cinchona or the hemlock. See varieties below. 3. [Colloq. or Dial.] The external covering, as the skin. 4. [Dial., Eng.] A receptacle, formerly of bark, to hold candles. [**Sw. bark**, rind.] **bark'**.  
**— bark'-bed, n.** A bed or bothouse in which the bark is produced or equalized by a bed of fermenting tobacco-bark. — **b. beetle, n.** A scolytid or other beetle that bores beneath the bark of trees, especially in the larval state. — **b. blazer, n.** Forestry. A gnu-like instrument for blazing trees: scratcher, cruiser's b. blazer. — **b. bore, n.** A bark-beetle. — **b. bound, n.** Having unyielding bark which hinders or stops the growth: said of a tree. — **b. camp, n.** A camp with a roof of bark. — **b. cloth, n.** Same as **TAPA**. — **b. gouge, n.** Forestry. A bark-blazer. — **b. heat, n.** Hort. The heat of a bark-stove. — **bark'man, n.** [MEN, pl.] A workman in a pulp-mill who operates a bark or barking-machine. — **b. mark, n.** Lumbering. An owner's blaze or mark on a log. — **b. mill, n.** Mech. A machine fitted with revolving knives for edging. — **b. pit, n.** A pit in which hides are soaked in an infusion of tan-bark. — **b. scorching, n.** Forestry. The cracking and falling off of bark from trees in consequence of being overheated by exposure to the sun: especially affecting trees with smooth bark. — **b. spud, n.** Same as **SPUD**, 1 (2). — **bark'tess, a.** — **bark'y, a.**



Bark-beetle and Bore. 2/3

#### VARIETIES OF BARKS.

For barks not found in this table, see the list of synonyms below, where the superior numerals refer to the names in the table marked with the corresponding figure.

NAME.	Source.	Use.
a-go-ni-a-da bark..	<i>Plumeria lanceolata</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
a-gue-b..	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> ..	Med., tonic
al'cor-no'co b..	Species of <i>Byrsonia</i> ..	Tanning and medicine
al'cor-no'que b..	<i>Alchornea</i> , and <i>Quercus</i> ..	
Al-sto-ni-a b..	<i>Alistonia scholaris</i> ..	Med., tonic
a-mar-go'bo b..	<i>Castela eucata</i> ..	Med., tonic
an'chl-e'ta b..	<i>Ancheta salutaris</i> ..	Medicine
An'gus-tu'ra b..	<i>Cuscuta angustura</i> ..	Med., tonic, febrifuge
A-rī-ca b..	<i>Cinchona ocala</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
ash'y-crown b..	<i>Cinchona macrocalyz</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
Australian snb-safas-b..	<i>Doryphora saxifraga</i> ..	Medicine
ba-bul' b..	<i>Acacia arabica</i> ..	Tanning
bastard-cabbage b..	<i>Andira ternata</i> ..	Formerly, med.
bastard Jesuit's b..	<i>Ica frutescens</i> ..	Subst. cinchona
be-bee'ru-b..	<i>Nectandra rodlat</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
bitter b..	<i>Pinecarya pubens</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
Bo-go-ta' b..	<i>Cinchona lanceolata</i> ..	Mfg. alkaloids
bol'do b..	<i>Boldo boldus</i> ..	Medicine
bo'ace b..	<i>Daphnopsis tinifolia</i> ..	Med., cordage
cal'ta-sa'ya-b..	<i>Cinchona caltsaya</i> ..	Condiment
ca-nel'la b..	<i>Canella alba</i> ..	Medicine
Car-a-bay'a b..	<i>Cinchona elliptica</i> ..	Formerly, med.
Car'ib-be'an b..	<i>Excelsma carib</i> ..	Med., tonic bitters
Car'tha-gē-na b..	<i>Excelsma carib</i> ..	
cas'ta-b..	Interior cinchona-b..	
cas'ta-b..	<i>Erythroxylum guineense</i> ..	Medicine
cas'ta-b..	<i>Tariti antidesma</i> ..	Medicine
cas'ta-b..	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> ..	Medicine
cas'ta-b..	<i>Croton eluteria</i> ..	Med., tobacco
cas'ta-b..	<i>Cinchona pubescens</i> ..	Condiment
Chī'na b..	(1) <i>Cinchona hexandra</i> ..	Subst. cinchona
	(2) <i>Cinchona hexandra</i> ..	
cin-cho'na-b..	Species of <i>Cinchona</i> ..	Medicine
cin-cho'na-b..	<i>Discipellum caryophyllum</i> ..	Adult's spices
Co-lom-bl'an b..	Species of <i>Cinchona</i> ..	Medicine
Co-nēs'si b..	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> ..	Medicine
co-quet'ta b..	<i>Cinchona lanceolata</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
co'to-b..	Unknown Bolivian tree..	Medicine
co'ton-b..	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> ..	Medicine
cramp-b..	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> ..	Medicine
crown-b..	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> ..	Pharmacy
cu-ll'a-wan-b..	<i>Cinnamomum cullaban</i> ..	Condiment
cu'pre-a b..	Species of <i>Remytia</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
Cus'co b..	<i>Cinchona pubescens</i> ..	Pharmacy
dark Ja-en' b..	<i>Cinchona villosa</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
dī'ta-b..	<i>Alistonia scholaris</i> ..	Medicine
dōom-b..	<i>Erythroxylum guineense</i> ..	Medicine

NAME.	Source.	Use.
doun'ta-kē-b..	<i>Sarcocephalus esculentus</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
e-leu'te-ra b..	<i>Croton eluteria</i> ..	Med., incense
elk-b..	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> ..	Med., tonic
	<i>M. macrophylla</i> ..	
false An'gus-tu'rab	<i>Styrachna nux-tomica</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
false lox'a b..	<i>Cinchona humboldiana</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
false winter b..	Not known..	Med., adult's spices
French Gul-a'na b.	<i>Coularea speciosa</i> ..	Medicine
fu'sa-ga-su'ga b..	Same as <i>Carthagenia</i> b..	
gray b..	<i>Cinchona cinerea</i> ..	Mfg. alkaloids
hem'lock-b..	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> ..	Tanning
hua-mū'l'es b..	<i>Cinchona purpurea</i> ..	Mfg. alkaloids
hua-nū'co b..	Species of <i>Cinchona</i> ..	Pharmacy
Indian-barberry b.	Species of <i>Berberis</i> ..	Med., tonic, etc.
Ja-ma'ca b..	<i>Cinchona caribaea</i> ..	Medicine
ju-re'ma b..	<i>Acacia furena</i> ..	Astringent
ju'ri-ba'li b..	<i>Trichilia moschata</i> ..	Medicine
kur'no b..	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> ..	Med., febrifuge, tanning
Lox'a b..	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> ..	Pharmacy
ma-lam-bō b..	<i>Croton malabo</i> ..	Med., spice
man'grove-b..	<i>Alchornea officinalis</i> ..	
Ma'ta-ca'bo b..	Unknown..	Mfg. alkaloids
mar-go'ba b..	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> ..	Medicine
Mas'soy b..	Species of <i>Cinnamomum</i> ..	Condiment, medicine
me-ze're-um b..	<i>Daphne mezereum</i> ..	Pharmacy
mi-mo'sa-b..	<i>Sapota achras</i> ..	Medicine
mo-ne'sla b..	<i>Chrysophyllum glycyphllum</i> ..	Medicine
mu-rux' b..	<i>Byrsonia spicata</i> ..	Tanning
neem b..	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> ..	Medicine
neem b..	<i>Cascarilla oblongifolia</i> ..	Medicine
nī'e-pa b..	<i>Samadera indica</i> ..	Medicine
oak-b..	<i>Quercus alba</i> ..	Tanning, dyeing, medicine
pale b..	Light cinchona-bark..	
Paf-ton b..	<i>Cinchona macrocalyz</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
Pa'n-to-co'co b..	<i>Tournefortia macrocarpa</i> ..	Medicine
pa'per-b.	Species of <i>Callistemon</i> ..	
Pe'reira b..	<i>Gelso-spermum vellosi</i> ..	Med., tonic, febrifuge
Pl-ta'ya b..	<i>Cinchona pitayensis</i> ..	Quinin
pome-gran'ate-b..	<i>Punica granatum</i> ..	Med., tanning
pot'ter-b..	Species of <i>Licania</i> ..	Manuf. pottery
que-bra'co b..	<i>Macaglia quebracho</i> ..	Med., alkaloids
quer'el-ron b..	<i>Quercus tinctoria</i> ..	Yellow dyestuff
quill-la' b..	<i>Quillata saponaria</i> ..	Subst. soap
red b..	<i>Cinchona succubura</i> ..	Manuf. cinchona alkaloids
red Cus'co b..	<i>Cinchona scrobilata</i> ..	Med., manuif. alkaloids
ro'ban b..	<i>Soymdia febrifuga</i> ..	Med., tonic
roy'al b..	<i>Cinchona cordifolia</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
san'a-da b..	<i>Sinaruba amara</i> ..	Med., tonic
San'ta Lu'cha b..	<i>Excelsma floribunda</i> ..	Med., febrifuge
San'ta Mar'tha b..	<i>Cinchona bidentata</i> ..	Manuf. quinin
sa'sa'-tras b..	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> ..	Med., spice
saule b..	Species of <i>Salix</i> ..	Medicine
sil'ver b..	Var. light cinchona-b..	
snou'ba b..	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> ..	Tanning
string'y b..	Species of <i>Eucalyptus gigantea</i> ..	Tanning, med.
Su'ri-nam b..	<i>Youacapoua retusa</i> ..	Pharmacy
tan-b..	Any tree containing tannin..	Tanning
tan'e-ka'ha b..	<i>Phytolacus trichomanoides</i> ..	Tanning
ta'wai b..	<i>Wetmannia racemosa</i> ..	Tanning
taw-b..	Species of oak..	Tanning
ten'ga b..	<i>Crotopis candellogana</i> ..	Tanning
white b..	Interior var. cinchona-bark..	
wild-cherry b..	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> ..	Medicine
Win'ter's-b..	<i>Drimys winteri</i> ..	Med., spice
yel'low b..	Var. cinchona-bark..	

Syn: Bolivian bark, cabbage-b., Carolina b., Carony b., Cuenca b., Cusparia b., Florida b., Georgia b., hard b., Honduras b., Indian b., Jaen b., Jesuits' b., Ledger b., Lima b., Loja b., mancooa b., mangle-b., matlas b., Nim b., Nilot b., ordeai-b., Peruvian b., Philadelphia b., samadera b., Santa Anna b., sassy b., soapbark, sweetwood-b., West-Indian b., whitewood b., fever-b., clove-b., cullawan-b., 24.  
**bark', n. 1.** A three-masted vessel having the foremast and mainmast square-rigged and the mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. See **SHIP**. 2. Any vessel or boat, especially a small sailing vessel: chiefly poetical.  
 I saw from the beach, when the morning was shining,  
 A bark o'er the waters move gloriously on.  
 MOORE *I Saw from the Beach* st. i.  
 [**F. barque**, **LL. barca**, *darpa*, perhaps **L. barcas**, **Gr. baris**, *Egypt.* **bart**, flat-bottomed boat.]  
**bar'kan-tine, 1 bā'rīk-an-tin; 2 bā'rīk-an-tin, n. Naut.** A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast and mizzenmast. See **SHIP**.  
**bar'kan-tine, 1 bā'rīk-an-tin; 2 bā'rīk-an-tin, n. Naut.** A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast and mizzenmast. See **SHIP**.  
**bar'k-bed, n.** *camp, b. gouge, b. heat, etc.* See **BAR'**, n.  
**barked, 1 bā'rīk; 2 bā'rīk, pa. 1.** Having bark: usually barked, i in composition; as, the thick-barked trees. 2. Having the bark or skin removed. 3. Tanned.  
**bar'keep'er, 1 bā'rīk-ep; 2 bā'rīk-ep, n. [U. S.]** One who serves liquors over a bar: a bartender.  
**bark'en, 1 bā'rīn; 2 bā'rīn, v. I. t. 1.** To cause to dry or harden into, or to cover with, a harklike crust. 2. To tan with bark.  
**II. t.** To become dry and hardened or incrustated.  
**bark'en, a. [Rare.]** Composed of bark. [**BAR'**, n.]  
**bark'er, 1 bā'rīk; 2 bā'rīk, n.** One who or that which barks; a clamor; specif.: (1) A tout or touter at the door of a shop. (2) The spotted redshank. (3) [Local, Eng.] The black-tailed godwit (*Limosa egocephala*). (4) [Slang.] A pistol. (5) *Naut.* A lower-deck gun. (6) Same as **JUMPER**.  
**bark'er, n. 1.** One who barks trees or the like. 2. A machine used in paper- or pulp-mills to strip the bark from the logs. **bar'ing-machine**. 3. A tanner.  
**Bark'er, n. 1.** Fordyce (1818-5/1891), an American physician; writer. 2. A town in Broome county, N. Y.  
**bark'er-y, 1 bā'rīk-er; 2 bā'rīk-er, n.** [**ES**, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] 1. A place for storing bark. 2. A tano-house.  
**bar'ke-vik'te, 1 bā'rīk-vik'te; 2 bā'rīk-vik'te, n. Mineral.** A variety of amphibole resembling *arvedsonite* or *hornblende*. [**Gr. barkē**, bark, *Norway*.]

bark'ey, 1 bôr'k; 2 bôr'k'y, n. Nout. A small bark.  
bark'ing, 1 bôr'k'ing; 2 bôr'k'ing, pa. Uttering barks or  
barsh sounds; harsh and explosive or rough in sound.  
-bark'ing-bl'dr, n. A rock-wren that has a barking  
cry.-b. deer, a muntjac.-b. disease, n. A nervous dis-  
order characterized by a dry, barking cough, affecting those  
about the age of puberty.-b. iron, n. [Slang.] A pistol.  
-b. sand, a variety of sonorous sand. See SAND.  
Baron now visited the so-called "Barking Sands" on Kauai.  
Bouron in Proc. A. A. S. Aug., 1890 p. 257. [Pub. by Soc.]  
-b. wolf, the coyote.-bark'ing-ly, adv.  
bark'ing-ly, pa. Of or pertaining to the removal or prepara-  
tion of bark or the process of tanning or dyeing with  
bark; as, a barking gang or tanner.  
bark'ing, n. The sound or sounds made by a bark, or  
the act of making such sounds. See NARKEP.  
bark'ing, ppr. & verbol. n. of NARKEP, c.-bark'ing-tool, n.  
Any implement used in stripping bark from trees, as a hnk-  
ing-ax, b.-bill, b.-iron, b.-machine, or b.-mallet.  
Bark'ing, n. A manufacturing city in Essex, England;  
famed in the middle ages for its Benedictine abbey.  
Bark'is, 1 bôr'k'is; 2 bôr'k'is, n. In Dickens's *Dombey and  
Sons*, a carrier who declares by deputy that "Barkis is will-  
ing" to marry Estlin, and later marries her.  
Bark'is-land, 1 bôr'k'is-land; 2 bôr'k'is-land, n. A town in  
West Riding, Yorkshire, England.  
bark'less, 1 bôr'k'less; 2 bôr'k'less, o. See NARKEP, n.  
bark'house, 1 bôr'k'house; 2 bôr'k'house, n. Anyone of  
various coccids or scale-insects infesting the bark of  
trees, vines, etc., as the armored barkhouse (*Diapras*)  
with protective shield.  
They are sometimes named from the plant they infest, as  
the blackberry barkhouse, the currant b.-d., the grape-  
vine b.-d., and the peach-tree b.-d.-oyster-shell bark-  
house, n. scale (*Mytilus pomorum*).-scurlly b.-d.,  
a scale of the subfamily *Diapras*.  
bark'ly-ite, 1 bôr'k'ly-ite; 2 bôr'k'ly-ite, n. A reddish-  
purple almost opaque variety of ruby or corundum  
found in Australia. [C. Sir Henry Barkly, Australian.]  
Berkly West, 1 bôr'k'ly West; 2 bôr'k'ly West, n. A diamond-mining  
town in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa, which  
produces river stones of great value.  
bark'man, b.-mark, etc. See NARKEP, n.  
bark-om-e-ter, 1 bôr'k-om-e-ter; 2 bôr'k-om-e-ter, n. A  
hydrometer for determining the strength of an infu-  
sion of tan-bark. [C. NARKEP, n. + -meter.]  
Bark'os, 1 bôr'k'os; 2 bôr'k'os, n. Bib. Ezra II, 53.  
bark'scoreb'ing. See NARKEP, n.  
Barksdale, 1 bôr'k'sdal; 2 bôr'k'sdal, William (c. 1821-  
7/1863). An American lawyer; U. S. general; fell at Get-  
tysburg.  
Bar'a-am and Jo'a-saph (or Jos'a-phat), 1 bôr'a-am, jo'-  
a-saf, jo'sa-fot; 2 bôr'a-am, jo'-a-saf, jo'sa-fot, n. A romance  
written in the 8th century, probably by St. John of Damas-  
cus, being a Christian interpretation of one of Buddha's history.  
Bar'le-due, 1 bôr'le-due; 2 bôr'le-due, n. 1. A com-  
mercial town, capital of Meuse department, France. 2. A  
preserve of gooseberries or currants from which the seeds are  
removed: named from Bar'le-due, France, where made.  
Bar'let'ta, 1 bôr'let'ta; 2 bôr'let'ta, n. A commercial sea-  
port town in Bari province, Italy.  
bar'ley, 1 bôr'ly; 2 bôr'ly, n. 1. The grain bomo by  
any cultivated grass of the genus *Hordeum*. 2. Any  
grass of the genus *Hordeum*, especially of the cul-  
tivated species.  
Barley is the hardest of all cereals, and can be raised  
through a greater range of climate than any other. It is  
cultivated with success north of the arctic circle and at  
high altitudes in the torrid zone. The grains, except in the  
black barley, are covered (unlike wheat) with a tough and  
closely adhering husk. Several species or varieties have  
been cultivated from the most ancient times as food, but  
the grain is now used mainly in the manufacture of malt  
and fermented liquors. The principal diseases to which it  
is subject are black stem-rust, smut, powdery mildew, and scab.  
3. pl. Small projections formed, as on watch-cases,  
by engine-turning. [C. AS, *barle*, < *here* (= *Goth*,  
\**barla* in *barle*), *barley*, < *here* (= *Ly*, \**bar-*  
leyblig).] (Prov. Eng.) Same as *bar*.-b.-bird, n.  
[Local, Eng.] 1. The skink. 2. The nightingale. 3. The  
wren. 4. The yellow wagtail.-b.-hrake, n. An old  
game of catch, differing somewhat in various localities,  
played in the open fields, generally by three of each sex in  
couples.-b.-break; *barle-break*, n.-b.-three, n. [Scott.]  
Liquor brewed or distilled from malted barley, as ale or  
whisky.-b.-broot, n. 1. A broth containing  
barley. 2. Beer, etc.: said sportively or contemptuously.  
-b.-candy, n. Barley-sugar.-barley-capt, n. 1. Same  
as NARKEP, Eng. 2. A tippler.-barley-hat, n.-b.-fever,  
n. [Prov. Eng.] Illness caused by excessive use of malt  
liquors.-b.-grass, n. A grass of any uncultivated species  
of the genus *Hordeum*.-barley-hond, n. [Scott.] Drunk-  
enness; ill humor induced by drunkenness.-barley-moodi-  
-b.-milk, n. Gruel made of barley-meal.-b.-slek, a.  
[Scott.] Drunken. 3. A North American species of  
barley; hence, figuratively, a trifle.-b.-sugar, n. A con-  
fection made from sugar heated to 320° F. (formerly with  
a decoction of barley).-b.-water, n. A demulcent drink  
made by steeping barley in water: used as a nutrient in  
fevers and inflammation of the alimentary canal and air-  
passages.-b. wine, a beverage prepared from barley, as  
by the Greeks.-fan b., same as BATTLE-OR-BARLEY.  
Barnaby Rudge, n. A novel by India Barker. *Hordeum vulgare*  
(*trifurcatum*) remarkable for its characteristic of 3-horned  
flowering glumes.-naked b., a variety of *Hordeum vulgare*.  
-patent b., ground pearl barley.-Scotch b., malted barley.  
bar'ley, n. [Scott.] A halt: a cry in children's games. [For  
PARLEY.]  
bar'ley-corn, 1 bôr'ly-körn; 2 bôr'ly-cörn, n. 1. A  
grain of barley. 2. A measure equal to one-third of  
an inch; originally, the length of a barley-grain; also,  
the breadth of a fine barley-grain, or about 0.155 of  
an inch. 3. A small planed groove between moldings.  
-John Bar'leycorn, a personification of malt or intoxicat-  
ing liquors.  
Then let us toast John Bar'leycorn. Each man a glass in hand.  
Burns John Bar'leycorn st. 15.  
bar'lift, etc. See BARI, n.  
bar'ling, 1 bôr'ling; 2 bôr'ling, n. A pole; obsolete except in  
bar'ling-spar' (Naut.), a spar fit for a small mast or  
yard. [C. Sw. *börting*.]  
bar'ly, 1 bôr'ly; 2 bôr'ly, n. 1. [D.] [U. S.] A large single-  
bladed pocket-knife. bar'ly-knife, 2. Joel (1755-  
1812), an American poet; patriot; diplomat; *The Colum-*  
biad, etc. 3. Peter (c. 1776-1862), an English mathe-  
matician and author.  
bar'low's dis-ease, n. Infantile scurvy.  
barm, 1 bôr'm; 2 bôr'm, n. [Scott. or Archaic.] 1. To stir  
up with yeast. 2. To foam; ferment.  
barm, n. 1. The froth or foam rising on fermented

malt liquors; brewers' yeast. It contains a fungus, and  
is used both as a leaven in bread and to make liquors  
ferment. 2. [Scott. or Prov. Eng.] Figuratively, inane  
or bombastic talk; nonsense. [C. AS. *beorma*, yeast.]  
berme't, n. 1. The bosom. 2. The lap.  
bar'mald, 1 bôr'mald; 2 bôr'mald, n. A girl or woman  
who serves food and drink at a bar.-bar'mald-on-ly, adv.  
bar'man, 1 bôr'man; 2 bôr'man, n. [MEN, pl.] 1. A  
barkeeper or server of drinks. 2. One who makes  
hors, ne of metal. 3. A barstier.  
bar'mas'ter, 1 bôr'mas'ter; 2 bôr'mas'ter, n. [Local, Eng.]  
A local judge among miners; the ministerial officer of a  
bermote court; also, a manager or surveyor of a mine.  
barm'brack, 1 bôr'mbrak; 2 bôr'mbrak, n. [Anglo-Ir.] A  
curran bun.  
Bar'me-cide, 1 bôr'me-cide; 2 bôr'me-cide, a. Like Bar-me-  
cide's feast; illusive; unreal.  
The young Monodet... treated us only to Bar-me-cide fare.  
Stanley Through Dark Continent vol. i, p. 181. (in 1878.)  
Bar'me-cid'fali, n.  
Bar'me-cide, n. 1. One of a princely family of Bogdad in  
the reign of Harun-al-Raschid, which acquired enormous  
wealth and political power, its members finally being put  
to death by the Calif. 2. One who gives imaginary feasts  
or favors from the story, in the Arabian Nights, of a member  
of the Bar-me-cide family who served an imaginary feast to a  
beggar named Schacabac, eating only empty dishes before  
him. The story relates that Bar-me-cide was so pleased with  
Schacabac entering into the spirit of the joke that he regaled  
him with a real feast. Bar'ma-cide, n.  
Bar'men, 1 bôr'men; 2 bôr'men, n. A manufacturing city  
in Rhine province, Prussia.  
barm'fel, 1 bôr'mfel; 2 bôr'mfel, n. [Dial, Eng.] Same as  
NARMSKIN.  
barm'ing, 1 bôr'ming; 2 bôr'ming, n. [Scott.] 1. The forma-  
tion of barm, as in brewing. 2. Profit accruing on  
money lent.  
barm'val, n. See under MITZVAH.  
bar'm'kin, 1 bôr'm'kin; 2 bôr'm'kin, n. [North. Eng. & Scot.]  
The rampart or outer walls of a castle or barlican; a  
watch-tower. bar'm'kint; bar'm'kint, n.  
bar'mote, 1 bôr'mot; 2 bôr'mot, n. Eng. Law. A court hav-  
ing jurisdiction over controversies concerning groves and  
the affairs of miners, in Derbyshire. [C. G. *ber*, mine, +  
mote, < AS, mot, meeting.]  
Bar'mouth, 1 bôr'mouth; 2 bôr'mouth, n. A coast town and  
watering-place in Merionethshire, N. Wales.  
bar'mskin, n. [Dial, Eng.] A leather apron.  
bar'my, 1 bôr'my; 2 bôr'my, a. 1. Full of barm; frothy;  
as, beer, beer.  
Barmy the beer may be; but common law is my favorite food.  
J. Wilson Notes Ambros, Mar., 1822, vol. i, p. 148. [Lond. 1867.]  
2. Excitedly active; flighty.  
-barm'y-brained, n. A light-headed; flighty.  
bar'n, 1 bôr'n; 2 bôr'n, n. To store in a barn.  
bar'n, n. A storehouse for farm-produce, as grain, hay,  
etc.; also in the United States, a stable or  
any simple shelter for horses, cattle, etc. [C. AS, *bern*, contr. < *berern*,  
to store (see BARLEY) + *ern*, place for  
storage].-bar'n'fan, n. [Scott. & Ir.]  
A fan employed to winnow corn.-b.-  
gallon, n. [Eng.] In dairying, a measure  
for milk equal to 2 imperial pints.  
b.-grass, n. A forage-grass (*Festuca  
crisp-glob*).-b.-yard grass, n.-b.-gun, n.  
[Dial, Eng.] A rasb; specifically,  
shingles.-barm'man, n. A thrasher.  
-b.-owl, n. A strigoid owl, especially  
*Syriz fommex*, widely distributed and  
often found in barns, where it destroys  
mice. *Syriz protholica* is the American b.-owl.-barn-  
storm'ing, n. A second-rate or inferior strolling players  
formerly acted in barns.-barn'storm'ing, n.  
Barn is used also as the first element in many mostly self-  
explaining phrases and compounds; as, barn'door, a.,  
barn floor, barnful, etc.  
barn'y, n. A child; hairn.  
bar'na-bas, 1 bôr'na-bas; 2 bôr'na-bas, n. 1. A masculine  
personal name. Dan. D. G. Bar'na-bas, 1 bôr'na-bas,  
2 bôr'na-bas; F. Bar'na-bé, 1 bôr'na-bé, 2 bôr'na-bé; I. Bar-  
na-bas, 1 bôr'na-bas, 2 bôr'na-bas; Bar'na'i, L. Bar-  
na-bas, 1 bôr'na-bas, 2 bôr'na-bas; Bar'na-bé, 1 bôr'na-bé,  
2 bôr'na-bé; 1 bôr'na-bé, 2 bôr'na-bé. 2. Saint (properly  
Joseph), a Christian apostle; reputed author of an apocryphal  
gospel and epistle; flourished 1st century. [Heb. son of  
consolation.] Bar'na-by.  
bar'na-bee, 1 bôr'na-be; 2 bôr'na-be, n. The ladybird.  
bar'na-bite, 1 bôr'na-bite; 2 bôr'na-bit, n. R. C. Ch.  
A member of a still-existing religious order (the Regu-  
lar Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul), which in  
the 16th century possessed the church of St. Barnabas  
at Milan.  
Bar'na-Brab'man, 1 bôr'na-brab'man; 2 bôr'na-brab'man, n.  
[Anglo-Ind.] A Brahman who officiates at religious  
ceremonies for low castes. Bar'na-Brab'man.  
Bar'na-by-bright, 1 bôr'na-by-bright; 2 bôr'na-by-bright, n.  
St. Barnabas day, the 11th of June; coinciding, in  
old style, with the longest day of the year. Barnaby  
day; Long Barnaby.  
Bar'na-by Rudge. In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, the hero,  
a half-witted young man, who kept a tame raven. He  
joined the Gordon rioters, was apprehended and condemned  
to death, but was pardoned.  
bar'na-cle, 1 bôr'na-cl; 2 bôr'na-cl, n. [Rare.] To muzzel  
or restrain (a horse) with harness.  
bar'na-cl, n. [Rare.] To fasten or attach harness to  
as a ship; cover with barnacles.  
bar'na-cl, n. 1. A thoracic cirriped crustacean, sea-  
bar'na-cl, n. 2. A scaphopod or bivalve, or stalked,  
as a goose-barnacle or lepadid, found attached to rocks,  
floating timbers, ships, etc. Barnacles obtain their food by  
sweeping through the water a bundle of curved cirri which  
are protruded from an opening in the shell. See illus. under  
GOOSE-BARNACLE.  
2. One of other cirripeds; as, a root-barnacle or rhizo-  
cephalan. 3. A wild goose (*Branta leucopsis*) of the Arcti-  
c region, fabled to have sprung from a barnacle (*Lepas  
anatifera*) from the fruit of a tree, or to grow on a tree  
attached by its bill. 4. Something resembling a bar-  
nacle, as an obstructing growth or persistent follower;  
a hanger-on. [ME. *barbakille*, dim. of *bername*, the  
goose; cf. Gael. *barnamech*, limpet, and L. *perna*, shell-  
fish].-bar'na-cle-er, n. The orange fleash.-b.-  
goose, n. Same as NARNA-CLE, 3.-b.-grass, n. Same as  
EEL-GRASS, 2.-b.-scale, n. A coccid or scale-insect (*Cero-  
platus cirripediformis*), injurious in Florida orange-groves.  
-livery-b., n. An acorn-shell (*Balanus crenatus*).

bar'na-cl, n. 1. An instrument, as a loop of cord  
fastened to a twisting-stick, or two  
hinged branches, for holding a refrac-  
tory horse by the upper jaw; now  
generally in the plural. It is used as a  
common charge in heraldry. 2. [Rare.]  
Hence, any severe coercive measure.  
[ME. *bername*, dim. of *bername*, < OF.  
*berme*, n. form of bit.]  
Bar'na-cle, Lord Deelmus Tite. In A Barnacle, as  
Dickens's *Little Dorrit*, a bombastic no-  
bleman employed in the Circumlocution Office.  
bar'na-cl, 1 bôr'na-cl; 2 bôr'na-cl, n. 1. Covered  
with barnacles. 2. Wearing spectacles.  
bar'na-cl-eat'er, etc. See NARNA-CLE, n.  
bar'na-cles, 1 bôr'na-clz; 2 bôr'na-clz, n. pl. [Colloq.]  
Spectacles.  
Barnacles, in the sense of spectacles, seems to be connected  
with the German word for spectacles, namely, Brillen.  
Möller Science of Lang. second series, lect. xii, p. 552. (a. 1875.)  
Bar'na-dine, 1 bôr'na-dine; 2 bôr'na-dine, n. In Shake-  
spear's *Measure for Measure*, a profligate, "fearless of  
what's past, present, and to come."  
bar'nard, n. A decoy swinder; sharper.  
Bar'nard, 1 bôr'nard; 2 bôr'nard, n. 1. Lady Anne (1717-  
1750-1825), a Scottish poet; *Auld Robin Gray*. 2.  
Frederick (c. 1809-4/1889), an American teacher; writer;  
president of Columbia College. 3. Henry (1/1811-7/1890),  
an American writer on education; U. S. Commissioner  
of Education. 4. John G. (1/1815-4/1882), a U. S.  
general; engineer. See BERNARD.  
Bar'nard Castle. A town in Durham county, England;  
site of a ruined castle, introduced in Scott's *Robbery*.  
Bar'nard, 1 bôr'nard; 2 bôr'nard, n. Thomas John  
(1845-1/1905). An English philanthropist; founded Bar-  
nardo Homes for waifs.  
Bar'na't, 1 bôr'nat; 2 bôr'nat, n. Barnett (Barney)  
Isaacs (1/1852-2/1897). A South African financier and  
"Diamond King."  
bar'na't, 1 bôr'nat; 2 bôr'nat, n. A manufacturing  
town in Tomsk government, Sv. Siberia.  
Bar'nare, 1 bôr'nare; 2 bôr'nare, n. Antoine Pierre Joseph  
Marie (c. 1761-1/1793). A French revolutionary states-  
man; guillotined. [German actor.]  
Bar'ney, 1 bôr'ney; 2 bôr'ney, Ludwig (1/1842- ). A  
Barn'burn'er, 1 bôr'burn'er; 2 bôr'burn'er, n. U. S.  
Hist. A member of one of the factions of the Demo-  
cratic party in New York State in 1842: opposed to  
the *Hunkers*, who opprobriously gave them this name,  
in allusion to the story of the farmer who burned his  
harm to destroy the rats. The Barnburners were opposed  
to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and most of  
them later became Free-soilers. See ANTI-SLAVERY.  
barn'cock, 1 bôr'kok; 2 bôr'kok, n. [Scott.] The  
turbot.  
barn'dance, 1 bôr'dans; 2 bôr'dans, n. 1. A variety  
of schottische in which the partners alternately dance around  
and advance side by side, hand in hand. 2. A dancing  
party in a barn.  
Bar'ne-gat' Bay, 1 bôr'ne-got; 2 bôr'ne-gat, n. A bay on the  
E. coast of New Jersey, in Ocean county; 23 m. by 1 to 4.  
Barnes, 1 bôr'nes; 2 bôr'nes, n. 1. Albert (12/1798-12/1870),  
an American Presbyterian divines; *Notes on the New  
Testament*. 2. William (1/1800-10/1886), an English  
pastoral poet; *Homely Rhymes*, etc. 3. A county in North  
Dakota; 1,506 sq. m.; county-seat, Valley City. 4. A vil-  
lage in Surrey, England.  
Barnes'hor-o, 1 bôr'nes-hur-o; 2 bôr'nes-hor-o, n. A borough  
in Cornhill county, Pa.  
Barnes'ville, 1 bôr'nes-vil; 2 bôr'nes-vil, n. 1. A village in  
Belmont county, O. 2. A town in Pike county, Ga. 3.  
A city in Clay county, Minn. [NARNA-CLE.]  
bar'net, 1 bôr'net; 2 bôr'net, n. A barnacle-goose. See  
BARNET, n. 1. A village in Caledonia county, Vt. 2. A  
town in Hertfordshire, England; scene of a battle in 1471 in  
which the Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," was killed.  
Bar'ne-veldt, 1 bôr'ne-veldt; 2 bôr'ne-veldt, Jan van Olden  
(1549-1/1619). A Dutch patriot; liberal leader; he-  
ro.  
bar'ney, 1 bôr'ney; 2 bôr'ney, n. 1. A fraud; humbug.  
2. [Slang.] A prize-fight. 3. [Eng.] A jollification;  
lark. 4. A small car used in Pennsylvania coal-mines.  
5. A mistake; blunder.  
Bor'ney, Joshua (7/1759-12/1818). An American com-  
modore in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812.  
See BERNARD.  
bar'n'fan, etc. See BARN, n.  
Barn'field, 1 bôr'nfild; 2 bôr'nfild, Richard (c. 1574-  
1/1627). An English pastoral poet.  
bar'nfild, n. 1. Barn'nfild, a village in Devonshire.  
Barn'nfild, n. 2. A massive orange-yellow copper and iron sul-  
fid. [C. Daniel Barnard, of North Carolina.]  
bar'n'fon, 1 bôr'n-fon; 2 bôr'n-fon, n. [P. I.] Same as TIN-  
NALO.  
Bar'nolds-wick, 1 bôr'nolds-wik; 2 bôr'nolds-wik, n. A  
town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.  
barns'break'ing, 1 bôr'ns-brék'ing; 2 bôr'ns-brák'ing, n.  
[Scott.] A sportive prank; mischievous deed.  
Barns'ley, 1 bôr'ns-ley; 2 bôr'ns-ley, n. A town in West Rid-  
ing, Yorkshire, England.  
Barn'sta-ble, 1 bôr'ns-ta-bl; 2 bôr'ns-ta-bl, n. 1. A county  
in Massachusetts; 419 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.  
Barn'sta-ple, 1 bôr'ns-ta-pl; 2 bôr'ns-ta-pl, n. A town in  
Devonshire, England.  
barn'storm'er, etc. See BARN, n.  
Barn'um, 1 bôr'núm; 2 bôr'núm, Phineas T. (7/1810-  
4/1891), American showman and circus proprietor.  
Barn'um, 1 bôr'núm; 2 bôr'núm, n. 1. [MEN, pl.] 2. [MEN, pl.] [Colloq.] To advertise in a showy or exaggerated  
way. [C. P. T. Barnum, showman].-Barn'um-ism, n.  
Showy advertisement; boastfulness.  
Barn'well, 1 George. In Lillo's *George Barnwell*, the mur-  
derous hero of the tragedy. 2. A county in South Car-  
olina; 870 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat.  
bar'yard, 1 bôr'yard; 2 bôr'yard, n. A space  
around a barn, usually enclosed; a yardward.-barnyard  
fowl, n. domestic fowl.-barn-door fowl.-Noah's h.  
[Colloq., U. S.], a deposit of interglacial vegetal debris:  
used in Illinois and Indiana.  
ba-ro, 1 bôr-ro; 2 bôr-ro, n. [P. I.] A ebird-like article of  
clothing worn by both sexes; Togalet term.  
Ba-roach, 1 bôr-roch; 2 bôr-roch, n. See BACCH.  
Ba-roch, 1 bôr-roch; 2 bôr-roch, n. Flori Ferdinando d'Ur-  
bino (1529-1/1612). An Italian painter; *Descent from the  
Cross*, etc.  
Ba-ro-cl-o, 1 ba-ro-cho; 2 bôr-ro-cho, Glaesmo da Vi-  
gnola (c. 1507-1/1573). An Italian architect; succeeded  
Michelangelo as architect of St. Peter's, 1564; designed the  
Escorial. Ba-ro-zz, n.  
ba-ro-cho, 1 ba-ro-cho; 2 ba-ro-cho, a. [It.] Same as NAROCQUÉ,  
a. 1. ba-ro-cho; 2 ba-ro-cho.

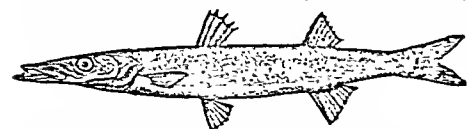








And this one says . . . he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon.



**barrel, n.** 1. An approximately cylindrical vessel, usually slightly bulging in the middle, generally made of wooden staves held together by hoops. In the United States, by Act of Congress, effective July 1, 1916, a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, except cranberries, must contain 7,056 cubic inches. See **MEASURE**.  
2. As much as a barrel will hold; a measure of quantity.

United States and British Columbia.  
bar'et, 1 bar'et; 2 bār'et, n. 1. A biretta. 2. An ancient hat military cap. [*< F. barrette, < LL. birretum; see BIRETTA.*] bar'et; bar'et-cap"; bar'ett.  
bar'e-tē-ro, 1 bār'e-tē-ro; 2 bār'e-tērō, n. [*Sp. Am.*] A miner who works with a crowbar, pick, or the like, in getting out ore. [*barberry.*]  
bar'e-tōr, 1 bar'tor; 2 bār'e-tōr, n. One who commits  
bar'e-try, 1 bar'tri; 2 bār'e-try, n. *Crim. Lav.* The offense, creating perjury, the bringing of suits in

*Pring, prep.* [Colloq.] Excepting; apart from; originally, shutting out of account; as, *barring accidents*.



specified number of unfurl halls, at present four.—**b.-plate**, *n.* See PLATE.—**b.-ring**, *n.* A ring on the breech of a cannon dividing the chase from the first reinforcing ring.—(**b.-rock**), *n.* A chair rocking upon a curved-top base to which it is attached, and which is usually supplied with casters.—**b.-runner**, *n.* A baseball-player running or about to run between bases.—**Newtonian b.**, *o.* theoretical fixed point in space to which absolute motion might be referred.  
**base-ball'**, *n.* A game played with bat and ball, named after the four bases or bounds which mark the course each runner must take; also, the ball used in the game: called the "national game of the United States."  
The players are divided into two sides, generally of nine each, one being at the bat and the other in the field, alternately. Each player of the former, in his turn, tries to hit the ball (thrown by one of the opposing side, the pitcher) in such a manner that the batsman can reach one of the bases before the ball can be thrown there, or before he can be touched with it. In all cases the catcher must make irregular runs. He then tries in like manner, while succeeding plays are going on, to catch the bat, to which base-runner must confine himself; reach the next base, nad eo to mnke the Q, Q, H is out if the hsl, when he strikes it, is caught by no opponent before it rounds, or if he misses the ball thrice and it is then caught by the player behind him (the catcher), and also in certain other contingencies. When three players on a side are out the sides change places, and when each side has had its turn of the hot an inning is concluded. Nine innings usually constitute a game. The side that has scored the greater number of runs wins the game.  
Some of the terms used in the game are the following. Those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.  
assist      dead ball      left field, l-      sacrifice  
bag      deep field      felder      sacrifice hit  
halk      delivery      left on base      sac, a. hit  
ball      diamond      liner      scotch hit  
hose, b.-hit,      double,      loaf field      scrub  
h.-running, d. play      mask      second base  
b.-stealing      down-curve      mune      short, s. field,  
hoscman      dross ball      nilf      s.-stop  
hot in, to      earned run      shut-out      single  
to batsman      fair      out-curve      elide  
hatter      fan      outfield, -er      epike  
hotter's box      field, -er      overhand      epit-hall  
hattery      first base      overrun, to      equeeze play  
bleachers      fly      pace      stool  
hlock, h.-hall      foul, f. fly, t.      passed hall      strike  
bounder      line, f. strike,      pick-up      strike out  
hunt      f. o. strike,      pitch -er      substitute  
hush-league      fumble      place a hall, to      team  
called ball      fungo      plate      Texas leaguer  
captain      gams      play ball, p. off      third base  
catch, -er      grounder      pop-fly, p.-up      three-bagger,  
catch out, to      high hall      pusab, to      t.-base hit  
to center,      hit, h.-and-      roange of deliv-      time  
e. field      run      ry      triple play  
e.-feiler      home, h.-hase,      right field, r-      two-bagger,  
clean hit      h.-plate, h.-      felder      t.-base hit  
e. steal      homer      rising ball      umpire  
coach      ln-curve      rua      unbersnd, a.  
cover      lafeld, -er      runner      & adt.  
curve      lanlag      rua out, to      up-curve  
                whitewash  
— **base'-ball'er**, **base'-ball'ist**, *n.*  
**base'-born'**, 1 bés'-börn; 2 bäs'-börn', *a.* Born out of wedlock; also, of low birth; plebeian.  
**base'-bred'**, 1 bés'-bred'; 2 bäs'-bréd', *a.* Of disreputable origin or low breeding; mean.  
**bas-eek'-ny-sis**, 1 bas-ek'-nî-sîs; 2 bäs-ék'-fy-sîs, *n.* —SES, 1 -stz; 2 sēs, pl.] Crust. A branch from the basis or second joint of a limb; an exopodite or exognathite. [*G. Gr. basis*, base, + ek, out, + phō, grow.]  
**bas-ed**, *a.* Venarig, hoast, or whirt.  
**bas'e-dow**, 1 bū-zō-dō; 2 bās'-dō, Jobann Bernhard (1723-1779). A German teacher and educational reformer.  
**bas'e-dow's dis-enae'**. Exophthalmic goiter; Graves's disease.  
**Bas-el**, 1 bā-sel; 2 bās'el (F. Bälé), *n.* A city, capital of Basel-Stadt canton, Switzerland; Council of Basel, 1431; French treaty, 1795. Bas'le.  
**bas-el**, 1 bā-sel; 2 bās'el, *n.* A dagger, or sword, worn at the girdle. bas'-il-lard; bas'lard; bas'lard.  
**base'less**, 1 bés'les; 2 bäs'läs, *a.* 1. Without a base or foundation; as, the baseless Doric column. 2. Without basis; groundless; as, a baseless accusation.  
Synthesis, without a previous analysis, is baseless.  
Hamilton Metaphysics lect. vi, p. 69, [o. a. L. 1859.]  
— **base'-less-ly**, *adv.* — **base'-less-ness**, *n.*  
**base'-lev'el**, 1 bés'-lev'el; 2 bäs'-löv'el, *v.* Geol. To reduce by erosion to or toward a base level.  
All these elements of form have been based-level—the highlands, the Wetum ridges, the Palmdes. W. M. Davis in Bulletin Gen. Soc. Am., Dec. 31, 1890 vol. ii, p. 554. [Pub. by Soc. Am. Soc., 1891.]  
**base'-lev'el**, *n.* Geol. 1. The flat, featureless surface or lowlands resulting, or conceived to result, from the completed erosion of any geographical area.  
The doctrine of baselevels opened the way to specific studies of land sculpture. T. C. Chamberlain in Bulletin Gen. Soc. Am., Dec. 31, 1890 vol. ii, p. 542. [Pub. by Soc. 1891.]  
2. The lowest level of erosion possible to a watercourse in any geographical area.  
**ba-se-la'**, 1 ba-sel-a; 2 ha-sē-la, *n.* Bot. A monotypic genus of East-Indian annual or hennial climbing or trailing





ba-sil'i-ca, 1 ba-sil'i-ka; 2 ba-sil'i-ca, n. 1. Arch. (1) Originally, at Athens, a portico on the agora in which the archon basileus dispensed justice. (2) Later, in Rome, a rectangular hall divided into nave and aisles by ranges of columns, and with a raised platform, called the tribune at one end; used as a hall of justice, and adopted as the type of the earliest buildings for Christian worship. 2. Eccl. A church of the basilican type, nr one to which the title has been given as an honor by the Pope.



Roman Basilica.  
Ground-plan and elevation.

Stories of martyrs were painted on the walls of basilicas. B. Bosquet Hist. d'Esthet. p. 137. [MACC. 1892.] 3. A canopy over a tomb, or the canopy over a tomb. 4. A small burial-chapel in the Roman catacombs. 5. A piece of ornamental basaltic. 6. The basile vein. L. < Gr. basilikē, fem. that see BASILIC, a. 7. ba-sil'i-ca, n. Of pertaining to, constituting, or resembling a basilica. ba-sil'i-ca-tē, ba-sil'i-ca-lism, n. Preference for the basilican type of church-building. ba-sil'i-con, n. A variety of ointment. See OINTMENT. ba-sil'i-ca-ty, n. Law. The Byzantine code of Basil I. (9th century), chiefly adapted from that of Justinian; a plural, used also as a singular. [LL., < Gr. basilika, neut. pl. of basilikos; see BASILIC, a.] ba-sil'i-cē, n. A province of Italy; capital Potenza. Formerly called POTENZA. ba-sil'i-cōk, n. A basilisk. ba-sil'i-dēs, 1 ba-sil'i-dēz; 2 ba-sil'i-dēs, n. A Greek Gnostic of Alexandria (2nd century), founder of the Basilidian sect, based on the affirmation that the suffering of Jesus were merely human and not expiatory. [Gr.]—ba-sil'i-dē-an, a. & n.—ba-sil'i-dē-an-ism, n. ba-sil'i-kōn Dō'rōn, 1 ba-sil'i-kōn dō'rōn; 2 ba-sil'i-kōn dō'rōn. A manual of conduct prepared in 1599 by James VI. of Scotland to guide his son Henry. [Gr., royal gift.] ba-sil'i-kōn Dō'rōn, [S. Sp.] Basil. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. [It. Pg.] ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. Of pertaining to, or like a basilisk. ba-sil'i-lē, n. A swaggering knight in an old and popular play named Solomon and Perseda. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. A Greek Emperor of the East; defeated by Genesius (468); usurped Leo's throne (474); deposed by Zeno; died in 477. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. 1. A fabled creature of the African desert, whose breath and look were fatal; sometimes identified with the cockatrice. ba-sil'i-lē, n. Be thou like the Imperial

basilisk (Basiliscus mirabilis). 2. An iguana-like lizard of the genus Basiliscus, having an erectile crest along the middle of the back and tail and a dilatible pouch on the head; especially, the hooded or mitered basilisk (Basiliscus mirabilis). The crested basilisk and speckled snake. F. P. Mearns, l. 82. 3. The golden-crested wren. 4. An old-fashioned long 45-pound to 200-pound cannon, ornamented with carvings. ba-sil'i-lē, ba-sil'i-lē. I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisk than in the fury of a mercurial pen. T. Browne Religio Medici, l. 423. [n. o. b. 1852.] < L. basiliscus, < Gr. basiliskos, dim. of basiliskos, king. ba-sil'i-lē, ba-sil'i-lē, n. 1. See BASIL. 2. In Cervantes' Don Quixote, the lover of Quiteria, who leaves her from her rich lover, Camacho, by pretending to stab himself and to be dying. 3. In Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, the Prince of Arcadia, in love with the white Zelimane. ba-sil'i-lē, n. A Russian alchemist of the 15th century; father of analytic chemistry. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. Basilotripsy.—ba-sil'i-lē, n. An instrument used in performing basilotripsy. ba-sil'im, 1 ba-sil'im; 2 ba-sil'im, n. 1. A district of Berar province, India; 2,956 sq. m. 2. Its capital. Ba-sil'im. ba-sil'im, 1 ba-sil'im; 2 ba-sil'im, n. 1. A somewhat shallow dish or vessel, usually with sloping or flaring sides, for holding liquids; a cavity like that of such a vessel. The gold-fish poising in its basin clear. W. W. Story Ginevra Da Siena et. 42. 2. The mound which a basin will hold; a basinful. 3. A comparatively circular and shallow space of sea, as Kane Basin, north of Baffin Bay. 4. Hydraul. Engin. (1) A reservoir in which water is received at high tide and retained when the tide has fallen. (2) The space between dock-gates or lock-gates. (3) A widened place in a canal or other waterway, to permit boats to turn or pass. (4) A dock. 5. Geol. (1) A particular series of strata deposited over an extensive crustal depression, and unless subsequently disturbed, dipping toward its center. (2) Loosely, any individual area of coal-fields. (3) An isolated or outlying remnant of strata occupying a depression in which they have escaped complete denudation. 6. Arts & Manuf. (1) A concave vessel or mold used for grinding lenses. (2) The scale or pan of a balance. 7. Geol. (1) A depression in the earth's surface, as a valley, or the area drained by a river or river-system; drainage-basin; as, the Mississippi basin. On the left stretched the prairie, rising into swells and undulations, thickly sprinkled with groves, or gracefully extending into wide grassy basins, of miles in extent. F. Parkes Oregon Trail p. 21. [n. o. b. co. 1883.] (2) A depression of varying extent in the floor of the ocean. See OCEAN-BASIN. 8. Anat. The cavity of the pelvis; the pelvis. 9. Entom. A large concavity in a surface; as, the basin of the antenna. 10. Agric. A tract of country naturally or artificially enclosed so that full advantage may be taken of periodic floods, as of the Nile. 11. Forestry. A depression or enclosed space made around the base of a tree to irrigate the

roots. 12. Pomology. The depression at the apex of some fruits, as the apple. 13. A basin. (< OF. bacin, F. bassin, < LL. bacinus, < bacca, bowl.) ba-sil'i-lē, n. Geol. A kind of mountain range characteristic of the Great Basin province and formed by a faulted and tilted block of strata—closed b., a valley having no outlet—Great B. (U. S.), an elevated region between the Wasatch mountains and the Sierra Nevada, having an area of 210,000 sq. miles, and embracing parts of California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and most of Nevada. It drains into lakes (as the Great Salt Lake) with no outlet to the sea.—Interior B. (Phys. Geol.), a closed basin,—net b., a trap for fish, made of net,—stationary b., a set bowl.—tip-up b., a stationary basin arranged to empty its contents by tipping.—ba-sil'i-lē, a. Lying or enclosed in a basin, as a village or a stream; depressed into the form of a basin.—ba-sil'i-lē, n. The quantity that a basin holds.—ba-sil'i-lē, n. A settlement of the ground in the form of basins, usually due to the removal by water of soluble underlying strata; also, deformation of strata into a basin or syncline in which the beds dip from all sides toward the center; opposed to doming. ba-sil'i-lē, a. Of or pertaining to the basin and nason of the cranium. ba-sil'i-lē, a. ba-sil'i-lē, n. A. Bot. Having nerves or ribs running from the base, as a leaf. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. A small, close-fitting helmet like a basin. [< OF. bacinet, < bacin; see BASIN.] ba-sil'i-lē, ba-sil'i-lē, ba-sil'i-lē, n. Green basels o'er his basinet nod. Scott Lay of the Last Minstrel can. 1, st. 25. Ba-sil'i-stōk, 1 ba-sil'i-stōk; 2 ba-sil'i-stōk, n. A borough in Hampshire, England; made and manufactures. Ba-sil'i-mōu'tain, A peak of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,325 ft. high. ba-sil'i-oc-clip'tal, Anat. I. a. Of or pertaining to the basic portion of the occipital bone of the skull. II. n. The lower and thicker portion of the occipital bone, separate in young children and in many animals. See ILLUS. under OCCIPITAL BONE.—ba-sil'i-oc-glos'sus, n. [S. pl.] Anat. The portion of the hyoglossus muscle that arises from the body of the hyoid bone. ba-sil'i-on, 1 ba-sil'i-on; 2 ba-sil'i-on, n. Craniom. The point where the anterior border of the foramen magnum of the skull crosses the median plane. See ILLUS. under BASICRANIAL. [< Gr. basts, base.] ba-sil'i-oph-thal'ma, n. pl. Conch. A section of pulmoniferous terebratuloid gastropods with eyes at the bases of the tentacles, embracing most of the apices.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mus, a.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. Crust. The basal joint of an ophtalmite.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. Surg. An instrument used for perforating and crushing the fetal head when normal delivery is impossible.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. Obstet. The operation of crushing the fetal skull by operating from its base.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, a. Bot. Developing, or increasing at, near, or in the direction of the base or from the apex downward.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. 1. Crust. The second joint of a developed endopodite. 2. The joint by which the limb of an arthropod is articulated with the body.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, a.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. Situated at the base of the fins. 2. Of or pertaining to the basipterygium.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. Ich. The main fin-ray represented by the metapterygium and distal elements in the same axis.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, a. Anat. Of pertaining to, or situated at the base of the pterygoid bone.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, a. Relating to the base of a ray.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, a. Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon; said of a brain-structure.—ba-sil'i-oph-thal'mite, n. Ornith. Of or situated at the base of the beak. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. [BA'SIL, 1-sil; 2-sil, pl.] 1. That on which anything rests; the fundamental principle; groundwork; support; foundation; now chiefly of immaterial things. The basis of morals is a distinct question from the basis of theories of morals. LECTY Hist. Eur. Morals vol. i, p. 74. [A. 1888.] 2. The chief component part or ingredient; ns, the basis of the medicine was opium. 3. Gr. Pros. (1) A trochee or other foot (sometimes two) introducing a logaedic or prose-poetic verse. See LOGAECIC. (2) That part of a foot that has the ietus; also, a metrical movement; foot; monometer. 4. The board forming one side of a helms. 5. Crust. (1) The second joint of any limb or appendage; a basinitate or basipodite. 6. Entom. The proximal part of the proboscis-sheath. [L.; see BASIL, n.] SYN.; see PROTOZOON, FOUNDATION. ba-sil'i-lē, a. Looking or being on the side toward the base.—ba-sil'i-lē, a. Bot. Extending at the base beyond the point of attachment; said of leaves.—ba-sil'i-lē, a. Anat. Pertaining to the basic portion of the sphenoid bone on the median line at the base of the skull. ba-sil'i-lē, n. The posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone in man; separate in many animals. See SPHENOID BONE. 2. The sphenoid bone.—ba-sil'i-lē, n. Anat. Pertaining to the lateral fissures of the brain. ba-sil'i-lē, n. Anat. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the temporal region of the skull; specifically said of a membrane-bone in birds. II. n. A basitemporal bone, as in birds.—ba-sil'i-lē, n. Anat. Of or pertaining to the body of a vertebra. ba-sil'i-lē, 1 ba-sil'i-lē; 2 ba-sil'i-lē, n. I. To make warm by genial heat; expose to warmth: usually reflexively. Child Harold bas'd him in the noontide sun. Byron Child Harold can. 1, st. 4. II. t. 1. To lie or sport about in or as in the rays of the sun or of fire, as an animal; luxuriate in warmth; hence, to be surrounded by and enjoying genial influences; as, to bask in royal favor. Basking between the shadows. JEAN INKLETON Honors pt. i, st. 10. 2. To take a bath, especially a warm bath. [< Old Scan. badhask, hatho oneself, < badha, bathe, + -sk, < sik, refl. pron.] bask, a. [Idol. or Obs.] Bitter; nerid. bask, n. [Rare.] A genial radiant suffusion, as of favor. Bask'ville, 1 bask'ville; 2 bask'ville, n. John (1710-1775). An English printer and type-founder. has'ket, 1 has'ket; 2 has'ket (XIII), n. 1. To put into a basket. 2. To cover, as a demijohn, with basketwork. has'ket, n. 1. A vessel of varying capacity, made of flexible materials, as twigs, splints, or strips of metal, interwoven, and commonly bound at the top. 2. The quantity of anything that fills or will fill a basket; n. basketful; as, peaches were a dollar a basket. 3. A fruit-measure containing usually five half-pecks or three-fifths of a bushel in the United States, in England about two bushels. 4. Fig. provision for immediate sustenance; as, blessed in basket and store. 5.

The overhanging part of an old-style stage-coach, containing the two outside back seats, facing each other. 6. Hat-making. An oval screen on which the hairs fall in bowing. 7. [Ceylon.] Pearl-fishing. One of a series of eelanders, each with successively smaller holes, through which pearls are passed to be sorted. 8. Mil. (1) A gabion; corbeille. (2) An osier mantlet. 9. Arch. The hell of a Corinthian capital. See CAPITAL, n. 10. An openwork sword-hilt guard; a basket hilt. 11. Basket-ball. The wire-woven suspended goal. 12. Ich. The cartilaginous gill-support in a myzont. 13. That part of a spherical balloon in which passengers are carried. [< W. basged; ep. L. bascauda, of Celtic origin.] Basket is used attributively, meaning "made of or in imitation of basketwork"; as, basket carriage, b. couching, b. grate, b. hilt, b. rack.—bask'et-bea'gle, n. A beagle for hunting a basket-hare.—b. boat, a boat with a frame of basketwork, especially a large circular skin-covered boat used in India.—b. button, a button covered with meshwork.—b. cells, n. pl. Anat. Cells that embrace the bodies of other cells; especially, (1) Those that interlace secreting cells with flattened, branching, anastomotic prolongations, as in the salivary glands, the pancreas, and the mammary gland. They are probably of muscular or myoepithelial nature. (2) Those nerve-cells of the cerebellum that clasp with collateral filaments the cells of Purkinje.—b. cloth, n. Any fabric woven with a basketwork pattern.—b. fence [Austral.], n. wattled fence.—b. fern, n. The male fern (Aspidium filix-mas).—b. fired, a. Cured by being subjected in baskets to a charcoal fire: said of certain teas.—b. fish, n. An astrophylloid flatfish with many branched and eating arms, as Astro-phylloides, common off the New England coast.—b. hare, n. A hare set out of a basket, to be coaxed.—b. hood, n. A West-Indian shrub (Croton lucidus), with a medicinal bark.—b. lizard, n. An African zenuroid lizard (genus Gerrhonotus) having markings interlacing like basketwork.—b. meeting, n. [U. S.] 1. A picnic party. 2. A basket-fish A donation party.—b. oak, n. Quercus macrocarpa of the southern United States. See OAK.—b. of gold, n. A European herb, the rock-alyssum (Alyssum saxatile).—b. palm, n. The talipot.—b. shell, n. Any corbulooid bivalve.—b. urchin, n. A basket-fish.—bask'et-ware, n. Articles made of basketwork.—b. weave, n. A weave in imitation of basketwork.—b. with the, n. A tropical American shrub (Tournefortia rotundifolia).—b. wood, n. 1. Any wood that separates readily into strips. 2. Bot. A West-Indian climbing shrub (Serjania polygynia) of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae) with slender pilate stems.—bask'et-work, n. 1. A fabric or texture of woven or platted osiers or twigs, or a metal imitation of it; wickerwork. 2. Fort. Earthworks made largely by earth-filled gabions or corbells.—b. worm, n. A bagworm, as the caterpillar of the moth Plutella maculipennis, infesting the orange.—burden-b., n. A large strong basket, made by various primitive peoples and in various forms, intended for bearing back-loads by means of a strap over the shoulders or forearms.—bask'et-ful, n. That quantity of anything which a basket holds or will hold.—bask'et-ing, n. Basketwork. has'ket'ball, 1 has'ket'bēl; 2 has'ket'bēl, n. 1. A game

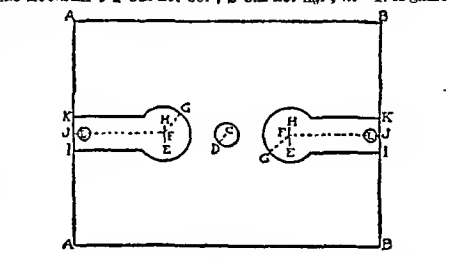


A Basket Hilt.



A Basket-fish

A donation party.—b. oak, n. Quercus macrocarpa of the southern United States. See OAK.—b. of gold, n. A European herb, the rock-alyssum (Alyssum saxatile).—b. palm, n. The talipot.—b. shell, n. Any corbulooid bivalve.—b. urchin, n. A basket-fish.—bask'et-ware, n. Articles made of basketwork.—b. weave, n. A weave in imitation of basketwork.—b. with the, n. A tropical American shrub (Tournefortia rotundifolia).—b. wood, n. 1. Any wood that separates readily into strips. 2. Bot. A West-Indian climbing shrub (Serjania polygynia) of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae) with slender pilate stems.—bask'et-work, n. 1. A fabric or texture of woven or platted osiers or twigs, or a metal imitation of it; wickerwork. 2. Fort. Earthworks made largely by earth-filled gabions or corbells.—b. worm, n. A bagworm, as the caterpillar of the moth Plutella maculipennis, infesting the orange.—burden-b., n. A large strong basket, made by various primitive peoples and in various forms, intended for bearing back-loads by means of a strap over the shoulders or forearms.—bask'et-ful, n. That quantity of anything which a basket holds or will hold.—bask'et-ing, n. Basketwork. has'ket'ball, 1 has'ket'bēl; 2 has'ket'bēl, n. 1. A game



Plan of Basket-ball Court.  
Details: AA, BB, end-lines; AB, AB, side-lines; CD, center-circle; EH, EH, foul-lines; FG, FG, foul-lines; I, L, baskets; D, BB, 35 to 70 ft.; AB, 55 to 90 ft.; CD (radius), 2 ft.; EH, 2 ft.; FG, 6 ft.; FF, 15 ft.; IK, 6 ft.

resembling football, in which the goals are elevated from ground or basket at the opposite ends of a gymnasium. It is played by teams of, usually, five persons, consisting of one center, two forwards, and two guards. 2. The ball used in this game.

The following list exhibits some of the terms commonly used in basket-ball. Those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places:

background	dribble, v. & n.	left forward
basket	end-line	left guard
block	forward	right forward
center, c. circle	foul-line, f. line	right guard
court	goal	side-line
dead	guard	

bas'ket-ry, 1 bas'ket-ry; 2 bas'ket-ry, n. Basket-making; also, basketwork or basketware, especially as an artistic product. Colled basketry, basketwork in which the foundation material is arranged in a flat, cylindrical, or conical apron, and is held together by over-and-over sewing or wrapping. bask'ing shark. A shark (Cetorhinus maximus) of the North Atlantic, which attains a length of over 30 feet; named from its habit of basking on the surface of the water. It is killed for the oil in its liver, one shark sometimes yielding more than a ton. S. S. bask't, pp. Basked. bas'laerd, n. A baselard. bas'le, n. Same as BASIL. bas'math, 1 bas'math; 2 bas'math, n. Bld. 1 Kings iv. 15. Bas'nage, de Beauval, 1 bon'ny de bas'nage; 2 bas'nage, de bas'nage. 1. Henri (1556-1617), a French jurist and writer. 2. Jacques (1653-1723), brother of preceding; a French Protestant theologian and church historian resident in Holland. bas'net, n. Same as BASNET. bas'natt; bas'netted. Ba'soche, 1 ba'soche; 2 ba'soche, n. A French society or guild of clerks of the provincial Parliaments and the Parliament of Paris, having many privileges, and suppressed in 1790. It began early in the 14th century, taking the form of a mock monarchy, and having as its officers a king, chancellor, referendary, attorney-general, and masters of requests. It issued coin, administered justice, and gave











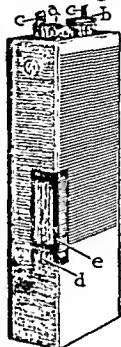


KEY 1: oisle; ou = out; oil; id = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōók, bōót; fuil, ryle, cñre, búit, búrn; òil, hóy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ç = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch.

## batman battle

charge or current. (2) A single voltaic cell or couple: a misnomer.

The principal types of electric battery in practical use are (1) the chemical, galvanic, or voltaic, in which the energy of the current is transformed chemical energy; (2) the thermoelectric or pyroelectric, in which heat-energy is converted into that of electricity; and (3) the secondary or storage, serving merely to store energy from an outside source. Each cell of the voltaic battery consists in general of two different metals, immersed in a fluid or fluids that act chemically on one of them, as zinc and copper in solutions of zinc sulfate and copper sulfate respectively in the Daniell type, zinc and platinum in dilute sulfuric and strong nitric acids, respectively, in the Grove, or zinc and carbon in ammonium chloride in the Leclanché. The thermoelectric battery consists in general of strips of two metals, as bismuth and antimony, so arranged that alternate junctions can be heated while the others are kept cool. Storage batteries consist usually of lead plates immersed in an electrolyte. A current, as from a dynamo, causes the positive and negative plates to be affected differently, and hence, when it ceases and the proper connections are made, they act like different metals, and send out a reverse current, or one in the principle of the ordinary voltaic cell. While the energy "stored" in the battery is thus chemical, it can be obtained at will in the electrical form. Edison's storage battery, a voltaic combination in an alkaline electrolyte. The active materials are oxide of nickel and of iron, the positive plate consisting of a grid of nickel-plated steel, holding 30 tubes filled with an oxide of nickel interspersed with nickel-flake; and the negative plate consisting of a similar grid, containing 24 flat rectangular pockets filled with an oxide of iron mixed with a small proportion of mercury. The plates are placed alternately and when assembled with proper insulating pieces are put into a nickel-plated can or container, whose cover is welded on by an autogenous process. The electrolyte is a solution of caustic potash in water. The battery weighs only about one-half as much as a lead battery for the same output.



Edison Storage Battery.

Many electric batteries derive their names (1) from substances used in the cells; as, *alnm-battery*, *carbon-b.*, *chlorid of lime*, *silver*, or *tin b.*, *coke-b.*, *gas-b.*, *nickel-b.*, *perchlorid of iron b.*, *peroxid of lead* or *manganese b.*, *selalum-b.*, *water-b.*, etc.; (2) from their inventor; as, *Bunsen b.*, *Byrne b.*, *Callan b.*, *Camacho b.*, *Carré b.*, *Clamond b.*, *Gaiffe b.*, *Latimer-Clark b.*, *Menot b.*, *Muirhead b.*, *Münch b.*, *Nobilis b.*, *Planté b.*, *Ponce b.*, *Pulvermacher b.*, etc.; (3) from the nature of the sources of electricity combined; as, *dynamo b.*, *galvanic b.*, *Leyden-jar b.*, *thermoelectric b.*, etc. Other varieties are: *aerated battery*, a battery in which polarization of the negative element is prevented by agitating the exciting fluid by a current of air (see *POLARIZATION*); *agglomerated b.*, in which the salt for preventing polarization is compressed into a cylinder around the negative element, thus replacing the porous cup; *bank-b.*, one from which separate circuits are supplied with current, also one connected in multiple arc; *cautery-b.*, with high electromotive force and low internal resistance, for heating a cautery-wire; *closed* or *open-circuit b.*, see *CIRCUIT*; *column b.*, a voltaic pile; *double-fluid b.*, having two exciting fluids; *dry b.*, a battery composed of cells whose contents are solid or nearly so; a *dry pile*; *floating b.*, a storage-battery connected between live wires or feeders in such a way that it charges at light load and discharges at heavy load; *gravity-b.*, a two-fluid battery in which there is no porous cup and in which the fluids are separated by the different specific gravities; *independent b.*, a single-fluid battery; *magazine b.*, in which the strength of the excitant solution is kept up by a supply of the crystals or other substance immersed therein; *marine b.*, one excited by the water of the ocean; *mechanical b.*, in which polarization is prevented and the action increased by agitation of the plates; *perforated b.*, in which the flow of the exciting liquid through it keeps it constant; *plunge-b.*, *plunging-b.*, in which one or both elements may be withdrawn from the exciting fluid, to render it inoperative, when desired; *pneumatic b.*, an aerated battery; *split b.*, a voltaic battery connected in series (see *SERIES*), and having one of its middle plates connected with the ground so as to maintain its poles at potentials differing in opposite directions from those of the earth; *standard b.*, a battery having constant electromotive force. 3. *Hat-making*. A large open hoiling-vat having a conical plank bottom, and containing diluted sulfuric acid: used in felting. 4. *Lava*. Any unlawful heating or use of force by one person upon another committed wilfully or from want of sufficient care: usually in the phrase *o-sault and battery*. Compare *ASSAULT*.

The least touching of another's person wilfully, or in anger, is a battery. BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 120.

5. *Mining*. (1) A structure of timber to keep coal in place. (2) An embankment or platform from which miners work. 6. Any apparatus in which similar parts are assembled to serve a common end; as, a *battery* of evaporating-pans; a *battery* of prisms in a spectroscope; *n battery* of boilers, magnets, or reducing-stamps; a *battery* of hatching-jars in pisciculture; a *battery* of Roman candles. 7. *Baseball*. The pitcher and the catcher together. 8. A number of pieces of metal, or an assemblage of metal articles; especially, metal utensils used in serving meals. 9. A box or boat submerged to the rim, used in shooting wild fowl; a *sink-boat*: prohibited by law in many localities. 10. [Slang. W. U. S.] A revolver.

A man would pull out his battery  
For anything—may be the price of whisky.  
BART HAMPTON Babes in the Wood st. 1.

11. *Courtenis*. That part of the wall of the court which is bounded at the top by the penthouse roof or the bottom of the galleries. 12. The act of hatching; attack with or as with a hatching-ram. [*F. batterie*, *< batterie*; see *BATTER*, v.]—*battery* amalgamation (*Metall.*), amalgamation by means of mercury placed in the mortar. *b. d'enfilade*, a battery enfilading a fortification or body of troops. *b. en écharpe* [*F.*], an oblique-firing battery—*fixed b.* 1. A battery of guns or mortars fixed in place in a permanent fortification. 2. A heavy siege-gun battery more or less fixed in position. 3. A field-fortification more or less permanent for field- or siege-guns. *In b.*, in position for firing, as a gun in a battery: opposed to *out of* or *from battery* (withdrawn for loading).—*Intermediate b.* (*Navy*), a battery, as on certain war-ships, consisting of

guns having a caliber of from 4 to 7 inches: not included on modern battle-ships.—The *Battery*, a public park at the southern point of Manhattan island, New York city; the site of fortifications once erected by the Dutch and containing the Barge Office and Castle Garden, now the New York Aquarium.

*bat'teuse*, 1 *bat'tuz*; 2 *bat'tus*, *n.* [*F.*] In silk-manufacture, the person who brushes and cleans cocoons in readiness for throwing.

*Battb-yán-yí*, 1 *bat-yán-yí*; 2 *bat-yán-yí*, *Connt*, Louis (4/1809-10/1849). A Hungarian patriot; prime minister, 1848; court-martialed and shot.

*Bat'ti-ca-lo'a*, 1 *bat'ti-kn-ló'o*; 2 *bat'ti-cá-ló'ñ*, *n.* A city on the E. coast of Ceylon.

*bat'tick*, 1 *bat'tik*; 2 *bat'tik*, *n.* A small tick-like nycteribid dipterous insect parasitic on bats.

*bat'ting*, 1 *bat'ting*; 2 *bat'ting*, *n.* 1. Cotton or wool prepared in sheets for use in making quilts or the like. 2. The act of treating raw cotton in a *batting-machine*. 3. The act or manner of using a bat. *bats*; *bat'ti*—*bat'ting-block*, *n.* *Ceram.* A plaster slab on which plastic clay is beaten before going to the *whirling-table*. *b. board*, *n.* *Waring*. A device in a Jacquard loom to thrust forward the needles.—*b. hammer*, *n.* A deeply grooved wooden mallet, with a long curved handle, for *batting* flax, cotton, etc.—*b. machine*, *n.* A machine for *batting*, blowing, and lapping partially loosened and cleaned cotton, and delivering it in a bat.—*b. staff*, *n.* A beater used by laundresses in washing linen.

*bat'tish*, 1 *bat'tish*; 2 *bat'tish*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bat.

*Bat'tis-ta*, 1 *bat'tis-ta*; 2 *bat'tis-ta*, *n.* [*It.*] Baptist.

*bat'tle*, 1 *bat'tle*; 2 *bat'tle*, *v.* [*BAT'TLED*, *BAT'TLING*; *BAT'TLE*, *BAT'TLING*.] *l.* To contend in battle or as in battle; fight; struggle; strive.

Webster wrote his education by battles against difficulties. E. P. WATKINS *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 78, in. M. & Co. 1882.

*IL l.* 1. [*Rare*.] To assail with arms; fight; as, to *bat'tle* one another. 2. To put in battle array. 3. To fight for. [*OF. batailler*, *< bataille*; see *BATTLE*, *n.*]

*bat'tle*, *vt.* [*BAT'TLED*; *BAT'TLING*.] [*Archae.*] To beat (a fabric) with a beetle during washing or while drying.

*bat'tling-stick*, *n.* A *batting-staff*.

*bat'tle*, *vt.* To fortify with battlements.

*bat'tle*, *n.* [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. Nourishing or fattening for cattle or sheep; sale of pasturage. 2. Fertile; productive; said of land. *bat'tle*; *bat'tel*.

*bat'tle*, *n.* 1. The act of fighting; an engagement, combat, or conflict between hostile forces on sea or land; warfare; hence, any struggle or contest; as, the *battle* of life. *Battle* is now more properly used of a contest between large numbers with fierce and prolonged fighting. It is an element of some self-explaining names of things used in, during, or for battle; as, *bat'tle-ax*, *b. brand* (a sword), *b. club*, *b. cry*, *b. field*, *b. flag*, *b. ground*, *b. mace*. Great battles are really won before they are fought. J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* p. 26. [*n. a.* 1887.]

2. A fight between two persons, especially a trial by combat. 3. [*Archae.*] Instruments of war; arms; used collectively. *Ps. lxxvi, 4; Hos. ii, 20. A. Bowling*. A game resembling tennis, but differing from it in that no more than six innings are played except in case of a tie, in that knocking down all pins but the king-pin counts twelve, and in several other details. 5. A division of an army, or its main body. 6. A war. [*OF. bataille*, *< LL. battalia*, *< batto*; see *BATTEN*, *v.*] *bat'tel*; *bat'taler*; *bat'tel*.

*Syn.* action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, skirmish. *Conflict* is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous conflict between entire armies is a *battle*. Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle* may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An action is brief and passing; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle*; as, it was the commander's purpose to avoid a general engagement. A protracted war, including many battles, may be a *suborn contest*. *Combat*, originally a hostile encounter between individuals, is now used also for extensive engagements. A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An encounter may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle*; we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight*, unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight*.—*Ant.* armistice, concord, peace, suspension of hostilities, truce.—*Prop.* a battle of giants; battle between armies; a battle for life, against invaders; a battle to the death; the battle of (more rarely *at*) Marathon.

*Battle*. Above the clouds, the contest above the clouds, forming part of the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 24, 1863, and resulting in the capture of Lookout Mountain by the Federal troops under General Hooker.—*bat'tle-lan-tern*, *n.* *Nat.* A lantern or movable electric light, hung between decks and near the guns during a night engagement.—*B. of the Books*, a satire by Dean Swift relating to a current discussion as to merits of ancient and of modern works.—*B. of the Frogs*, and *Mice*, same as *BAT-BACHOMTOMACHY*.—*B. of the Gladiators*, the battle of Marston, 1213.—*B. of the Kegs*, a satirical romance, by Francis Hopkinson, ridiculing the British troops for making some kegs in the Delaware river for torpedoes and firing on them.—*B. of the Kings*, the battle of four kings against five described in Gen. xiv.—*B. of the Nations*, the battle of Lepzig. See list.—*B. of the Spurs*. 1. Defeat of French nobles by burghers at Courtrai, France, July 11, 1302; 4,000 gold spurs captured. 2. Defeat of French by English at Guinegate, near Calais, France, Aug. 16, 1513; so called from the impetuous flight of the French troops.—*B. of the Standard*, English victory over the Scots at Northallerton, Yorkshire, England, Aug. 22, 1138, when the banners of St. Peter of York and St. John of Beverley, St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and St. Guthbert of Durham were flown.—*B. of the Thirty*, a combat between thirty English and thirty French knights which took place in 1351 between the castles of Ploermel and Josselin in France and resulted in the defeat of the English.—*B. of the Three Emperors*, the battle of Austerlitz. See list.—*b. piece*, *n.* A painting or piece of music representing a battle.—*b. plane*, *n.* An aeroplane built to carry rapid-fire guns and machine-guns; used in aerial warfare.—*b. range*, *n.* Same as *CRATER*. 2.—*b. range*, *n.* *Phil.* The distance which gives the greatest danger zone for the trajectory of any firearm.—*b. royal*, a general fight, or a fight of several game-cocks until one falls.—*b. scarred*, *a.* Having scars of wounds received in battle.—*b. ship*, *n.* A ship designed to fight in line of battle; heavily armored and carrying usually a main battery of from four to ten 12- to 13.5-inch guns or guns of heavier caliber and a proportionate number of

rapid-firing guns of from 5-inch to 8-inch caliber. *Line-of-battleship*. In modern usage distinguished from a *cruiser* by its heavy armor-plating and slower speed, and from a *gunboat* by its greater size and heavier armament.—*bat'tle-stand*, *n.* [*Archae.*] A battle-field.—*b. written*, *a.* Distorted, twisted, or torn in or as in a fight; as, *bat'tle-written* trees.—*drawn b.*, a battle in which neither party wins a victory.—*pitched b.*, a regularly planned and deliberately executed battle.—to give *b.*, to open or provoke battle; attack.—to join *b.*, to meet or engage in battle.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.  
For battles of the World War, see under their respective names in vocabulary place. Naval battles are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

ABBREVIATIONS.			
A.	= Asia, Asiatic	It.	= Italian, Italy
Afr.	= Africa	Jap.	= Japan, Japanese
Am.	= America, Amer- ican, Americans	La.	= Louisiana
Aus.	= Austria, Austri- an, Austrians	Maced.	= Macedonia, Ma- cedonians
Bav.	= Bavaria, Bava- rians	Mass.	= Massachusetts
Bel.	= Belgium	Mex.	= Mexican, Mexi- cans, Mexico
Boh.	= Bohemia	N. Y.	= New York
Br.	= British	Pa.	= Pennsylvania
Bulg.	= Bulgaria	Pal.	= Palestine
Can.	= Canada	P. I.	= Philippine Is- lands
Chin.	= China, Chinese	Prus.	= Prussia, Prus- sian, Prussians
Civ.	= Civil	Rev.	= Revolution, Rev- olutionists
Confed.	= Confederate, Con- federates	Rom.	= Romans
def.	= defeat, defeated, defeats	Rus.	= Russia, Russian, Russians
Eg.	= Egypt, Egypt- ian	S. A.	= South America
Eng.	= England, English	S. C.	= South Carolina
Eur.	= Europe, European	Sc.	= Scotch, Scotland
F.	= France, French	Sic.	= Sicily
Fed.	= Federal, Federal- ist	Sp.	= Spain, Spanish
G.	= German, Ger- mans, Germany	Swit.	= Switzerland
Gr.	= Greece, Greek, Greeks	Tex.	= Texas, Texas
Ind.	= India, Indian, Indians	Tur.	= Turkey, Turkish, Turks
Ir.	= Ireland, Irish	Va.	= Virginia
		Wash.	= Washington

*Acre*, Pal.: July 12, 1191: Crusaders under Richard I. def. Moslems and Turks under Saladin.  
*Actium*, Gr.: Sept. 2, 31 B. C.: Gallies of Augustus def. those of Antony and Cleopatra.  
*Adrianople*, Tur.: Aug. 9, 378: West Goths under Alario def. Rom. under Valens.  
*Agincourt*, F.: Oct. 25, 1415: 9,000 Eng. under Henry V. def. 60,000 F. under D'Albret.  
*Alamo*, Tex.: March 6, 1836: Mex. under Santa Anna def. small party of Am. and Tex. under Travis, including Crockett and Bowie, afterward killing the survivors.  
*Alexandria*, Eg.: March 21, 1801: Eng. under Abercromby def. F. under De Menou.  
*Anjou*, F.: April 3, 1421: F. under Dauphin def. Eng. under Duke of Clarence. [*Confed.* def. by Lee.  
*Antietam*, Md.: Sept. 17, 1862: Fed. under McClellan def. Appomattox, Va.: Sept. 9, 1863: Fed. under Grant def. Confed. under Lee, ending Am. Civil War.  
*Arbela*, As. Tur.: Oct. 1, 331 B. C.: 47,000 Maced. under Alexander def. 140,000 Persians under Darius.  
*Armada* (Sp.). Eng. Channel: July 29 to Aug. 7, 1588: 80 Eng. ships under Howard def. 130 Sp. ships under Medina Sidonia.  
*Assaye*, Ind.: Sept. 23, 1803: Eng. under Wellesley, altho outnumbered 10 to 1, def. Maharras under Scindia.  
*Ansterlitz*, Aus.: Dec. 2, 1805: F. under Napoleon def. Aus. and Rus. under their emperors.  
*Balaklava* (Crimea), Rus.: Oct. 25, 1854: Eng. under Campbell withstood a Russian attack, making two notable cavalry charges.  
*Bannockburn*, Sc.: June 24, 1314: Sc. under Robert Bruce def. Eng. under Edward I., who lost 30,000 men.  
*Barnet*, Eng.: Apr. 14, 1471: Yorkists under Edward IV. def. Lancastrians led by Earl Warwick, called King-maker, who was slain.  
*Benburb*, Ir.: June 5, 1646: Ir. under O'Neill, def. Eng. and Sc. under Monroe, killing 3,000, losing 70.  
*Benevento*, It.: 275 B. C.: Rom. def. Pyrrhus.  
*Blenheim*, Bav.: Aug. 13, 1704: Eng., Ger., and allies under Marlborough and Eugene def. F. and Bav. under Tallard. [*Rus.* under Kutusof.  
*Borodino*, Rus.: Sept. 7, 1812: F. under Napoleon def. Bosworth, Eng.: Aug. 22, 1485: Lancastrians under Richard III. def. Yorkists under Henry VII. def. the Yorkists under Richard III. killing their leader.  
*Boyne*, Ir.: July 1, 1690: Orangemen under William III. def. Royalists under James II.  
*Bull Run* (1st), Va.: July 21, 1861: Confed. under Beauregard and Johnston def. Fed. under McDowell.  
*Bull Run* (2d), Va.: Aug. 29-30, 1862: Confed. under Bee def. Fed. under Pope.  
*Bunker Hill* (Charlestown), Mass.: June 17, 1775: Rev. under Prescott; twice repulsed Eng. under Howe.  
*Cannae*, It.: Aug. 2, 216 B. C.: Hannibal nearly annihilated 80,000 Rom. under Varro and Am. Paulus.  
*Cardass*, Ger.: 553: Rom. under Belisarius def. Vandals under Gelimer. [*Def.* Rom. under Veturulus.  
*Candine Forks*, It.: 321 B. C.: Samnites under Pontius Cawnpur, Ind.: Dec. 6, 1857: Eng. under Campbell def. Ind. [*Def.* Athenians and Thebans, winning Gr.  
*Chaeronea*, Gr.: Aug. 338 B. C.: Maced. under Philip Chálons, F.: 451: Rom. and Visigoths under Aetius and Theodorice def. Huns under Attila.  
*Chancellorsville*, Va.: May 2, 3, 4, 1863: Confed. under Lee and Jackson def. Fed. under Hooker.  
*Chattanooga*, Tenn.: Nov. 23-25, 1863: Fed. under Grant def. Confed. under Bragg.  
*Coronea* (1st), Cr.: 447 B. C.: Ereotians def. Athenians.  
*Coronea* (2d), Cr.: 394 B. C.: Spartans under Agesilaus def. Thebans and allied Greeks.  
*Crécy*, F.: Aug. 26, 1346: 35,000 Eng. under Edward III. def. 75,000 F. under Philip VI.  
*Culloden*, Scot.: Apr. 27, 1746: Duke of Cumberland with Royalists utterly def. Highlanders under Charles Edward, Young Pretender.  
*Delhi*, Ind.: Sept. 11, 1803: 4,500 Eng. under Lake def. 19,000 Maharras under Bourquin.  
*Defting*, Bav.: June 27, 1743: Eng. under George II. def. F. under Noailles.  
*Edgehill*, Eng.: Oct. 23, 1642: Royalists under Charles I. and Prince Rupert fought Parliamentarians under Essex, first battle of the Civil War.  
*Flodden Field*, Eng.: Sept. 9, 1513: Eng. under Surrey def. Sc. under James IV. killing their leader.  
*Fontenoy*, Bel.: May 11, 1745: F. and Ir. under Saxe def. Eng., Dutch, and Aus. under Cumberland.

He appears with all the badges of his office; the *bauble* in his hand, and a noxcomb hood, with asses' ears, on his head.

[< OF. *baubel*, child's toy.] **ba'blef; baw'blēf.**

**Esn; see CATIN.**

**baub'bling, 1 b'ō'bling; 2 b'ā'bling, a.** [Arahe.] Paltry; contemptible.

**Bau'bo, 1 b'ō'bo; 2 b'ā'bo, n.** *Gr. Myth.* A woman of Elis to whom Demeter came when seeking for Persephone, and who tried to cheer her guest with ribaldry: sometimes represented as Demeter's nurse.

**bauch, 1 bā; 2 bān, a.** [Scot.] 1. Without substance or stamina; weak; shaky. 2. Distasteful. **baught;—bauch'ly, adv.** [cheat.]

**bauch'eece, 1 b'ō'ch; 2 b'ā'ch, n.** Same as **DAWCHAN.** **baw'bauch'le, 1 b'ō'ch; 2 b'ā'n, n.** [Scot.] An old, run-over abbe; hence, slovenly, good-for-nothing person. **bauch'et, 1 b'ō'ch; 2 b'ā'ch, n.** 1. *Myth.* A Phrygian peasant woman who, with Philemon, her husband, welcomed Jupiter and Mercury in disguise, for which hospitality the gods changed their cottage into a temple, let them in pleasantly charge, and at the end of their lives changed them both, at the same time, into trees. 2. In Swift's poem *Boucots* and *Philemon*, Esther Vanhomrigh. See **VANESSA.**

**baud'i, v. & n.** **Bawd.**

**baud'1, 1 bōd; 2 bād, n.** [Dial., Eng.] The rocking.

**baud'2, 1 bōd; 2 bād, n.** **See SAWN.**

**baw'd'e-kin, 1 bō'd'e-kin; 2 b'ā'd'e-kin, n.** A rich broadened silk fabric of the middle ages: originally made at Bagdad, with warp of gold and silk filling. [baudekin, < It. *bodocchino*; see **BALBAUGH.** **baw'd'e-ebing, 1 bō'd'e-kynt; baud'kint; baw'd'kint.**

**Bau'de'fate, 1 bō'd'fāt; 2 b'ā'd'fāt, Charles (4/1821-8/1887).** A French poet; *Fleurs du Mol.*

**Bau'douin, 1 bō'dwān; 2 b'ā'dwān, n.** [F.] Baldwin.

**baw'driet, n.** 1. Lewdness. 2. The keeping of a brothel. **CHAUCER C. T. II. 1928, 6387.**

**baud'rons, 1 bō'd'rōnz; 2 b'ā'd'rōnz, n.** [Scot.] A cat; puss; grimoikin.

**Bau'dry, 1 bō'drī; 2 b'ā'drī, Paul J. A. (11/1828-1/11 1886)** French painter; painted the foyer ceiling of the opera-house.

**Bau'er, 1 bō'ar; 2 bō'er, n.** 1. **Bruno (4/1809-4/1882),** a German rationalist theologian; *Critique of the Gospels*. 2. **Georg Lorenz (4/1755-1/1806),** a German theologian and Orientalist.

**Bau'er-a, 1 bō'ar-a; 2 bō'er-a, n.** *Bot.* 1. A small genus of low shrubs of the family *Escollonocceae*, of eastern Australia and New Zealand, with stems 1 to 2 feet high, thin, very branched, opposite, sessile, trifoliate leaves, and long-stalked, nodding, pink or purple, usually axillary nectarary flowers. *E. rubrifolia* or *rubicola*, with pink flowers, ornamentally cultivated. Is the made-decayed **bauer**. 2. [b] Any plant of this genus. See **NATIVE ROSE**, under **ROSE**. [Bouer brothers, Austrian botanists.]

**bauget, 1 bō; 2 bōzh, n.** [F.] 1. Mortar made with straw instead of hair. 2. A variety of drugget.

**Bau'ge, 1 bau'g; 2 bō'ge, n.** *Norse Myth.* Suttuag's brother, for whom Odin once toiled, doing the work of nine men, to enlist his aid in gaining a draft of Suttuag's precious drink of poetic mead. **Bau'fil.** [department, France.]

**Bau'g'e, 1 bō'g'e; 2 b'ā'g'e, n.** A town in Maine-et-Loire [department, France].

**Bau'hin, 1 bō'hā; 2 b'ā'hā, n.** 1. **Gaspard (11/1560-11/1623),** a Swiss physician and botanist. 2. **Jean Gaspard (4/1606-7/1655),** a Swiss physician and botanist.

**Bau-hin'1, n.** 1. **be-hin'1; 2 bō-hin'1, n.** *Bot.* 1. A large genus of trees, shrubs, and vines of the family *Cesalpiniaceae*, embracing in the tropics of both hemispheres more than 200 species. They are allied to the Judas-trees (*Cercis*), have entire or lobed leaves, or the leaflets sometimes serrated, together with the petioles prolonged into an awn, and racemes of showy flowers with spreading petals ranging from white to purple. *B. variegata*, an evergreen ornamental stove-shrub, is the mountain-chony. See **MOUNTAIN-CHONY; MALOO.** 2. [b] Any plant of this genus. [Bouhin.]

**bauk, 1 bōk; 2 bāk, n.** [Scot.] 1. A weigliag-maebine. 2. A cross-bank of a rool; also, a rool for lows. [See **BALK, n.**]

**Ba-u'il, 1 bō'u'il; 2 b'ā'u'il, n.** A town in the State of Zamora, in northern Spain.

**bauld, 1 bōld; 2 bāld, o.** [Scot.] **Bold; forward.**

**bau'le-a, 1 bō'le-a; 2 b'ā'le-a, n.** [E. Ind.] 1. A light river-boat with a cabin: used in Bengal. **bau'le-ah't.** [OEALUEN.]

**Bau'le-n, 1 bō'le-n; 2 b'ā'le-n, n.** Same as **RAMPUR**.

**bau'lte, 1 bō'lte; 2 b'ā'lte, n.** *Petrol.* Same as **KRAALITE**. [

**bauk, v. & n.** Same as **BALK.**

**bau'f'ster-crab, 1 bō'f'ster-crab; 2 b'ā'f'ster-crab, n.** [Scot.] The female of the crab, *Callinectes* (Common porcupine).

**Bau'm'1, 1 bō'm; 2 b'ā'm, n.** **Antoine (7/1728-1/1804)** A French chemist and inventor of the Baume aerometer and hydrometers.—**Baumé hydrometer**, either of the two hydrometers using Baumé's scale.

The **[Baumé] hydrometer** . . . consists of a common hydrometer graduated in the following manner. Certain fixed points were first determined upon the stem of the instrument. The first of these was found by immersing the hydrometer in pure water at the room temperature, and the zero level of the surface. This formed the zero of the scale. Fifteen standard solutions of pure common salt in water were then prepared, containing respectively 1, 2, 3, . . . 15% (by weight) of dry salt. The hydrometer was plunged in these solutions in order, and the stem having been marked at the surface of the liquid, the degrees so obtained were numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . 15. . . . The instrument thus adapted to the determination of densities exceeding that of water was called the **hydrometer for salts**.

The hydrometer intended for densities less than that of water, or the **hydrometer for liquids**, is constructed on a similar principle. . . . A solution containing 10% of pure salt is used to indicate the zero of the scale, and the point at which the instrument floats when immersed in distilled water at 10° R. (54°4 F.) is numbered 10. Equal divisions are then marked off upward along the stem as far as the 50° R. point.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. xiv, p. 163.

—**Baumé's scale (Physics)**, either of the hydrometric scales designed by Antoine Baumé for determining the specific gravity of (1) acids; (2) spirits. See **BAUMÉ HYDROMETER; HYDROMETER, n.** Readings on Baumé's scale may be approximately converted into specific gravities by the following formulas: (1) for liquids of greater specific gravity than water,  $\text{sp. gr.} = 144 + (144 - \text{Baumé reading})$ ; (2) for liquids of less specific gravity than water,  $\text{sp. gr.} = 144 + (134 + \text{Baumé reading})$ .

**Baumé's des Dames, 1 bōm'le-dām; 2 b'ām'le-dām, n.** A town in Doubs department, France.

**Baum'gar-ten, 1 bōm'gār-ten; 2 b'ām'gār-tēn, Alexander Gottlieb (7/1714-3/1762).** A German philosopher; founded esthetics as a science.

**Bau'm'1, 1 bō'm; 2 b'ā'm, n.** [Quebec, Canada.] The balsam-poplar (*Populus balsamifera*). [F.]

**bau'n'scheidt-lsin, 1 bā'm'shāi-lzim; 2 bōun'shīl-tēm, n.** *Med.* Acupuncture by means of a set of needles, followed by rubbing in an irritant oil. [





beblatter	belecture	hepraiser	besooths
beblout	belepert	heprank	besour
beblow	belibel	hepray	bespeckle
bebluff	belick	hepretry	bespend
beblout	belight	hepride	bespice
bebraught	belime	hepuddle	bespill
befreeze	bellon	hebuff	bespin
bebright	belock	he p u z z l e	bespread
be-Frenchify	bellull	-ment, n.	besqueeze
bebet	bemad	hequite	bestab
bebrounce	bemaddening	berake	bestain
bebrumple	bemalm	bernpt	bestamp
bebuffle	bemangle	berend	bestay
becall	bemar	besaint	besteer
becalmish	bemartyr	besancify	bestill
becash	bemaster	besant	bestore
becaud	bemaul	besantify	bestud
be-German-	bemaze	besorch	bestult
ize	bemingle	besorn	bestwaddle
begird	bemirror	besour	bestween
begirt, c.	-ment, n.	bescourge	bestwinge
beglad	bemix	bescramphe	bestalk
beglare	bemock	bescrapo	besthank
beglitter	bemolsten	bescratche	besthreaten
begloom	bemorallize	heseam	besthump
beglow	bemourn	beserve	besthwick
begnaw	bemuddle	besbag	bestinge
begreet	bemuffle	hesbag	bestire
begulf	bemuzzle	hesbear	bestrace
begut	benet	besbed	bestrim
beback	benightmare	besblver	bestrodden
behale	benote	besbod	bestrust, -ment,
behalow	benothing	besbived	n.
behammer	bepaid	besbrivel	betwine
behang	bepace	besbroud	betwit
behate	beperch	besigh	bevell
beharrow	beperat	besing	bewash
behowl	bepeaste	besinge	bewater
bebung	bepeat	beslap	bevery
bejaundice	bepeit	beslash	beswerve
bejesuit	becpen	beslubber	beswelcome
beig	becpester	beslur	bewet
bejumble	becpice	beslurry	bewhig
bekick	becpinch	besmooth	bewildow
beknit	becpink	besmother	bewild
bekeid	becpity	besmouch	bewill
bekeadle	becplaze	besmutch	be w o m a n -
belash	hepomel	beswall	be worn
belead-er	b e p p r a s e,	besownball	be worn
belave	-ment, n.	besoll	be worn
belcat			

(2) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of supplying with, covering, daubing, thoroughly treating, strewing or scattering over, or the like; as, *brink*, to daub or cover with ink:

bealtared	bealagged	beemoo	beslobber
bealbled	bealtanai	beemotted	besmoke
bealble	beidea	beemuck	hesmut
bealblacksmith	beidecked	beemud	besnare
bealblack	beidegged	beemur	besnaw
bealclear	beidouce	beencaped	besnuff
bealblood	beidour	benettle	besonnet
bealbloody	beidower	beode	besoot
bealbot	beifoam	beopaint	besoul, -ed
bealbog	beifortune	beopamphlet-	bespeckled
bealbood	beifrill	ize	hespectacle
bealboulder	beifringe	beopaper	bespeech
bealbruided	beifritz	beopastured	bespit
bealbrue	beifrog	beopatched	bespot
bealbutler	beifumed	beopay	besprawl
bealbuttery	beifur	beopepper	besquill
bealbuttoned	beifurbelowed	beeperigged	besteepled
becap	begabled	bepewed	bestenchn
becarpet, -ed	begalleried	beophiliter	bestink
becassocked	begarlanded	beophrase	bestock
becashin	begartered	beopicture	bestorm
becbalk	hegaudy	beopilgrimed	bestrapped
beclear	begay	beopimpled	bestraw
beclick	begift	beopined	bestreak
beclothe	begild	beopiss	besugar
becowweb	becinger	beoplagued	beswing
becolif, -fed	begirdle	beoplaided	heswitch
becolor	beglobed	beoplait	hetag
becomma	begloved	beoplastr	hetinlow
becoom	beglue	heplume	hetask
becorron	begore	beopowder	hetassal
becorvated	begowned	beopur	hetaxed
becrime	begown	bepurple	hetaxel
becrimson	hegrease	beeraloaded	betear
becrinolined	begreen	beribanded	betorn
becrown	begrim	beribbanded	betball
becrust	begrimme, n.	beribbed	betimbered
becrutched	begum	beringlet	betinseld
becuffed	behatted	berobed	betocsin
becupided	hebace	beroused	betogad
becupolaid	beconey	berustic	betowled
becur	beopound	beruffed	betowered
becurry	beborn	berust	betrumpet
becurse	besaym	besaffron	betuckered
becurtain, -ed	belice	besauce	beturbaned
becushioned	belinked	bescab	betutor
becymbaled	belewel	bescart	beulcer
bedaughtered	berchief	beschoolmas-	beulced
bedademed	bedikled	ter	beulformed
bedadened	bedikied		bevonon
bediapered	belard	bescrawl	beverse
bedimple	belatitied	bescreen	bevento
bedinner	belavandered	bescurf	bevined
bedirty, -ize	belavgiven	bescurry	bevnill
bedocument-	beliquor	bescutcheon	bewisker
bedotted	belozenged	bescutnel	bewitton
bedrop	benantle	besid	bewis
bedrug	benask	besidow	bewimple













**beau**, *n.* [BEAUS or BEAUX, 1 bōz; 2 bōg, pl.] 1. A man devoted to the care of his person and to matters of social etiquette; a dandy; fop. 2. [Colloq.] An escort or lover.

And bids her *beau* demand the precious hairs.

*Parr. Rape of the Lock* can. 4, l. 122.

[F. (also *bē*), < L. *bellus*, fine, pretty.] — **beau'eathe'r**, *n.* [Colloq.] A small flat curl worn by women, as on the temple. — **old b.**, a man past middle life, characterized by fastidious manners, courtliness, and devotion to ladies' society. — **beau'ish**, *a.* Foppish. — **beau'ship**, *n.* The state of being a *beau*; the character of a *beau*.

**Beau Brum'mell**. See BRUMMELL, GEORGE BRYAN.  
**Beau'caire**, 1 bō'kär; 2 bō'cär, *n.* An ancient town in Gard department, France, with Roman remains, and an annual fair, instituted in the 13th century.

**Beauce**, 1 bōs; 2 bōc, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 3,265 sq. m.; capital, St. François.

**Beau'champ**, 1 bō'shān; 2 bō'chān, *n.* Alphonse de (1767-4/1832). A French historian and publicist; *Histoire de la Vendée*, 1806, etc.

**beau'clerk**, 1 bō'clürk; 2 bō'clürk, *n.* [Archaic.] A scholarly man; a surname of Henry I. of England. [*< F. beau cleric*; see **BEAU**, *n.*, and **CLERK**.] **beau'clerc**, *n.*

**beau'fif**, 1 bō'fēt; 2 bō'fēt, *n.* A cupboard; buffet.

**Beau Field'ing**. Robert Fielding.

**beau'fin**, *n.* Same as **BIFIN**.

**beau'fort**, 1 bō'fört; 2 bō'fört, *n.* [Eng.] A style of cut-away coat, usually fastened by only one button at the top, in vogue in the early 19th century.

**Beau'fort**, *n.* 1. Henry (1370-4/1447), an English cardinal and statesman; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*. 2. A coastal county in North Carolina; 819 sq. m.; county-seat, Washington. 3. A county in South Carolina; 943 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat, a seaport on Beaufort river, Port Royal Sound. 5. A seaport and summer resort in Carteret county, N. C. 6. B. sea, a blight of the Arctic ocean, between Banks Land and the mainland west of the mouth of the Mackenzie. 7. B. West, a town in Cape of Good Hope province, S. Africa.

**Beau'greg'oire**, *n.* West-Indian pomacentroid fish, the cow-beau'har'nals, 1 bō'or'nē; 2 bō'ar'nē, *n.* 1. Alexandre, vicomte de (1716-7/1794), a French general; husband of Josephine; gullotined. 2. Engène de (1781-1/1824), a French general who conducted the retreat from Moscow; viceroy of Italy; son of Alexandre. 3. Hortense Engène de, see HORTENSE.

**Beau'har'nols**, 1 bō'or'nwō; 2 bō'ar'nwō, *n.* 1. A district in Quebec, Canada; 250 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **beau'hi-de'al**, 1 bō'ai-di'el; 2 bō'i-di'el (xiii), *n.* A mental model of excellence; the highest conceivable type of beauty or excellence; also, some person or thing regarded as the realization of such a model; as, he is my *beau'ideal*.

Agricultural life appears to have been his *beau'ideal* of existence. *Irving Washington* vol. 1, p. 284. [*< F. R.* 1863.]

[*F. beau idéal*, (the) ideal beautiful; see **BEAU** and **IDEAL**.] — **beau'hi-de'al-ize**, *v.*

**Beau'jō'als**, 1 bō'jō'le; 2 bō'zbo'la, *n.* A subdivision of the old wine-growing province of Lyonnais, France; now part of Rhône and Loire departments.

**Beau'mar'chais**, 1 bō'mor'shē; 2 bō'mär'chā, *n.* Pierre Augustin Caron de (1713-2/1799), a French financier and dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville*, etc.

**Beau'mar'is**, 1 bō'mēris; 2 bō'māris, *n.* The county-seat of Anglesey county, Wales; a seaside resort.

**Beau'mont**, 1 bō'mōnt; 2 bō'mōnt, *n.* 1. Francis (1584-1/1616), an English dramatist; with Fletcher wrote *The Maid's Tragedy*, etc. 2. Sir George H. (1714-1/1753-4/1827), an English landscape-painter and architect. 3. William (1785-1/1853), an American army surgeon; famous for his experiments on the stomach of one St. Martin and his development of the laws of digestion. 4. The county-seat of Jefferson county, Tex.

**beau'mon'ta-gue**, 1 bō'mōn'ta-gū; 2 bō'mōn'ta-gū, *n.* One of various fillings for holes and cracks in iron, woodwork, etc. **beau'mont'age**, *n.*

**Beau'mont' de la Bon'nrière**, 1 bō'mōn' de la bō'nryer; 2 bō'mōn' de la bō'nryer, *n.* Gustave Auguste de (1802-1/1866), a French publicist and traveler, who visited the United States with De Tocqueville and wrote critically on the American prison system.

**Beau'mon't-la**, 1 bō'mān'shi; 2 bō'mōn'ahī-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tall, climbing East-Indian shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), with large white bell-shaped fragrant flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. *B. grandiflora*, with broad, obovate cuspidate opposite leaves, is cultivated in hothouses. [*< Prof. Élie de Beaumont*.]

**beau'mont'ite**, 1 bō'mānt-ē; 2 bō'mōnt-ē, *n.* *Mineral.* 1. A variety of heulandite. 2. A hydrosulfate of copper. [*< Prof. Élie de Beaumont*, of France.]

**Beau'mont'rook**, *n.* Same as **BOWMAN'S-ROOK**, 1.

**Beanne**, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *n.* 1. Flarimond de (1601-1652), a French mathematician; propounder of "Beanne's Problem." 2. A manufacturing town in Côte-d'Or department, France, and center of the Burgundy wine-trade.

**Beau'port**, 1 bō'pōrt; 2 bō'pōrt, *n.* A village and parish in Quebec county, Quebec, Canada.

**Beau're-gard**, 1 bō're-gärd; 2 bō're-gärd, *n.* Pierre G. T. (1818-1/1893). An American Confederate general; commander at Bull Run and Shiloh.

**beau're-garde**, 1 bō're-gärd; 2 bō're-gärd, *n.* The zebra grass-parakeet (*Melospiza undulatus*) of Australia. [*< F. beau regard*, folk-etym. *< Austral. nborig. budg-rigar*.]

**Beau Sa'breur**, 1 bō'sā-brür; 2 bō'sā-brür, *n.* A sobriquet of Joachim Murat.

**Beau's dis-ease**, *n.* *Asystole*.

**beau'se-an't**, 1 bō'se-an't; 2 bō'se-an't, *n.* [Archaic.] The standard (sable and argent) of the Knights Templars; also, their battle-cry. [*< OF. baucant*, perhaps *< baucant*, black-and-white-spotted; later written *beaufant*, as if *< F. beau* (see **BEAU**) + *seant*, ppr. of *seoir* (see **SEANCE**).]

**beant**, 1 bōt; 2 bōt, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which is beautiful; sometimes used ironically.

**beau'te-ous**, 1 bō'ti-ūs; 2 bō'ti-ūs (xiii), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful. — *ly, adv.* — *ness, n.*

More beautiful than the moon in an unclouded night. *Irving Mahomet* vol. 1, ch. 10, p. 100. [*< F. R.* 1863.]

**See** **BEAUTIFUL**.

**Beau Tibbs**, *n.* [Archaic.] A general character in Goldsmith's *Beau Tibbs*, a character in Goldsmith's *Beau Tibbs*.

**beau'ti-fi-ca'tion**, 1 bō'ti-fi-kā'shān; 2 bō'ti-fi-kā'shān, *n.* The act or process of beautifying, or the state of being beautified.

**beau'ti-fied**, 1 bō'ti-fōid; 2 bō'ti-fid, *pa.* Made beautiful; adorned; embellished; specifically, in heraldry, ornamented, as with jewels or feathers. **beau'tied**, *pa.*

**beau'ti-ful**, 1 bō'ti-fūl; 2 bō'ti-fūl, *a.* 1. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 2. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 3. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 4. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 5. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 6. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 7. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 8. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 9. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 10. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 11. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 12. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 13. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 14. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 15. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 16. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 17. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 18. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 19. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 20. Having beauty; full of beauty; beautiful. 21. 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static or water bed, straw bed; (2) from their construction; as, brass bed, folding bed, iron bed, woven-wire bed; (3) from their use; as, field-bed (army), hospital-bed, etc.

Bed is the first element in many compounds, mostly self-explaining, naming things used for, in, or about n bed; as, bed-chair (combined chair and bed), bedelthies (coverings for a bed), bedcover (coverlet), bed-frame, bed-lounge (combined lounge and bed), bedpost (corner post of a bed), bedquilt, bed-sacking, bed-spring, bed-steps (for a high bed), bedtick (see tick), bedtickling.

2. Hence, any place or thing used for a couch or for sleeping in or on; as, a bed of hay, straw, or bemoor boughs; a rocky bed. 3. A heavy horizontal mass of matter, or a collection of closely massed objects, especially used or considered as a foundation or support. 4. The ground at the bottom of a body of water; as, a river-bed; the bed of the ocean. 5. In technical use, one of a large number of things resembling, likened to, or used for a bed. Some of them are: (1) *Arch.* Some part or surface which serves as a foundation, as the part of a printing-press which supports the form, or a part from which work is fed to a machine. (2) *Masonry.* (a) A layer of mortar in which stones or bricks are to be laid. (b) A horizontal course of a stone wall. (c) The lower side of a slate, tile, or brick. (3) *Naut.* The cradle of a vessel on the stocks. (4) *Hort.* A plot of ground prepared for planting some particular thing, or the plants, etc., growing in such a plot; as, a radish-bed. (5) *Bookbinding.* Dissolved gum tragacanth prepared for marking book-edges. (6) *Billiards & Pool.* That part of the table bounded by the cushions. (7) *Railroad.* A road-bed. (8) *Ordnance.* The support of the old-fashioned smoothbore mortar.

6. One of the divisions marked out in the game of hopscotch. 7. *Geol.* (1) Any layer in a mass of stratified rock, often distinguished by some special characters from contiguous layers.

There is a tendency in use the term *bed* or *beds* more particularly in connection with the softer and less consolidated rocks of the Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary systems. Beds are named from the place of their occurrence, from the time of their formation, from their manner of deposition, from their lithologic character, or from their characteristic fossil or mineral contents; as, the *Aftonian beds* (Pleistocene of Illinois); *Ceratops b.* (Cretaceous of Wyoming); *Glauconitic b.* (Cretaceous of Texas); *Grand Gulf b.* (Tertiary of Louisiana). See *Geology*.

(2) A deposit, as of ore, parallel to the stratification, later in origin than the rock below, and older than the rock above, thus constituting a regular member of the series of formations, and not an intrusion. 8. A collection of wild fowl massed together, as ducks. 9. The marriage-bed; hence conjugal cohabitation, or the right to it. [AS.]

*Syn.* berth, bunk, cot, couch, pillow, rest, resting-place. See *NOTES*.—apple-bed, a bed having a sheet doubled upward from the middle to prevent the occupant's lying at full length, thus resembling a turnover pie; a trick bed. *bed'ale*, n. A special ale brewed in celebration of a confinement or a bed and a platen movement (*Print.*), a movement which causes the bed types and the platen to move reciprocally.—*bed'bolt*, n. 1. A bolt used in fastening the frame of a bedstead. 2. Any bolt used in attaching a machine, etc., to its sub-base or bed.—*bed'bottom*, n. A device resting upon a bedstead and supporting the mattress or bed proper, as tightly strained sacking, cross-slats, or a frame containing springs.—*bed'charge*, n. The layer of coke placed at starting in the bottom of a cupola furnace: used in metal-foundries. *bed'fuel*,—*bed'elalm*, n. [Austral.] *Mining.* A claim which covers the bed of a stream or creek.—*bed'clip*, n. A clip that secures a wagon-bed to an axle or spring.—*bed'cord*, n. A cord or rope laced across the frame of a bedstead to support the bed: now little used.—*bed'fast*,—*bed'id-den*,—*bed'felty*, n. One who shares a bed with another.—*bed'fere*,—*bed'gown*, n. 1. A nightgown. 2. A short gown worn by Scotch working women.—*bed'head*, n. 1. The head of a bed. 2. A bolster; pillow.—*bed'joint*, n. *Arch.* 1. A horizontal joint in ordinary masonry. 2. A radiating joint in an arch.—*bed'key*, n. A bed-wrench.—*bed'mate*, n. A bed-fellow.—*bed'molding*, n. A molding, or one of a series of moldings, under the corona in a cornice or the belt in a belt-course. *bed'mold*,—*bed'nf justice*, the throne on which the king of France sat when he attended a parliament; also, a formal attendance of the king on a parliament, to compel the registering of a royal edict, to the peer, to create new taxes, etc.—*bed'n state*, or *state bed*, a royal bed, formerly used in giving informal morning receptions, or one in which the dead body of a great personage is laid in state.—*bed of Ware*, a huge bed, capable of accommodating a dozen persons, supposed to have belonged to Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick. It is now at Rye House, near Ware, Hertfordshire, England.

A mighty large bed! bigger by half than the great bed of Ware. G. FARQUHAR *The Recruiting Officer* act 1, sc. 1.

—*bed'pan*, n. 1. An earthenware or porcelain vessel to be used in bed by a sick person. 2. A warm-pan.—*bed'plate*, n. A foundation-plate, as of an engine or machine. *bed'piece*,—*bed'presser*, n. One given to ylog much abed.—*bed'right*, n. The privilege of the marriage-bed.—*bed'room*,—*bed'room*, n. A sleeping-room.—*bed'room*, n. Room in a bed.—*bed'rot*, n. A tobacco-disease attacking the young plant while still in the seed-bed; damping-off disease.—*bed'screw*, n. 1. A screw-jack. 2. A bed-bolt.—*bed'side*, n. Place by a bed; the side of the bed.—*bed'site*, n. A recess for a bed. [W.]—*bed'sore*, n. An ulcer on the body caused by lying long in one position.—*bed'spread*, n. A quilt or coverlet.—*bed'stock*, n. The side rail of a bed.—*bed'strump*, n. The lower or stationary one of a pair of horizontal millstones on which the upper one rotates.—*bed'swerver*, n. One false to the marriage-vow.—*bed'time*, n. The hour for going to bed.—*bed'tool*, n. A block on which to put material that is to be punched.—*bed'veln*, n. A mass of ore combining the character of a vein with that of a deposit of sediment. [C.]—*bed'way*, n. *Mining.* A horizontal marking in granite, resembling stratification.—*bed'work*, n. [Rare.] Work done without effort.—bottom-set beds (*Geol.*), deposits of the silt cast forward by a stream beyond its outlet, forming horizontal layers farther out than the debris of the boulder-bed, n. *Geol.* A bed or stratum composed chiefly of boulders, boulder-bed, n. A variety of folding bed which when not in use as a bed serves as a davenport (sofa). See *NAVENPORT*.—endless bed (*Wood-working*), a continuous slatted apron or traveling surface upon which the work lies and by which it is fed into a planing- or matching-machine.—forest beds (*Geol.*), slanting deposits of silt along the front of a delta as, owing to the stagnant water, the latter is advanced.—from bed and board, in law, a

phrase used of a separation of husband and wife by judicial decree, but not dissolving the bonds of matrimony.—Indian bed [*Local*, U. S.], a bed of clams laid together with ventral margins in the ground to be covered with fuel and roasted.—spring-bed, n. See *SPRING*.—to be brought to bed, to give birth to a child; often with of; as, to be brought to bed of a daughter.—to lie on the bed one has made, to take the consequences of one's acts.—to make a bed, to prepare a bed for occupancy.—to make one's or one's own bed, to bring about one's own difficulties or misfortunes.—top-set beds (*Geol.*), the approximately level layers of fine material spread by a stream upon the surface of its delta.—warp-bed, n. *Geol.* A bed deposited by a tidal river.—water-bed, n. A rubber mattress filled with water. It adapts itself in any posture of a person reclining upon it and thus prevents bedsores.

B. E. D., *abbr.* Bachelor of Elementary Didactics. *Be'da*, 1 be'da; 2 be'dn (commonly the Venerable Bede), n. An English monk (673-735), the father of English learning; author of *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*, etc. *Be'da*.

*Be'dad*, 1 be'dad; 2 be'dad, n. *Bib.* Gen. xxxv, 35. *be'dad*, 1 be'dad; 2 be'dad, *interj.* [*Ir.*] Same as *BEGAN*. *be'dad'le*, n. To make a fool of.—*be'dad'ft*, n. Stupid. *Be'da'le*, 1 be'da'le; 2 be'da'le, n. Same as *BEDEIAH*. *Be'dan*, 1 be'dan; 2 be'dan, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. xii, 11. *Be'dan'rieux*, 1 be'da'rieux; 2 be'da'rieux, n. A city in Haut department, France.

*be-dash*, 1 be-dash; 2 be-dash, *vt.* 1. To dash against. 2. To cover or mark with dashes. *be-daub*, 1 be-daub; 2 be-daub, *vt.* 1. To smear over, as with something oily or sticky; deface; hence, to abuse; vilify. 2. To ornament vulgarly; hence, to load with rhetorical devices; belaud; overpraise. [*cf.* *be-daub*.] *Syn.* beroul, besmear, bespatter, deface, discolor, disfigure, mar, soil, spatter, spoil, spot, stain.—*Ant.* absterge, adorn, beautify, clean, cleanse, decorate, embellish, ornament, purify, whiten.—*Prep.* *with*.

*be-danbd*, *pp.* Bedaubed. S. S. *Be'da-wi*, 1 be'da-wi; 2 be'da-wi, n. 1-wm; 2-wm; *pl.* A Bedouin. *Be'da-wee*, *Be'da-ween*; *Be'da-wy*, *be-daz'le*, 1 be-daz'le; 2 be-daz'le, *vt.* [*Zlen*, -zld; *be-daz'ly*, -zling.] To blind by excess of light; bewilder; confuse; dazzle.

Sunrise threw a golden beam into the study, and laid it right across the minister's dazzled eyes. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 255. lo. & co. 1875.]

—*be-daz'le-ment*, n.—*be-daz'zing-ly*, *adv.* *bed'bug*, 1 bed'bug; 2 bed'bug, n. A cosmopolitan blood-sucking wingless depressed bug (*Cimex lectularius*) of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds. Its solivary glands secrete an alkaline irritant.

The cockroach is the natural enemy of the bed-bug. A. S. PACKARD *Study of Insects* p. 551. lo. & co. 1893.]

*bed'bug'*, *hant'et*, n. A cono-nose (*Reductus personatus*) that devours bedbugs and other domestic vermin. The young conceal themselves by using an adhesive juice to which dust, etc., clings; hence, sometimes called masked bedbug-hunter. *Kissing-bug*. See *ILLUS.* under *CONO-NOSE*.

*bed'cham'*, *etc.* See under *BEN*. *bed'chamber*, 1 bed'cham'ber; 2 bed'cham'ber, n. A sleeping-apartment; bedroom.—*lady of the bedchamber* [*Eng.*], a peeress who holds a position at court which involves personal attendance on the Queen or the Princess of Wales.—*lord of the b.* [*Eng.*], a title formerly given to the lords in waiting on the sovereign.—*woman of the b.* [*Eng.*], a lady fulfilling functions analogous to those of a lady of the bedchamber, but who is not necessarily a peeress; a maid of honor.

*bed'ded*, 1 bed'ded; 2 bed'ded, *pa.* 1. Growing in beds; massed or collected in a bed; as, *bedded* plants or oysters. 2. Put in bed; laid in or as in a bed; embedded. 3. *Geol.* Disposed in layers, by sedimentation or other processes of deposition.

*bed'der*, 1 bed'der; 2 bed'der, n. 1. One who places anything in a bed. 2. [*Local*, *Eng.*] A maker of mattresses; n. upholsterer. 3. Same as *BEEDING-PLANT*. See under *BEN*. 4. Same as *BEDSTONE*. See under *BEN*. 5. A potters' mold.

*bed'ding*, 1 bed'ding; 2 bed'ding, n. 1. The furnishings for a bedstead. 2. Stable-litter for animals to sleep upon, as straw, leaves, etc. 3. A putting to bed; specifically said of a bride and groom. 4. In construction, that on which a structure rests; a bed; foundation. 5. *Geol.* The state or position of beds of rocks as regards stratification; also, the stratification itself.—*bed'ding-fault*, n. *Geol.* A dislocation which follows a bedding-plane; as, the *bedding-faults* at *Rome*.—*b.-molding*, n. *Geol.* One of the planes or surfaces separating the beds or laminae of stratified rocks.—*b.-plant*, n. Any plant used for bedding out; specifically, one conspicuous in its foliage or flowers, and grown in masses with others.—*b.-stone*, n. A flat slab on which to test the accuracy of the face of a brick.—*false b.* (*Geol.*), the deposition of stratified material in irregular beds oblique to the general plane of stratification, formed under the influence of tides or currents varying in direction and force. The dip of each bed is toward the direction of the advance of the current. *current-b.*; *ebb-and-flow*.

*False-bedding*, or *current-bedding*, points to frequent changes in the direction of the currents by which the sediment was carried along and deposited. *GENIE Geology* p. 477. [*MACM.* 1882.]

*bed'dy*, 1 bed'dy; 2 bed'dy, n. [*Scot.* & *Ir.*] 1. Stratified; said of rock-masses. 2. (1) Covetous. (2) Forward; pert. *bed'e*, 1 bed'e; 2 bed'e, n. [*Eng.*] A pickaxe used by miners. *Be'de*, n. 1. Adam, see *ADAM BEDE*. 2. Venerable, see *BEDA*.

*Be'dean*, 1 be'dean; 2 be'dean, *Marie Alphonse* (1804-1863). A French general, governor of Algeria; commander of Paris under first Republic. *be-deck*, 1 be-deck; 2 be-deck, *vt.* To cover with ornament; adorn. *Syn.* see *ADORN*.

And wild scatter'd cowbirds bedeck the green dale. BURNS *Chivalry's Lament* st. 1. *be-deck't*, *pp.* Bedecked. S. S. *Be'dee*, 1 be'dee; 2 be'dee, n. A sect of Sikhs in the Punjab, India; for 300 years female children of the sect were killed at birth.

*be-deen*, 1 be-deen; 2 be-deen, *adv.* [*Prov. Brit.*] 1. At once; straightway. *be-dene*, 2. By and by. 3. In a body; in order.

*be-degar*, 1 be-degar; 2 be-degar, n. 1. An excessive-ness formed on the sweetbrier and other roses by various gall-flies, especially *Rhodites rosae*; formerly used in medicine; the *fungus rosarum*. 2. An undetermined variety of thistle. [*F. bédegar, bédegar*, < *Per. bādāwar*, a white thorn, < *bād*, wind, & *āwar* < *āwardan*, bring.] *bed'e-gnart*.

*bed'e-house*, n. Same as *BEANHOUSE*. *Be-de'lab*, 1 be-de'lab; 2 be-de'lab, n. *Bib.* *Ezra* x, 35. *be'del*, 1 be'del; 2 be'del, n. A beadle: an archaic form re-be'del, taken in the English universities.—*be'del-ry*, n. *Be'dell*, 1 be'dell; 2 be'dell, *William* (1571-1642). An English reforming prelate in Ireland; bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; translated the Old Testament into Irish. *bede'man*, n. Same as *BEANSMAN*. *bede'mant*, *bed'en*, 1 bed'en or be'den; 2 bed'en or be'den, n. An ibex (*Capra sinatica*); probably the wild goat of the Bible. [*Ar. baden*.]

*be-dev'il*, 1 be-dev'il; 2 be-dev'il, *vt.* [*Ir.* & *Ir.*] 1. To possess with nr as with a devil; bewitch; bewilder; perplex; demoralize; as, communities sometimes seem to be *bedeviled*. 2. To make nr transform into a devil; degrade to the condition of devils. 3. To subject to diabolical treatment or abuse. In the last life-battle, thou wert shot at and slung at, wounded, bedevilled, hamstrung, and bedeviled by the Time-Spirit. *CARLYLE Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 75. [*Ir.* & *Ir.*]

4. To corrupt as by witchcraft; spoil; muddle; as, this wine is *bedeviled*.—*be-dev'il-ment*, n. *be-dew*, 1 be-dew; 2 be-dew, *vt.* To distil nr drop moisture, as the dew, upon.—*be-dew'er*, n.—*be-dew'ment*, n. *be-dew'd*, *pp.* Bedewed. S. S. *be-dew'fast*, *adv.* See under *BEN*. *bed'fere*, n. A bedfellow. *bed'phere*.

*Bed'ford*, 1 bed'ford; 2 bed'ford, n. 1. Duke of (1389-1435). John Plantagenet, an English statesman; protector of England and regent of France. 2. Sir Frederick George Denham (1838-1913), an English vice-admiral; governor of Western Australia, 1903-09. 3. A county in Pennsylvania; 1,070 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat, Bedford City. 7. See *BENFORDSHIRE*. 8. A city, county-seat of Bedfordshire, England. 9. A city, county-seat of Lawrence county, Ind. 10. A city, county-seat of Taylor county, Ia. 11. A parish in Lancashire, England. 12. A town in Westchester county, N. Y. 13. A town in Mississippi county, Quebec, Canada. 14. A village in Cayaboga county, O. 15. A township and village in Middlesex county, Mass. *Bedford Level*, a tract of flat land on the E. coast of England, including part of the Fens; 750,000 acres.

*Bed'ford-shire*, 1 bed'ford-shire; 2 bed'ford-shire, n. An inland county in England; 473 sq. m.; county-seat, Bedford. *bed'fu'el*, n. See *BEN*. *bed'gery*, 1 bed'gery; 2 bed'gery, n. [*Print.* (*Duboisia hopwoodii*)] *bed'gery*, 1 bed'gery; 2 bed'gery, n. [*Austral.*] *Box*. *be-dight*, 1 be-dight; 2 be-dight, *vt.* [*BE-NIGHT* or *BE-NIGHTED*; *BE-NIGHT'NO*.] To fit out with dress or ornament; adorn; apparel; bedeck.

The morning star . . . with flaming locks bedight. SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 12, st. 21. *be'di-ka*, 1 be'di-ka; 2 be'di-ka, n. [*Heb.*] The examination of the lungs of an animal slain for food to ascertain whether it be kosher or terafa. See *KOSHER*. *be-dim*, 1 be-dim; 2 be-dim, *vt.* [*BE-DIMMEN*; *BE-DIM-MING*.] To cause to become dim; render obscure. *be-dim'd*, *pp.* Bedimmed. S. S. *be-dim'vere*, 1 be-dim'vere; 2 be-dim'vere, *Str.* In Arthurian legend, King Arthur's butler; a knight of the Round Table.

*be-diz'en*, 1 be-diz'en; 2 be-diz'en; 3 be-diz'en or be-diz'n (*zim*), *vt.* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor. Scenes in dreamland bedizened with rainbow hues. *HAWTHORNE Mosses, Buds and Bird Voices* n. 170. [*W.* & co. 1891.] *be-diz'zen*.

*be-diz'end*, *pp.* Bedizened. S. S. *be-diz'en-ment*, 1 -ment or -ment; 2 -ment, n. The act of bedizening, or the state of being bedizened; tawdry adornment. *bed'jolt*, *etc.* See *BEN*. *bed'lam*, 1 bed'lam; 2 bed'lam, n. 1. An excited crowd; a frenzied assembly. 2. An asylum for the insane; madhouse.

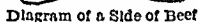
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. *Pope Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* l. 3. 3. [*B.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, founded as a priory in Bishopsgate Street Without about 1247. On the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. it was incorporated as a hospital for the insane in 1547. A new hospital was built at Moorfields in 1676, and this was superseded by the present hospital in St. George's Fields, 1815. 4. An inmate of Bedlam. 5. A madman. [*Cor. of Bethlehem*.]—*bed'lam*, a.—*Bedlam* beggar, one discharged from Bedlam Hospital and licensed to beg; the custom ceased about 1675.—*Tom n' Bedlam*, a madman.—*bed'lam-er*, n. 1. The young of the harp-seal when in its second year. 2. A headmate.—*bed'lam-lsm*, n. The acts or traits of the insane; mad confusion or uproar. *bed'lam-lte*, n. An inmate of Bedlam; madman; lunatic.—*bed'lam-ltish*, a.—*bed'lam-lre*, *vt.* To make mad. *bed'lar*, I. a. Bedridden. II. n. A bedridden person. *bed'lam-er*.

*bed'ling-ton*, 1 bed'ling-ton; 2 bed'ling-ton, n. A symmetrical, ashy-gray, crisp-coated terrier, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, having an arched occiput crested with nearly white and noticeably soft hairs. See *NOO*. [*BENLINGTON*, parish in Northumberland.] *bed'ling-tonn*, n. A mining and manufacturing town in Northumberland, England. *bed'lis*, n. Same as *BEITLIS*.

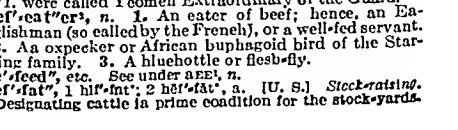
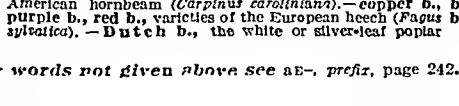
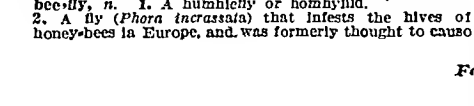
*Bed-mar*, 1 bed-mar; 2 bed-mar, *Marquis de* (1572-1655). Alfonso de Cueva, a Spanish ecclesiastic and diplomat; plotted to destroy Venice; subject of Otway's *Venice Preserved*. *bed'min-ster*, 1 bed'min-ster; 2 bed'min-ster, n. A village in Bucks county, Pa. *bed'mold'ing*, *etc.* See *BEN*. *be-dog*, 1 be-dog; 2 be-dog, *vt.* 1. To follow as a dog. 2. To call "dog." *be-dote*, *vt.* To bedot.

*Bed'ou-in*, 1 bed'ou-in or -in; 2 bed'ou-in or -in, n. 1. One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, and northern Africa. 2. A vagabond of the streets. 3. Any one leading a nomadic life, as an American Indian. These bedouins of the prairie invariably carried their lodges with them. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 74. [*W.* & co. 1867.] [*F. Bédouin*, < *Ar. badawin*, pl. of *badawiy*, desert-dweller, < *bādū*, desert.]—*Bed'ou-in*, a.—*Bed'n-in*, *ism*, n. *bed'pan*, *etc.* See under *BEN*. *bed'pheret*, n. Same as *BEDEFE*.

Designating cattle in prime condition for the stock-yards.



Designating cattle in prime condition for the stock-yards.







be-ft'ing, 1 bi-ft'ing; 2 be-ft'ing, pa. Becoming or proper; adequate; suitable: be-ft'ing-ly, adv.

Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.  
be-flum', vt. [Scott.] To hector; enjoin; natter.  
be-fog', 1 bi-fog'; 2 be-fog', vt. [NE-FOGGEN, NE-FOG-N'; BE-FOG'ING.] To envelop in fog; hence, to confuse; bewilder; obscure. < BE- + FOG', v. >

be-foul', 1 bi-foul'; 2 be-foul', vt. 1. To make a dupe or fool of; hoodwink; delude. 2. To call or use as a fool. 3. [Rare.] To wash foolishly or recklessly; as, he has befouled his property. — be-foul'ment, n.  
be-fould', pp. Befooled. S. S.  
be-fore', 1 bi-för'; 2 be-för', adv. 1. So as to precede in place, order, or direction; in front; ahead; as, he rode before. 2. Nay, but make haste; the better foot before.

SHAKESPEARE King John act iv, sc. 2.  
2. Prior in time; earlier; beforehand; previously; frequently with other words of time, as, ten years before; long before, etc.: sometimes approaching the conjunctive sense. See BEFORE, conj.

In an adverbial sense before is used in self-explaining compounds; as, before-going, before-mentioned.  
be-fore', prep. 1. In front of, in position or direction; ahead of; as, before him sound the drums.

Sleep, gentle heavens, before the storm.  
TENNYSON In Memoriam ix, st. 4.  
2. Prior to, in time; anterior to; as, illness came before the roses. 3. In advance of, as regards development, condition, or rank.

As Vane was before his age in religion, . . . so also he was before his age in politics. HENRY CROMWELL p. 206. [c. 1653.]  
4. In preference to, in comparison with; as, they will die before yielding. 5. Face to face with; in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of; by extension, affected by the power or influence of; as, Paul made his defense before Agrippa; he carried all before him: used sometimes in an oath; as, before God!

All his deeds are before the public, even his family quarrels. OLIVE T. MILLER In Nesting Time p. 132. [w. m. & co. 1888.]  
6. Demanding the immediate action or attention of; ns, the question before the meeting; I have a heavy task before me. < [AS, before, prep. and adv., < be- (see BE-) + foran, adv., before, < fore; see FOR, FOR.] — before the beam (Naut.), within an arc of the horizon in advance of a line crossing the ship. See ILLUS, under ABAFT.—b. the mast (Naut.), forward of the foremast: said of the rank or condition of common sailors, whose quarters are in that part of the ship.—b. the wind (Naut.), directly with the wind: said of a ship thus sailing.

be-fore', conj. [Often a conjunctive adverb.] 1. Sooner than; rather than; ns, I will steal before I will starve. 2. Previous to the time when.

His (Wm. Pitt's) lightnings had not dark, and done its work, before they had heard the thunder clap which announced it. MATTHEW GELLING On in the World p. 73. [s. c. o. 1876.]

be-fore'hand', 1 bi-för'hand'; 2 be-för'hand', n. A having more than sufficient to meet present demands; being in easy circumstances; beforehand.

be-fore'hand', adv. 1. In advance; before the time; by way of anticipation or preparation. 2. Before anything can be or is done.—to be beforehand with, to anticipate; forestall in action.

be-fore'said', 1 bi-för'said'; 2 be-för'said', a. Aforesaid.  
be-fore'time', adv. [Archaic.] In former time; previously; before'times?.

be-foul'd', pp. Befouled.  
be-friend', 1 bi-frënd'; 2 be-frënd', vt. To be a friend be-friend' to, to especially when in need; treat as a friend; stand by; help. Syn.: see AID.  
be-friend'er, n. One who befriends; n helper; guardian.  
be-friend'ment, n. [Rare.] The act of befriending.  
beg, 1 beg; 2 bēg, v. [BEGOOD, BEGON; BEG'GING.] 1. To ask for earnestly, especially as alms; solicit in charity.

A wand'ring Harper, scold'd and poor.  
He begg'd his bread from door to door.

SCOTT Roy of the Last Minstrel Intro., st. 1.  
2. To ask earnestly and supplicatingly; entreat; supplicate; beseech; as, he begged me not to go. Beg is also used, as in beg pardon, beg leave, etc., as a merely polite or apologetic word of introduction for something expected or taken as a matter of course.

It would be superfluous to beg him not to bear false witness. DAUMONIA Great Thing p. 13. [s. r. 1891.]

3. Old Law. To ask that a guardian be appointed for, or to ask to be named guardian for.

II. 1. To ask alms; especially, to make n practise of asking alms.

All other trades demand, verse makes beg.

YOUNG Love of Fame satire iv, l. 191.  
2. To make supplication; sue; plead. 3. Card-playing. In the game of all-fours, to ask for a point or three more cards and a new trump. [ME. beggen, contr. < AS. becedian, beg, freq. < bed-, for bida-, < biddan; see BID.]

Syn.: ask, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, petition, pray, request, solicit, supplicate. One asks what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "If n son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father," Luke xi, 11; he begs for that to which he advances no claim but pity. Entreat implies a special earnestness of asking, and beseech, a still added and more humble intensity. To implore is to ask with weeping and lamentation; to supplicate is to ask, as it were, on headed knees. Crave and request are somewhat formal terms; crave has almost disappeared from conversation; request would seem distant between parent and child. Pray is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; petition is used of written request to persons in authority; as, to petition the legislature to pass an act, or the governor to pardon an offender.—Ant.: claim, command, demand, enforce, exact, extort, insist, require.—Prep.: to beg for bread; to beg of a person.  
—to beg the question, to take for granted the matter in dispute; assume without warrant something that involves the point under discussion.—to go a-begging, to be without market value; seek in vain for a purchaser or receiver.—beg-ga-ble' (e), a. That may be begged.

beg, n. [Turk.] Same as beg.

be-ga', 1 bi-gä'; 2 be-gä', n. [E. Afr.] A monkey, the guereza. be-gad', 1 bi-gäd'; 2 be-gäd', interj. By God; a minced oath. be-dad'; be-gar'.

be-gan', 1 bi-gän'; 2 be-gän', imp. of BEGIN, v.  
be-gar', 1 bi-gär'; 2 be-gär', n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. Forced labor for the repair of roads, tanks, forts, etc. 2. A forced laborer.—be-gar'ry, n. 1. A laborer put to compulsory service. 2. One who labors for hire. 3. In southern India, a village servant remunerated by grants of grain or land. be-ga'ri',

Be-gas', 1 bi-gös; 2 be-gäs, Karl (v. 1794-1854). A German historical painter.

be-gass', 1 bi-gäs; 2 be-gäs, n. Same as BAGASSE.

be-gat', 1 bi-gät'; 2 be-gät' [Archaic, imp. of BEGET, v. be-gain, n. Same as BEGOM.

Be-gle's dis-ease'. 1. Exophthalmic goiter. 2. Hysterical chorea.

be-gem', 1 bi-gem'; 2 be-gēm', vt. [BE-GEMMER, BE-GEMM'; NE-GEM'ING.] To deck with or as with gems.

be-gem'der', 1 bi-gem'där'; 2 be-gem'der', n. A province of Abyssinia; 200 m. by 50 or 60 m.

be-get', 1 bi-gēt'; 2 be-gēt', vt. [NE-GOT' or NE-OAT'; BE-GOT' or BE-GOT'TEN; BE-GETTING.] 1. To produce by sexual generation; procreate; generate; said usually of the father, but sometimes of both parents; in theology, said figuratively of the eternal generation of the Son. This day I have begot whom I declare My only Son.

MILTON P. L. h. v. l. 603.

2. To bring into existence; be the cause of; produce; as, love begets love.

Increase of power begets increase of wealth. COWPER Task iv, 580.

3. To get. [ME. bigelen, begeten, obtain, acquire, heget, < AS. bihtan, acquire, < bi- (see BE-) + gitan; see GET.] Syn.: see PROCREATE.

be-get', n. Something acquired; spoils.

be-get'tal', 1 bi-gēt'tal'; 2 be-gēt'tal', n. The act of begetting; generation.—be-get'ter, n. One who begets.

beg'gar', 1 beg'är'; 2 bēg'är', vt. 1. To make a beggar of; reduce to want; impoverish. 2. To cause to be or appear poor or inadequate; exceed the capacity of; outdo; exhaust; chiefly in the phrase to beggar description.—beg'gar my neigh'or, n. A game at cards in which the object is to win the cards of all the other players.

beg'gar, n. 1. One who asks alms; especially, one who makes his living by begging.

When beggars die, there are no comets seen. SHAKESPEARE Julius Caesar act ii, sc. 2.

2. A fellow; rogue; used in contempt or sport; ns, a sulky beggar; you young beggar. 3. One in poor or impoverished circumstances; a dependent. 4. One who begs the question. 5. A petitioner. [ME. beggar, beggere, < beggen (see BE-, v.) after the analogy of bidden, petitioner, < biddan; see BID, v.]—beg'gar's hut'tons, n. pl. The flower-heads of the burdock.—beg'gar's illee, n. 1. Echinopsium stipitatum and Cynopisium officinale, of the horseradish (Boraginaceae), with prickly nettles and leaves oblong in form. 2. Goosegrass or cleavers (Gallium aparine), having hirsute hooked prickles. 3. See BEGGON-RICKS, below.

Beggars of the Sea, Dutch privateersmen commissioned by William of Orange to cruise against Spanish shipping during the revolt of the Netherlands. They captured Brill, April 1, 1572, and relieved Leyden, Oct. 3, 1574.—beg'gar-ticks', n. pl. Any hur-marigold (Ridens) having seeds with rigid hooked awns.

beg'gar's daughter, in Percy's Reliques, Bessie, the beautiful daughter of the beggar of Bethnal Green, whose hand was sought in marriage by a knight, a squire, a merchant, and the son of an innkeeper.—beg'gar-dom, n. 1. The realm or brotherhood of beggars; mendicancy. 2. The conditions or characteristics of beggary. beg'gar-hood', —beg'gar-ing, c. [Prov. Eng.] Annoying; vexatious; wearing.—beg'gar-ism, n. The state or characteristics of beggary.—beg'gar-like', a. Like a beggar; poor.

beg'gar, pp. Beggared. S. S.  
beg'garly, 1 beg'ärly; 2 bēg'ärly, n. 1. a. Miserably poor; like a beggar; mean; sordid; contemptible; ns, beggarly wages; hence, poor intellectually.

He was an idle, beggarly fellow, and of no use to the public. STREETE Tattler Nov. 28, 1710.

2. [Rare.] Of or for beggars; as, my beggarly sympathies. II. adv. [Archaic.] In the manner of a beggar; meanly; poorly; suppliantly.—beg'gar-ly-ness, n. The state of being beggarly; meanness.

beg'gar-weed', 1 beg'är-wēd'; 2 bēg'är-wēd', n. 1. Any one of several species of the genus Melibonia used for forage and a cover-crop in the southern United States, especially the Florida hogweed or clover (Melibonia tortuosa). 2. The corn-spurry (Spergula arvensis), usually regarded as merely a weed, but cultivated by dairy farmers in Holland and parts of Germany and Great Britain for forage and fertilizing. 3. The bird's-neck-grass.—Canada hogweed, a showy-flowered tick-trefoil (Melibonia canadensis) ranging from New Brunswick to North Carolina, Missouri, and Manitoba.—glant b., the Florida hogweed.—hogweed, lenny b., Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, a naked-flowered b., Melibonia nudiflora.—Texas b., Melibonia paniculata.

beg'gar-y, 1 beg'är-y; 2 bēg'är-y, a. 1. Like a beggar; poor; mean; beggarly. 2. [Local, Eng.] Weedy, as a garden or field.

beg'gar-y, n. 1. The state or condition of a beggar; extreme indigence; penury; figuratively, miserliness. We feel mud, frost, hunger or what you will; but not beggary. CANTLEY Heroes and Hero-Worship p. 170. [c. 1601.]

2. Extreme bareness or deficiency; ns, the beggary of his house.

There's beggary in the love that can be reckon'd. SHAKESPEARE Antony and Cleopatra act i, sc. 1.

3. Beggars as n class; beggardom. 4. A place where beggars live. 5. The act or habit of begging. 6. The fumitory. Syn.: see POVERTY.

beg'-la-to-a', 1 bej'-la-to-a'; 2 bēj'-la-to-a', n. Bot. A genus of very long filiform sulfur bacteria independent of free oxygen for their vitality. They occur in either running or stagnant waters that receive sewage or like refuse, or in sulfured waters, and have the faculty of extracting sulfur from water and transforming it into minute refractile globules. < Beggiato, Italian botanist.]

Beg'-gi-a-to-a'-ee'-e, 1 bej'-gi-a-to-a'-ee'-e; 2 bēj'-gi-a-to-a'-ee'-e, n. pl. Bot. The family of anaerobic bacteria of which Beggiatoia is the type. < [BEGGIATOIA.]—beg'-gi-a-to-a'-n'-eons, a.

beg'ging, 1 beg'ing; 2 bēg'ing, n. The act of asking alms; the occupation of a beggar. beg'ging-ly, adv.

Beg'hard', 1 beg'örd or bi-görd'; 2 bēg'örd or be-görd', n. Ch. Hist. A member of one of the several lay fraternities which arose in Flanders in the 13th century in imitation of the Beguines; in France called Beguins. The Beghards were constantly suspected of heresy, but in spite of all condemnation survived until the French Revolution. < [L. Beghardus, < Lambert Begue, founder of the order of Beguines.] Beg'hard',

be-glidd', 1 bi-glidd'; 2 be-glidd', a. [Collon.] So. U. S. Possessed; infatuated; ns, be-glidded about music.

be-gin', 1 bi-gin'; 2 be-gin', n. To do the first act; ns, be-gin'-ning, n. 1. To do the first act of a thing; to take the first step in; open operations upon; ns, be began the fight; we begin the year to-day. 2. To trace from as the first ground; give origin to; start on its career;

lay the foundation of; as, to begin a movement; to begin a dynasty.

II. 1. To take the first step in any action or operation; set oneself effectively to do something; do the first part; enter upon something new; start; as, I do not know how to begin; begin, my muse.

It is a deep truth that we cannot begin with loving God, we must begin with loving man.

ROBERTSON Sermons fourth series, p. 676. [n. 1872.]

2. To come into existence, or enter upon a course; take origin, in reference to time, order, or place; arise; originate; as, all goodness begins with God.

No, when the light begins within himself, A man's worth something.

BRADDOCK Bishop Broussin's Apology at 27.

3. [Colloq.] To take even the first steps; used to emphasize negative; as, she doesn't begin to sing as well as her sister. < [AS. be-ginnan, begin, < be-, NE-, + -ginnan, open; cp. ginnan, gape, gannan, yawn.]

Syn.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, start, undertake. See COMMENCE; INTRODUCE.—Ant.: achieve, bring to a conclusion, bring to an end, close, complete, conclude, end, finish, make a finish, make an end, terminate.—Prep.: begin at the beginning; never begin with an apology; to begin by defining the terms involved; anciently, "beginning from Galilee," Luke xxiii, 5.

—to begin with, at the outset; in the first place.

be-gin'ner', 1 bi-gin'är'; 2 be-gin'är', n. 1. One who is the first to start, or who leads the way, in anything; n founder; originator. 2. Any one beginning a study, trade, or the like; a novice; tyro.

Our choir would scarcely be excused.

Even as a band of raw beginners. BRON Grant at 20.

be-gin'ning, 1 bi-gin'ing; 2 be-gin'ing, n. 1. The starting-point in space, time, action, or being; commencement. Specifically, the epoch at which the universe came into existence.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Gen. i, 1.

2. The first stage of an action or epoch; the first part; as, he made a good beginning. 3. The source, origin, or first cause of anything; ns, "I am . . . the beginning," Rev. i, 8. 4. [B.] In mystical philosophy, the first person in the Trinity; so used by Dionysius. JOHN COLER Hierarchies of Dionysius p. 39. [1869.] be-gin'ing, be-gin'ne',

Syn.: commencement, foundation, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, preface, prelude, rise, source, start, threshold. The Latin commencement is more formal than the Saxon beginning, as the verb commence is more formal than begin. Commencement is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while beginning has no restriction, but may be applied to action, state, material, extent, enumeration, or to whatever else may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the beginning (not the commencement) of the alphabet. If we were to speak of the commencement of the Pacific Railroad, we should be understood to refer to the enterprise and its initiatory act; if we were to refer to the roadway we should say "Here is the beginning of the Pacific Railroad." In the great majority of cases begin and beginning are preferable to commence and commencement.

An origin is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving, and always suggesting causal connection, as the origin of evil; the origin of a nation, government, or family. A source is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply; ns, the source of a river; a source of knowledge; n source of inspiration; fertile land is a source (not an origin) of wealth. A rise is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the source of a certain river. Motley wrote of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Compare CAUSE.—Ant.: close, completion, conclusion, consummation, end, termination.

beg'ler-beg', 1 bej'-ler-beg; 2 bēj'-ler-beg, n. [Turk.] The governor-general of a Turkish province, having under him the bey's of several sanjaks. bey'ler-hey';—beg'ler-heg'lic, n. [France.]

Begles, 1 bēgl; 2 bēgl, n. A city in Gironde department, beg'lic, n. [Turk.] 1. Same as BEYLIC. 2. A beglerbeg. Be-go'-a, 1 bi-gō'-a; 2 be-gō'-a, n. Bot. (Dougl.)

be-go'-a, 1 bi-gō'-a; 2 be-gō'-a, n. To delay. be-gone', 1 bi-gōn'; 2 be-gōn', n. One billion ohms. be-gone', 1 bi-gōn'; 2 be-gōn', n. [Compounds; ns, wobegone, be-gone', pp. Encompassed; beset; obsolete except in some be-gone', 1 bi-gōn'; 2 be-gōn', interj. Depart! away!

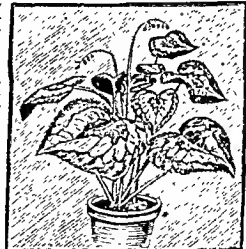
Begone, I say, I will not to wedding with thee. SHAKESPEARE As You Like It act iii, sc. 3.

Be-go'-ni-a, 1 bi-gō'-ni-a; 2 be-gō'-ni-a, n. Bot. 1. A large genus of succulent tropical herbs or undershrubs of the family Begoniaceae with inequilateral leaves, irregular unisexual pink to scarlet, yellow to white flowers, usually in axillary cymes, and 3-winged capsular fruit. The male flowers have usually 4 petals and numerous stamens; the female 5, sometimes 2, petals and 2 to 4 styles. Of over 400 known species indigenous to the tropics of both hemispheres, excepting Australia, perhaps 150 are in ornamental culture, their varieties numbering thousands.

2. [B.] Any plant of this genus. The cultivated forms have been roughly divided into four groups: (1) the fibrous-rooted or winter-flowering; (2) the semi-tuberous; (3) the tuberous or summer-flowering; (4) the ornamental-leaved, Royal, or rex. < [Michel Begon, French promoter of botany.]

Be-go'-ni-a'-ee'-e, 1 bi-gō'-ni-a'-ee'-e; 2 be-gō'-ni-a'-ee'-e, n. pl. Bot. A member of the order Hypercales—the begonia family—mostly tropical American, with erect stems, alternate oblique leaves, and axillary peduncles of unisexual, usually white or rose-colored flowers. It embraces 3 or 4 genera, mostly natives of botanically the type genus, Begonia, including most of the species. < [BROOKN.] be-go'-ni-a'-ee'-e, a.—be-go'-ni-a'-ee'-e, a. Any plant of the begonia family.

be-go'-ra, 1 bi-gō'-rā; 2 be-gō'-rā, interj. [Ir.] By God; a minced oath.



Royal Begonia.

Be-go'-ni-a'-ee'-e, 1 bi-gō'-ni-a'-ee'-e; 2 be-gō'-ni-a'-ee'-e, n. pl. Bot. A member of the order Hypercales—the begonia family—mostly tropical American, with erect stems, alternate oblique leaves, and axillary peduncles of unisexual, usually white or rose-colored flowers. It embraces 3 or 4 genera, mostly natives of botanically the type genus, Begonia, including most of the species. < [BROOKN.] be-go'-ni-a'-ee'-e, a.—be-go'-ni-a'-ee'-e, a. Any plant of the begonia family.

be-go'-ra, 1 bi-gō'-rā; 2 be-gō'-rā, interj. [Ir.] By God; a minced oath.

For words not given above see BE-, prefix, page 242.



Alone and warning his five wits,  
The white owl in the *belly* sits.  
Tennyson *The Owl* st. 1.

2. [Local, Eng.] A shed for cattle or to shelter produce or implements. 3. [Archaic.] A tower, either movable or stationary, used as a watch-tower to overlook a fortification, or as a place from which to hurl missiles, as in a siege. [Corrupted < ME. *berfray*, *berfrey*, watch-tower, < OF. *berfroil*, *berfrei*, *belefrest*, < LL. *berfredus*, *berfredus*, < MHG. *bercfrut*, *berfriut*, < berc-, for *berg*- < *bergen*, protect, & *frut*, for *vide*, place fenced in, place of security.]

**Bel'grā**, 1 bel'grā; 2 bel'grā, n. pl. A tribe of northern Gallia, between the Seine and Rhine, found also in southeast Britain: name given by Caesar.

**Bel'grā-i**, 1 bel'grā-i; 2 bel'grā-i, n. *Bid.* (Douai).

**bel'gardy**, n. A kind look.

**Bel-gaum'**, 1 bel-gaum'; 2 bel-gaum', n. 1. A district in southern Bombay, British India; 4,656 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **Bel-gam'**.

**Bel'gē's dis-ease'**. *Trichorhexis nodosa*.

**Bel'gl-an**, 1 bel'gl-an; 2 bel'gl-an, *i. a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium or its people, composed of two stocks, the Latin Walloons, partly speaking French, and the Teutonic Flemish, speaking chiefly Flemish. **II. n.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Belgium.

**Bel'gl-an Kon'go**. A country in West Africa; 909,654 sq. m.; under the control of Belgium.

**Bel'gie**, 1 bel'gie; 2 bel'gie, *i. a.* 1. Pertaining to the Belgae. 2. Belgian. **II. n.** A Netherlander or Low German.

**Bel'gl-um**, 1 bel'gl-um; 2 bel'gl-um, n. A kingdom in N. W. Europe; 11,373 sq. m.; capital, Brussels; neutrality violated by Germany Aug. 4, 1914.

**Bel'go-rōd'**, 1 bel'go-rōd'; 2 bel'go-rōd', n. A town in the Ukraine. [Rus., white town.]

**Bel'grade**, 1 bel'grād'; 2 bel'grād', n. An ancient fortress and city, the capital of Serbia, where Serbian independence was proclaimed Aug. 22, 1878; taken by Austrians, Dec. 2, retaken by Serbians, Dec. 14, 1914; by Austrians, Oct. 9, 1915; by Serbians, Nov. 3, 1918. [Serb., a white town.]

**Bel-gram'**, 1 bel-grām'; 2 bel-grām', n. Same as **BULGRAM**.

**Bel'grave**, 1 bel'grāv; 2 bel'grāv, n. A parish in Leicester-shire, England.

**Bel-grā-vi-a**, 1 bel-grā-vi-a; 2 bel-grā-vi-a, n. A district of London lying north of Pimlico, south of Hyde Park, east of St. James's, and west of Grosvenor place. It contains Belgrave square, whence the name.

**Bel-grā-vi-an**, 1 bel-grā-vi-an; 2 bel-grā-vi-an, [Eog.] *i. a.* Of or pertaining to Belgravia, London; hence, fashionable; aristocratic. **II. n.** A resident of Belgravia; hence, a member of fashionable society.

**Bel'i**, n. Same as **BELINUS**.

**Bel'i-al**, 1 bel'i-al or bel'yal; 2 bel'i-al or bel'yal, n. The ancient Hebrew personification of recklessness or lawlessness; the devil; also, any fiend; used by Milton as the name of one of the fallen angels.

On the other side up rose  
*Belial*, in act more graceful than humbug.  
Milton *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 109.

The word was not originally a proper name, but generally connected with man, son, daughter, etc. Hence n "son of Belial" is a depraved or lawless person. [LL. < Gr. *Belial*, < Heb. *bēliya'al*, lit. wickedness, < *b'li*, without, + *ya'al*, profit.] — **Be-li'al'ic**, a.

**be-lie'**, 1 bi-lif'; 2 be-lif', vt. [**BE-LIES**, **BE-LY**'INO.] 1. To represent falsely; misrepresent; contradict; as, to *believe* the facts, or one's feelings, professions, etc.

Poor Paul's brave looks sadly belie his irresolute, coward heart.  
Atwood *Prudence* *Faith* ch. 16, p. 261. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. To fall short of or fail to be worthy of; disappoint; as, to *believe* expectations. 3. To speak falsely concerning; traduce.

O, on my soul, my cousin is *belied*!  
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado about Nothing* act iv, sc. 1.

4†. To give the lie to; accuse of falsehood. 5†. To counterfeit; mimic. [ME. *biliien*, *biliigen*, < *be-* (see **BE-**) + *liien*, *liigen*, < AS. *lēogan*, see **LIE**, falsify.]

**be-lieff'**, 1 bi-lif'; 2 be-lif', n. 1. A conviction or assurance of the truth or actuality of anything on other grounds than clear perception or indisputable argument; acceptance as true by reason of sentiment or rational conviction rather than positive knowledge. *Belief* is, however, held by most psychologists to be an essential element, or aspect, of all knowledge. In Early English *belief* was the equivalent of what is now commonly called *faith*; but in Middle and Modern English it has been confined mainly to the purely intellectual process, excluding the moral element of trust and confidence embraced in *faith*. *Faith* in Christ is *belief* in Christ, combined with *trust* to Him. Compare **FAITH**.

*Belief*, in the generic sense now contemplated, includes every degree of conviction from the feeblest to the strongest.

E. J. HAMILTON *Human Mind* ch. 16, p. 101. [c. a. 1808.]

By rational *belief*, then, we mean the acceptance of any thing on grounds which while they render it probable, do not strictly compel its admission.

B. P. BOWNE *Studies in Theism* p. 61. [f. & n. 1879.]

*Belief* is the word specially selected for affirmation or denial which is predominantly referable to practical or sentimental motives.

C. SPURD *Analytical Psychology*, vol. i, p. 97. [son. & co. 1896.]

2. Mental assent to or acceptance of anything as fact or truth on the ground of testimony or authority; intellectual, historical, or traditional faith; as, *belief* in history. *Belief* is purely intellectual. *Faith* is properly spiritual.

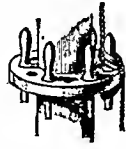
NEWMAN *Phases of Faith* ch. 8, p. 173. [trn. & co. 1865.]

3. **Theol.** (1) Assurance of the truths of religion on the ground of the divine testimony; religious faith.

All the great ages have been ages of *belief*.  
EMERSON *Collected Works*, vol. 1, p. 171. [in. tr. & co. 1883.]

(2) Faith as opposed to skepticism; especially, acceptance of the truths of the divine order and hencefence in the world and in human history.

If he [Browning] had a message, it was a message of *belief*.  
A. LANG in *Contemporary Review* July, 1891, p. 80



4. That which is believed; especially, a tenet or body of tenets advocated by any person or class of persons; doctrine; creed.  
 The beliefs of religion, or the things held true with conviction, may be made reasonable, in the sense of being intellectually acceptable. G. T. LADA *Philos. of Religion* vol. i, p. 492. [s. '05.]  
 5. One's practical theory of conduct and life; as, "a man's belief is his by-life." 6. That which is accepted on other than demonstrated evidence, especially on insufficient evidence; opinion; as, it is a mere belief; my belief is that the man is innocent. 7. [B.] [Archaic.] The Apostles' Creed. [ME. *believe*, for and beside *there*, < AS. *geleafa*, belief; < *gelifan*; see BELIEVE.]

Syn.: admission, assent, assurance, avowal, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, faith, opinion, reliance, trust. See ASSURANCE; DOCTRINE; FAITH; OPINION; RELIANCE; TRUST. Compare ASSENT; AVOWAL; AWE; DENIAL; DISAVOWAL; DISBELIEF; DISSENT; DISTRUST; DOUBT; MISGIVING; REJECTION; UNBELIEF.  
 — Prep.: belief in doctrines; belief upon testimony; of the story.

— ultimate belief, a truth intuitively perceptible, the acceptance of which is not dependent on any process of ratiocination.—be-lief'ful, a. [Archaic or Obs.] Full of belief; believing.—be-lief'ful-ness, n. The quality of being full of belief.—be-lief'less, a. Without belief.  
 be-lieve', 1 bi-liv'; 2 be-liv', v. [BE-LIEVE', BE-believ', LIEVE', BE-LIEVING.] I. 1. To accept as true on the testimony or authority of others; receive by faith, as distinguished from the knowledge reached by direct or personal observation; as, to believe the Bible; to believe the rumor of war.

Nothing is too absurd to be believed by a populace which has not breakfasted, and which does not know how it is to dine.

MACAULAY *Essays*, *Barere's Memoirs* p. 647. [A. 1880.]  
 2. To accept as true on the evidence of impression, sentiment, or rational conviction; be convinced of; have confidence in; as, to believe the inductions of science or the deductions of logic. 3. To credit with veracity; accept the word of; think trustworthy; said of persons; as, I believe you.

II. 1. To exercise belief; have an assured persuasion, as of the existence or truth of anything; often with in; as, "Lord, I believe"; do you believe in ghosts?  
 I believe fully, enthusiastically, without break, pause, or aberration, in the divinity of Christ.

H. W. BEECHER *Doctrinal Beliefs*, *Faith in Christ* p. 17. [r. & w.]  
 2. To have faith or confidence in the strength, truth, or integrity of any one or anything; trust; originally with on, now also with in; as, I believe on the Lord Jesus Christ; he believes in me implicitly. 3. To be of opinion; think; suppose; as, I believe so; he is, I believe, in the house. [ME. *beloven* (with BE, for AS. *ge-*), < AS. *gelifon*, *gelifon* (= Goth. *galoubjan*), believe, < *ge-* (see X) + *lyfan*, *lyfan*, < *leif*; see LIEF.]

Syn.: compare synonyms for FAITH.  
 be-lieve'-a-ble'ty, n.—be-lieve'-a-ble'ty, a. That may or can be believed.—be-lieve'-a-ble'ty-ness, n.—be-lieve'-ing, pa. Having faith.—be-lieve'-ing, n. The act of belief or acceptance as true; as, seeing is believing.—be-lieve'-ing-ly, adv. With belief.

be-lieve'r, 1 bi-liv'er; 2 be-liv'er, n. 1. One who believes; one who gives credence upon what seems to him reasonable probability; as, a believer of the Bible; a believer in the nebular hypothesis. 2. An adherent of some particular religious faith; specifically, a Christian; in the mouths of Mohammedans, a Mohammedan.

On either side, with ready hearts and hands,  
 His chosen guard of bold Believers stands.

MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Veiled Prophet* pt. 1, st. 2.

3. In the primitive church, any baptized person not in orders, as distinguished from a catechumen.

be-like', 1 bi-laik'; 2 he-lik', adv. Very likely; perhaps; probably. [*< be-*, for BY, + LIKE.]

be-lil', 1 bi-lil'; 2 be-lil', n. A deity of the Babylonian pantheon, worshipped as sister of Tammuz and a goddess of the nether world.

be-lin'da, 1 bi-lin'da; 2 be-lin'da, n. 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, Arabella Fermor, the heroine, who resented the loss of a lock of her hair surreptitiously cut off by Lord William Petre. 3. The heroine of Maria Edgeworth's novel *Belinda*. [It. *fem.*, serpent.]

be-linked'ness, 1 bi-link'tness; 2 be-link'tness, n. *Math.* The order of complication in a knotted chain. [*< be-* + LINK, s.]  
 be-lit'-nu'-ri-de, 1 bel'-nu'-ri-de; 2 bel'-nu'-ri-de, n. *pl.* *Crust.* A Carboniferous family of xiphosurans with a body like a king-crab's and abdominal segments distinct. *Bel'-nn'-rns*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr.* *belos*, dart, + *oura*, tail.—*bel'-nn'-rid*, n.—*bel'-nn'-roid*, a.]

be-lit'-nus, 1 bel'-nus; 2 bel'-nus, n. *Celt. Myth.* A Gallic sun-god and mythical king of Britain. *Bel'-nus*; *Bel'*.  
 be-lis', 1 bi-lis; 2 he-lis, n. *Bot.* Same as CUNNINGHAMIA. [*< Gr.* *belos*, dart.]

be-lis', 1 bi-lis; 2 he-lis, n. [BEL'-NIS, 1 bel'-dis; 2 bel'-dis, pl.] A Danish: a granddaughter or descendant of Belus.  
 be-lis'-sa-ma, 1 bel'-sa-ma; 2 bel'-sa-ma, n. Among the Gauls, a female deity presiding over a river. [*< Gaul.* *belio*, bright, < *sama*, similar to, resembling flashing lights.]

be-lis'-sa'-ri-us, 1 bel'-sa'-ri-us; 2 bel'-sa'-ri-us, n. A Byzantine general (505?-565), born in Illyria; he defeated the Persians, Vandals, etc. [*Slav. masc.* white prince.]

be-lise', 1 he-lis'; 2 he-lis', n. In Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, a sentimental bluestocking who believes that all men are in love with her.

be-lit', 1 he-lit'; 2 he-lit', n. *Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Bel, probably the same as Ishtar or Astarte. *Bel'tis*.  
 His consort with the Syrian goddess Nin-harsag, the 'Lady of the Mountain' (Semitic *Belit*), and his temple was Ekur, 'Mountain-House.' *Geo. W. Gilmore in New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i, p. 410. [r. & w. '08.]

be-lit'-le, 1 bi-lit'; 2 he-lit', n. [*< TLEN*, -*TLN*; -*TLN*, -*TLN*.] To detract from the size or value of; disparage; depreciate; cause to appear small or less; dwarf; rarely, to make small.

*Belittle*... as the more critical writers of America, like all those of Great Britain, feel no need of it, the sooner it is abandoned to the incurably vulgar, the better.

FITZWARD *Hall's Class Philology* p. 105, note. [s. 1872.]

Syn.: see DISPARAGE.—be-lit'-ment, n.

be-liv', 1 bi-liv'; 2 be-liv', adv. [ME. *liven*.] 1. Soon; anon. 2. Quickly; eagerly; be-liv'-er'.

be-liv'-e, 1 be-liv'; 2 he-liv', n. 1. A river in Central America; length, 300 m. to the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A seaport town; capital of British Honduras.

belk', 1. To bellow; bellow. 2. To belch.

bel'knap, 1 bel'nap; 2 bel'nap, n. 1. A Jeremy (c. 1744-1759), an American historian; *History of New Hampshire*. 2. A county in New Hampshire; 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Laconia.

bel'knapp Moun'tain. A mountain in Utah; 12,200 ft. high. *bel'*, 1 bel; 2 bel, n. I. 1. To put a bell on. 2. To bell', give the form of a bell to; as, the tube was belled.

II. 1. To blossom; he in bell, as hops. 2. [Rare.] To use a diving-bell.  
 —Bell-the-Cat, n. *Scot. Hist.* Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus; so called on account of his declaration to Lord Grey that he would "bell the cat," when the removal of Cochrane, the favorite of James III., was determined on in 1482.—To bell the cat, to plan or perform a bold or rash act: in reference to the mice in Aesop's fable, that for self-protection resolved to put a bell around the cat's neck, but dared not do it.

bell's, n. [Scot.] To bubble.

bell's, n. To roar or cry. See BELLING, n.

Last in a rocky hollow, bell'ing, beard The hounds of Mark.

TENNISON *Last Tournament* st. 35.

bellet', [*< AS. bellan*; see BELLOW.]

bellet', n. To swell up like a bell or boll. [C.]

bell', n. 1. A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a sound when struck by a clapper within, or by a separate hammer: used generally to give signals, but sometimes, in combination with others, to produce music.

Bells are (1) cup-shaped with flaring edges, as the church-bell, (2) saucer-shaped, as the gong-bell, or (3) spherical with a loose ball within, as the signal bell. Many bells are named (1) from their use; as, call-bell, fire-bell, fog-bell, night-bell; or (2) from the object with which they are connected; as, church-bell, cow-bell, door-bell, harness-bell, sheep-bell, shop-bell. "Czar Kolokol," the Great Bell of Moscow.

Bell is the first element in many compounds that are practically self-explaining; as, bell-buoy, bell-call, bell-chuck, bell-cord, bell-faced, bell-founder, bell-foundry, bell-horse, bell-mare, bell-metro-nome, bell-mouthed, bell-mosed, bell-pull, bell-ringer, bell-rope, bell-shaped, bell-tongued, bell-tower.

2. Anything in the shape of or suggesting a bell. (1) A bell-shaped flower or corolla. (2) The echinus or calyx of a Corinthian and similar capitals. (3) The expanded lower termination of any tubular musical instrument. (4) The stem of the hop; as, the hops are in bell. (5) (a) The diapason of the male moose. (b) The swimming-disk of a jellyfish. (6) *Arch.* (a) The socket or enlarged end of a water-pipe, which receives the small end of the next pipe in line. (b) The vibrating or sounding cylinder of a steam-whistle. (c) The movable cap at the top of a modern blast-furnace, which is lifted to put in the charge of ore, etc. (7) *Geol.* A mass of rock shaped like an inverted bell, embedded in certain strata; apparently a solid filling of a pot-hole, but perhaps due to other causes. In coal-measures, bells occur in the overlying shale, and may extend down into or through a coal-bed. (8) The body of a helmet. (9) In British India, a peg, formerly a bell-shaped structure, in which the guns and equipment of a native regiment are kept.

3. The ringing of a bell as a signal or summons to work, meals, etc., as in schools, hotels, and elsewhere.

4. On shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time; with a numeral prefixed, the time thus marked.

The twelve hours of the day are divided into three watches, in each of which the half-hours are marked by strokes on a bell. Thus, beginning at midnight, one bell is half past twelve, and eight bells four o'clock; then, one bell is half past four, and eight bells eight o'clock. [*< AS. belle*, < *bellan*; see BELLOW.] —bell-and-shop'per, n. An apparatus for charging a blast-furnace. It is placed at the top of the furnace and consists of a hopper, the bottom of which is open and closed by a cone or bell-shaped part.

—bell-animalcule, n. A vorticellid infusorian having a more or less bell-shaped sessile bug or leathopper (*Boerhaavia tinianabulferum*).  
 —bell-and, n. The hedge-hawndew (*Convolvulus autumnalis*). —bell-and, n. A bird, formerly one of various birds having a bell-like note. (1) A South-American cotingid bird (genus *Chasmorhynchus*), as the arapunga (*Chasmorhynchus nictatus*), with an erectile horn-shaped crest. (2) A honey-sucker or melliphagid (*Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia or *Anthorhina melanura* of New Zealand). (3) A crow-shrike (genus *Strepera*). —b., book, and candle, attributions of the older offices of excommunication in the Roman Catholic Church, the office being read from a book, the bells rung, and the English bluebell (*Scilla nutans*). —b.-shot, n. Having bottoms that flare like the edges of a bell: said of trousers, especially such as are worn by sailors.

—b.-bottoms, n. pl.—b.-boy, n. A boy whose business it is to answer call-bells.

—b.-cage, n. A bellry. —b.-carriage, n. —b.-chamber, n. The open portion of a tower, where bells are hung and mounted.

—b.-chuck, n. A retired dormer, usually mounted by a spiral for hanging one or more bells. *bell'-cot*, n. A crane. —b.-crank, n. An L-shaped or triangular lever for changing direction of motion 90° more or less: used in bell-pulls or bell-wires. —b.-deck, n. The level of a tower in which a bell is hung: a bellry-tower.

—b.-faced, a. Having a convex surface, as a halberd-hammer. See FEEN.—b.-flowered, a. Having bell-shaped flowers.

—b.-gale, n. *Arch.* A gable or gable-shaped construction with an opening in which a bell is hung. —b.-gastrula, n. *Embryol.* An archigastrula. —b.-glass, 1. A glass vessel having the shape of a bell: used to cover articles which may be injured by dust or air-currents. 2. *Chem.* A bell jar. —b.-hanger, n. 1. One whose trade is hanging bells or repairing bell-wires. 2. A bracket or other device supporting a bell. —b.-sharp, n. A box-like stringed instrument, swung to and fro when played. —b.-heater, n. Same as HEATER-BELL. —b.-hop, n. [*Colloq.* U. S.] A bell-boy. —b.-horse, n. [*Eng.*] A workman who, for a consideration, exerts himself more than his fellows, to give grounds to the employer for the discharge of the one who does not work up to this level. —bell'house, n. 1. A bellry, especially when detached. 2. *Archol.* A

elochan or a round house used as for defense, such as are found on islands off the west of Scotland and in Ireland. —b. jar, a bell glass as used in chemistry and physics. —b. magnet, n. A horseshoe magnet having semi-annular poles together forming a split tube. 2. An electric bell: a misnomer. —b.-maggie, n. A crow-shrike (genus *Strepera*). —b.-mare, n. A mare that leads a herd of horses, as on a ranch, so called from the bell that she wears. —b.-metal, n. An alloy consisting essentially of copper and tin, usually in the proportion of four to one, but sometimes containing small quantities of zinc, lead, iron, silver, bismuth, and antimony: used for the manufacture of bells of all kinds. —b.-metal ore, stannite. —b.-moth, n. A tortricid or leaf-roller: so called from its outline when at rest. —b. of arms, same as BELL, 2 (9). —b.-pepper, n. A variety of red pepper (*Capiscum annuum*) with large pods; also, its pods. —b.-pipe, n. A pipe of considerable bore having a hub, bell, or socket at one end. —b.-poly, n. A bell-animalcule. —b.-pull, n. The handle of a bell-wire. —b.-punch, n. A ticket-punch having a signal-bell, used to record fares collected and serving as a check on the conductor. —b. roof, a roof whose vertical section presents the general outline of a bell. —b.-rose, n. [*Colloq.* *Eng.*] The daffodil. —b.-screw, n. An iron rod having at the lower end a bell-shaped cavity containing a thread by which to recover a well-boring tool when lost. —b.-sound, n. A peculiar resonance heard in auscultation. —b.-strap, n. A strap running lengthwise of a street-car to a signal-gong. —b.-telegraph, n. 1. A telegraph giving audible signals by two bells of different pitch. 2. An annunciator. —b.-top, n. *Naut.* The top of a quarter-gallery when the upper stool is hollowed away. [M.] —bell'top'per, n. [*Slang.*] A high silk hat. —b. trap, a stretch-trap consisting of an inverted bell with water-seal. —b.-tree, n. A device consisting of a number of small bells suspended on a staff: used in rendering some musical compositions requiring the jingling of bells, and also as a toy. —b.-turret, n. A small tower, supported by a larger building, to contain a bell or bells, and commonly surmounted by a spire or pointed cap. —b.-wether, n. The wether that leads a flock of sheep, known by wearing a bell on the neck. —b.-work, n. *Mining.* A method of working by bell-shaped underground excavations around a central shaft: used in flat ironstone beds and in salt-deposits. —bell'wort, n. 1. [*U. S.*] Any plant of the genus *Utricularia*, having terminal drooping flowers of a yellowish color with bell-shaped perianth. 2. Any plant of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceae*). —electric or magnetic b., a gong run by the action of an electromagnet in attracting its armature when the circuit is closed by means of a push-button, generally at a distance: usually giving a rapid succession of blows by causing the spring armature itself to make and break the circuit. Compare MAGNETO-PHONE, extension-b., n. —Teleph. An auxiliary bell, connected with and situated at some distance from the telephone instrument, in a house, office, etc.—golden b. (*Bot.*) any plant of the genus *Forsythia*; so called from the golden-yellow blossoms.

—Liberty B. (*U. S. Hist.*), the bell which first rang out in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776. It now hangs in the Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall). It was brought from England in 1752, and recast in Philadelphia in April and June, 1753, the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof" (*Lev.* xxv, 10), being then placed upon it. It was cracked on July 8, 1835, while being rung in memory of Chief Justice Marshall.

Until then it had been called annually on the Fourth of July.—to hear away the b., to win the prize, as at a race. —to bear the b., to be the leader. See BELL-WETHER.

—to lose the b., to be vanquished in fight.—to shake the bells, to give notice; sound an alarm.

bell', n. The cry of a deer, etc. See BELLING, n.

bell', n. A hubble; as, a foam-bell.

bell', 1 bel; 2 bel, n. 1. Acton, pen-name of ANNE BRONTË. 2. Alexander Graham (c. 1847-1922), a Scottish-American physicist; son of Alexander Melville; inventor of the telephone. 3. Alexander Melville (c. 1819-1905), a Scottish-American educator; inventor of visible speech. 4. Andrew (c. 1753-1832), a Scottish teacher who founded a monitory system of instruction. 5. Sir Charles (c. 1774-1842), a Scottish anatomist and physiologist; *The Hand*, etc. 6. George Joseph (c. 1770-1843), a Scottish lawyer; brother of Sir Charles; *Commentaries on the Law of Scotland*. 7. Henry (c. 1767-1830), a Scottish mechanical engineer; built the "Comet," the first successful steamboat in Europe, 1811. 8. Henry Glassford (c. 1803-1874), a Scottish lawyer, poet, and miscellaneous writer. 9. Henry Haywood (1807-1868), a U. S. admiral at New Orleans, April, 1862; drowned off Japan. 10. Henry Thomas Mackenzie (c. 1852- ), a Scottish poet, critic, lecturer, and author. 11. John, of Autermony (1691-1780), a Scottish physician and writer. 12. John (c. 1768-1820), a Scottish anatomist and surgeon. 13. John (c. 1787-1869), an American lawyer; Secretary of War, 1811. 14. Robert (c. 1800-1876), an English journalist and miscellaneous writer; *British Poets*. 15. Thomas (1792-1889), an English naturalist and writer; *History of British Quadrupeds*. 16. A county in Kentucky; 369 sq. m.; county-seat, Pineville. 17. A county in Texas; 1,091 sq. m.; county-seat, Belton.

[BELLA.]

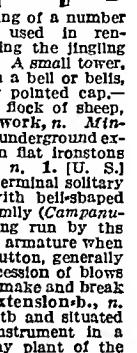
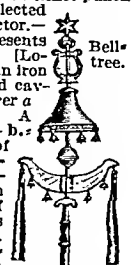
Bel'la, 1 bel; 2 he-lä, n. Diminutive of ARABELLA: ISABELLA. —b. bella, Stefano Della (c. 1610-1664), an Italian designer and engraver. —b. bella, n. [*depriment*, France.]

Bel'lae, 1 bel'lä; 2 be-lä, n. A town in Haute-Vienne.

bel'la-don'na, 1 bel'-ä-don'a; 2 bel'-ä-dön'a, n. 1. An erect European perennial herb (*Atropa belladonna*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceae*), with many-seeded cherry-like fruit and purplish drooping axillary flowers; deadly nightshade. All parts of the plant are poisonous and contain the alkaloid atropin. Extracts of the root and leaves are variously used medicinally. See NIGHTSHADE.

—Belladonna. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

BEAT *Etym. Dict.*



Liberty Bell.



Head of Bell-animalcule.



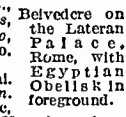
Bell-cote of the old Dutch Church.





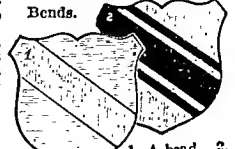


2. In the leather-trade, a butt or rounded erop cut in two. 3†. A band; strip. [*AS. bend* (= *Goth. bandi*),



Two chairman of the benchers; also, an alderman.—*b.* of bishops, or episcopal *b.*, the bishops of the House of Lords, collectively.—*b. oyster*, *n.* [U. S.] A large or fine

2. In the leather-trade, a butt or rounded erop cut in two. 3†. A band; strip. [*AS. bend* (= *Goth. bandi*),







eycad family of gymnospermous living plants, but char-

series of hydroxylated aromatic corbinnls formed from phenols by heating with benzonitrilchlorid. [**BENZON.**] en'zene, 1 ben'zin; 2 ben'zén, *n.* 1. A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) obtained chiefly from coal-tar by fractional distillation: preferred word for *benzol*. It is produced synthetically when acetylene is heated to a high temperature; and is also formed when benzoic acid is heated with lime. It burns with a luminous flame, has an ethereal odor, and is useful as a solvent, dissolving fats, resins, iodine, phosphorus, etc. It is employed as an illuminant in gas-manufacture; and is the starting-point in the formation of the compounds of the benzene series. 2. Benzin. [**BENZON.**] —benzene ring or nucleus, the graphic formula of benzene. The hexagon formula (see diagram) shows that the six hydrogen atoms have equal value. Hence there can be but one mono-substitution product for a single element or radical. A di-substitution product may have three modifications according to the relative position of the substituting atoms or radicals, such positions being indicated by the prefixes *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-, which correspond to the positions (1, 2), (1, 3) and (1, 4) when the number notation (see diagram) is used. Thus *meta*- or *m*-dioxibenzene would be written (1, 3) di-oxybenzene. When the substituted atoms or radicals are similar, the tri-substitution products are called: (1) *adjacent*, *vicinal* (*v*), or *consecutive* when the atoms or radicals are different, occupying the positions 1, 2, 3; (2) *unsymmetrical*, *asymmetrical* (*a* or *as*), or *irregular* when two atoms or radicals are adjacent (occupying the positions 1, 2, 4); (3) *symmetrical* (*s*) when all the atoms or radicals are separated (occupying the positions 1, 3, 5).—*b* series, a series of hydrocarbons that contain the benzene ring.—*b*. sulfonic acid, a compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.SO<sub>3</sub>H) obtained by boiling benzene with sulfuric acid.—*b*. benzene-noid, *a.* Resembling benzene; belonging to the benzene series. en'zi-dám, 1 ben'zi-dám; 2 ben'zi-dám, *n.* Same as ANILIN. en'zi-dín, } 1 ben'zi-dín, -din or -dín; 2 ben'zi-dín, -dín en'zi-díne, -or -dín, *n.* Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) derived from azobenzene by reduction; used in the preparation of dyes. [**BENZON.**] en'zle, 1 ben'zi; 2 ben'zíl, *n.* A county in Michigan; 304 sq. m.; county-seat, Frankfort. en'zli, 1 ben'zi; 2 ben'zíl, *n.* Chem. A yellowish compound (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) formed variously, as by oxidizing benzoil with nitric acid. [**BENZON.**] ben'zile:—ben'zile-ate, *n.* Chem. A salt of benzoic acid.—ben'zill'e, *a.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from benzil.—benzoic acid, a white compound (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) formed variously, as by warming benzil with alcoholic potash. en'zi-mid, } 1 ben'zi-mid, -mid or -maid; 2 ben'zi-mid, en'zi-mide, -mid or -mid, *n.* Chem. A white compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in oil of bitter almonds, and formed synthetically by treating benzoic aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid. [**BENZIN** + **AMID**.] en'zín, } 1 ben'zin, -zin or -zín; 2 ben'zin, -zin or -zín, *n.* en'zinc, } 1. A colorless inflammable and volatile liquid obtained from petroleum by fractional distillation and consisting of various hydrocarbons. It is used as a solvent for fats, etc., to cleanse clothing, etc. *petrole-um-spir'it*. 2. Benzene: an improper form. [**BENZON.**]—ben'zín'pa'per, *n.* Paper the surface of which has been subjected to the action of benzil. en'zo-ate, 1 ben'zo-ét; 2 ben'zo-át, *n.* Chem. A salt of benzoic acid.—benzoate of soda, sodium benzoate. en'zo-át'ed, 1 ben'zo-ét'ed; 2 ben'zo-át'éd, *pa.* Impregnated with benzoil or a benzoate; benzoinated. en'zo-gly-ox'a-lín, } 1 ben'zo-glai-oks'a-lín, -lín or en'zo-gly-ox'a-líne, -lín; 2 ben'zo-gly-oks'a-lín, -lín or -lín, *n.* Chem. One of a series of compounds that contain the glyoxalin ring united with the benzene ring, the simplest member of which has the formula C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. [**BENZO** + **GLYOXALIN**.] en'zo'heth, 1 ben'zo'héth; 2 ben'zo'héth, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 20. en'zo'ic, 1 hen-zō'ík; 2 ben-zō'íc, *a.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from benzoil, also benzoic acid. A benzoic acid, an aromatic compound (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in resins, gums, and in cranberries, putrid urine, coal-tar oil, etc. and obtained also by synthesis.—*b*. benzoil, an oily liquid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O) contained in balsams, *a.* tolu and Peru.—*b*. aldehyde, a thin oily liquid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O). Bitter almond oil:—*b*. ether, an oily liquid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained by distilling an alcoholic solution of benzoic acid with hydrochloric acid. en'zo-in, 1 hen'zo-in or -zein; 2 hén'zo-in or -zoin, *n.* 1. A gum resin. See GUM. 2. The spicebush (*Benzoin benzoin*). 3. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained variously, as from benzoic aldehyde by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanid. 4. Bot. (1) [*B*.] A small genus of North-American and Asiatic shrubs or trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), the two American species being aromatic deciduous shrubs, with alternate, entire, feather-veined leaves and dioecious or polygamous bony-yellow flowers in lateral nearly sessile umbellate clusters appearing before the leaves. *B. benzoin* and *B. mellissae-folium* are the common and the hairy spicebush respectively. (2) Any plant of this genus. [**F**. *benjoin*, **Pg.** *bejain*, **C.** *lúbán jávi*, incense of Java.]—flowers of benzoil, same as BENZOIC ACID. en'zo-in-ate, 1 ben'zo-in-ét; 2 ben'zo-in-át, *st.* [**AT** + **en**.—**AT**'ING.] To impregnate or mix with benzoil or benzoic acid. en'zo-in'dín'ú-líne, 1 ben'zo-in'dín'ú-lín; 2 ben'zo-in'dín'ú-lín or -lín, *n.* *pl.* See INDULIN. en'zo-in'zól, 1 ben'zo-zól; 2 ben'zól or zól, *n.* 1. Same as BENZENE. 2. A coal-tar product obtained by mixing hydrocarbons of the benzene series; used as a cleanser and solvent, in color-manufacture, etc. The most important commercial benzols are the ninety per cent. benzol (containing approximately 70 per cent. benzene, 24 to 27 per cent. toluene, and small percentages of xylene, carbon disulphid, etc.), and the fifty per cent. benzol (containing larger percentages of toluene and xylene than the former). [**BENZO** + *L.* *benum*, *oxl.* hen'zle:—hen'zo-lat'ed, *a.* *ben'zole*. Combined or treated with benzol. en'zo-lín, } 1 hen'zo-lín, -lín or -lín; 2 ben'zo-lín, -lín or en'zo-líne, -lín, *n.* 1. A mixture containing benzene, heptane, octane, and other paraffins; petroleum spirit or kerosine. 2. Commercial benzene. 3. [*Rare.*] Annarlin: formerly so called. en'zo-ilze, 1 ben'zo-laiz; 2 ben'zo-liz, *st.* [**LIZEN** + **LIZ**'ING.] To mix with, or cause to unite with, benzene or one of its derivatives. hen'zól'set.





a new race of frost-giants after the first were drowned in the blood of the giant Ymer.

**Ber'gen**, *n.* 1. 1 ber'gen; 2 ber'gen. A game played with dominoes. 2. A diocese in Norway; 14,812 sq. m. 3. A commercial fortified city, seaport, and coextensive amt. in Norway; 5 sq. m. 4. 1 ber'gen; 2 ber'gen. A city; county-seat of the Prussian island Frügen, Baltesee. 5. A county in New Jersey; 235 sq. m.; county-seat, Hackensack. 6. A village in Genesee county, N. Y.

**Ber'gen-feld**, 1 ber'gen-feld; 2 ber'gen-feld, *n.* A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

**Ber'gen-op-Zoom**, 1 ber'gen-op-zoom; 2 ber'gen-op-zoom, *n.* A town in North Brabant province, Netherlands; sieges, 1581, 1622, 1605, 1622, and 1747.

**Ber'gen Peak**. A mountain in Colorado; 9,555 ft. high.

**Ber'geri**, *n.* A curl of hair worn by women. [F.]

**Ber'ge-rac'**, 1 ber'ge-rac'; 2 ber'ge-rac', *n.* 1. Savinien Cyrano de (1619-1655), an eccentric French poet and scientific writer; his large nose caused him many duels; *Le Pédant Joué*, etc. He is the hero of Rostand's metrical drama of the same name, in which he appears as a Quixotic Gascon soldier of fortune, who by his brilliant love-making gains for a dull and handsome companion the affection of Roxane, whom he himself secretly loves. The title rôle was played with great success by Coquelin aîné. 2. A town in Dordogne department, France.

**ber'gère**, 1 ber'gère; 2 ber'gère, *n.* [F.] 1. A shepherdess. 2. A type of chair popular in the 18th century.

**ber'gère's dis-ease**, 1 ber'gère's dis-ease; 2 ber'gère's dis-ease, *n.* A disease of the muscles, characterized by rhythmic movements, oscillatory and continuous; hysterical chorea. [rock.

**ber'g-fall**, 1 ber'g-fall; 2 ber'g-fall, *n.* [G.] An avalanche of Bergh, 1 bür; 2 bür. Henry (†1820-4/1888). An American abolitionist; founded Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1866.

**ber'g-haan**, 1 ber'g-haan; 2 ber'g-haan, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Any one of several South-African eagles; especially, the bateleur.

**Ber'ghans**, 1 ber'ghans; 2 ber'ghans, Heinrich (†1797-7/1884). A German geographer; *Physical Atlas*.

**Ber'ghem**, *n.* Same as BERCHEM.

**ber'gle**, 1 bür'gle; 2 bür'gle, *n.* [Orkneys.] The ballan-wrasse.

**Ber'gman**, 1 ber'gman; 2 ber'gman, Torbern Olof (†1735-4/1784). A Swedish chemist; naturalist.

**ber'gman-nite**, 1 bür'gman-nite; 2 bür'gman-nite, *n.* Mineral. A variety of natrolite, formed by the alteration of other minerals. [*BERGMAN*]

**ber'gmas'ter**, *n.* Same as BARMASTER.

**ber'gmehl**, 1 ber'gmehl; 2 ber'gmehl, *n.* [G.] 1. An infusorial earth, sometimes eaten mixed with meal or bark. 2. A white efflorescence of calcite, like cotton. *ber'gmehl*.

**ber'g-schot**, 1 ber'g-schot; 2 ber'g-schot, *n.* [*BERG-SCHOT-TEIN*, pl.] (S. Afr.) A highlander.

**ber'g-schund**, 1 ber'g-schund; 2 ber'g-schund, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A crevasse or series of crevasses in the snowfield at the head of a glacier, near the base of the cliff against which the snowfield lies.

**Ber'g-son**, 1 ber'g-son; 2 ber'g-son, Henri (†1859-). A French philosopher; author: *Académie*. [*ALPENS-TOCK*]

**ber'g-stock**, 1 ber'g-stock; 2 ber'g-stock, *n.* [G.] Same as *ber'g-till*, 1 bür'g-till; 2 bür'g-till, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Boulders, stones, clay, mud, etc., carried and dropped by icebergs in lakes bordering an ice-sheet. [France]

**Ber'gues**, 1 berg; 2 berg, *n.* A city in Nord department, Belgium; 1 bür'gut; 2 bür'gut, *n.* [Tatar.] The golden or other eagle used by Tatars in falconry.

**ber'g-y**, 1 bür'g-y; 2 bür'g-y, *n.* Full of icebergs; resembling berg-yit, 1 bür'g-yit; 2 bür'g-yit, *n.* 1. The roselark or Norwegian haddock (*Sebastes marinus*). 2. [Local, Scot.] The black goby. [*Norw. berg-yit*]

**Ber'ham-pur**, 1 bür'am-pur; 2 bür'am-pur, *n.* 1. A town in Ganjam district, Madras, British India; military station. 2. A town, capital of Murshidabad district, Bengal, British India. *Ber'ham-pore'*.

**Ber'l**, 1 bür'l; 2 bür'l, *n.* *Bib.* 1 Chron. vii, 36.

**Ber'l-ah**, 1 bür-lah; 2 bür-lah, *n.* *Bib.* Any one of several Israelites. 1 Chron. iii, vi, ix, xv, etc. [*Heb.*, unfortunate.] *Ber'l-ah*.

**ber'l-ber'l**, 1 ber'l-ber'l; 2 ber'l-ber'l, *n.* [Singhalese.] A disease of the peripheral nerves, frequently fatal, occurring chiefly in India, China, Japan, and the Malay States, characterized by partial paralysis, swelling of the legs, and general dropsy; due to eating rice from which the husk has been removed. *Sin DAVID I. BRUCE*.

**be-ride**, 1 bi-ruld; 2 be-rid, *rt.* To ride upon; infest.

**Be-rid-dä**, 1 bi-rid-dä; 2 be-rid-dä, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachypterous flies having wings with three basal cells much prolonged, veins of the two main trunks very crowded anteriorly, abbreviated costal veins, and seven exposed abdominal segments. *Ber'l's*, *n.* (t. g.) *Ber'l-dä*.

**ber'l-dä**, 1 ber'l-dä; 2 ber'l-dä, *n.* [Austral.] A falcon (*Hierodice berloga*).

**Be-ri'tes**, 1 bi-ri'tes; 2 be-ri'tes, *n.* *pl.* *Bib.* Num. xvi, 44. *Be-ri'tim*, *n.* Same as GLUCINUM.

**be-rime**, 1 bi-rim; 2 be-rim, *rt.* To mention or celebrate; to rime; to rime; also, to compose in rime.

**Be-ri'ng**, 1 bür'ng; 2 bür'ng, *n.* To mention or celebrate; to rime; also, to compose in rime.

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**Berke'ley**, 1 bür'k'h; 2 bür'k'h, *n.* 1. 1 Eng. bür'k'h; 2 Eng. bür'k'h. George (†1684-1/1753), bishop of Cloyne; Anglo-Irish philosopher; *Principles of Human Knowledge*.

2. Sir William (—1677), an English governor of Virginia. 3. A county in South Carolina; 1,316 sq. m.; county-seat, Monks Corner. 4. A county in West Virginia; 257 sq. m.; county-seat, Martinsburg. 5. A town in Alameda county, Cal.; seat of the University of California (non-sectarian), founded in 1869. 6. A market-town in Gloucestershire, England; birthplace of Dr. Jenner. 7. B. Castle, a Norman stronghold, Gloucestershire, England; ber Edward II. was murdered in 1327.

**Berke'ly Springs**. A town, county-seat of Morgan county, W. Va. Bath.

**Berk-ham'sted**, 1 bür'häm'sted; 2 bür'häm'sted, *n.* A market-town in Hertfordshire, England; birthplace of Cowper. [Vn.]

**Berk'ley**, 1 bür'k'h; 2 bür'k'h, *n.* A town in Norfolk county, Berks, 1 bür'k (Eng.) bür'k; 2 bür'k (Eng.) bür'k, *n.* 1. The abbreviated name of Berkshire, England. *Berk'shire*. 2. A county in Pennsylvania; 574 sq. m.; county-seat, Reading.

**Berk'shire**, 1 bür'k'or Eng. bür'k'shir; 2 bür'k'or Eng. bür'k'shir, *n.* One of a breed of swine, from Berkshire, England, of medium size and mostly with black hair, having short legs, broad straight backs, square heads and shoulders, and short heads. See *illus.* under *SWINE*.

**Berk'shire**, *n.* 1. A county in Massachusetts; 929 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsfield. 2. A county in England; 722 sq. m.; county-seat, Reading.

**Ber'tad**, 1 ber'lod or ber'lud; 2 bür'lod or bür'lud, *n.* A commercial town in Moldavia, Roumania. *Ber'tat*.

**Ber'tepsh**, 1 ber'tepsh; 2 bür'tepsh, *n.* 1. August, Freiherr von (†1818-9/1877), a German philologist. 2. Lina, Freiin von (1829-1899), the wife of the preceding; German writer on women's rights.

**Ber'tley**, 1 bür't; 2 bür't, *n.* [Austral.] Ground bait.

**Ber'tling**, 1 bür'tling; 2 bür'tling, *n.* *Geol.* Götze von (1480-7/1562). A German knight "of the Iron Hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe.

**ber'tle-man**, *n.* Same as BRIAUMAN.

**Ber'tlin**, 1 bür'tlin; 2 bür'tlin, *n.* 1. 1 G. ber'tlin; 2 G. ber'tlin. The capital of Prussia and of the former German empire. 2. A manufacturing city in Green Lake and Waushara counties, Wis. 3. A village in Rensselaer county, N. Y. 4. A village in Washington county, Vt. 5. A town in Worcester county, Md. 6. A city in Coos county, N. H. 7. A borough in Somerset county, Pa.

—*Berlin* Iron, see *IRON*. —*B. ware*, see *PORECELAN*. —*B. wool*, German wool, same as *BERLIN*. —*B. work*, fancy-work in Berlin wool.

**ber'tlin**, *n.* 1. A four-wheeled covered carriage with a shelter-seat behind and separate from the body; or motor-car of limousine type, but with the driver's seat entirely enclosed. 2. Zephyr or wind for knitting. 3. A knit glove. 4. A dance resembling the polka. 5. [F. Canada.] A variety of bored elgib; used for passengers or goods.

**ber'tlinat**, *n.* A pillory. *ber'tlinat*.

**Ber'tlin-er**, 1 bür'tlin-er; 2 bür'tlin-er, *n.* [†1851-]. A German-American inventor; loose-contact telephone transmitter, gramophone, etc.

**ber'tling**, *n.* Same as *BERLIN*. *ber'tling*.

**ber'tling-goz'za**, 1 ber'tling-goz'za; 2 bür'tling-goz'za, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An Italian dance resembling the country dance.

**ber'tling-ite**, 1 bür'tling-ite; 2 bür'tling-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous rose-red aluminum phosphate, found massive. [*cf. Prol.* N. H. *Berlin*, of University of Lund, Sweden.]

**Ber'tlin's dis-ease**. A disease affecting the retina, characterized by impairment of vision because of concussion from a blow over the eye.

**Ber'tlin's**, 1 bür'tlin's; 2 bür'tlin's, *n.* [†1803-4/1869]. A French composer; *Romeo and Juliet*; *Domination of Faust*, etc. [*Same as BERLIOZ*].

**ber'tloque**, 1 ber'tlok; 2 bür'tlok, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* and *Mus.* *ber'tloque*, 1 bür't; 2 bür't, *n.* [U. S.] The bank of a canal opposite the tow-path. *ber'tloque*, 1 bür't; 2 bür't, *n.* [U. S.] The bank of a canal opposite the tow-path. *ber'tloque*, 1 bür't; 2 bür't, *n.* [U. S.] The bank of a canal opposite the tow-path.

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or words not given above see NE-, prefix, page 242



### The Besiclometer.





salicylate, and phosphorus oxychloride: used in medicine as an intestinal antiseptic. [*< BETA, 2, + -OL.*]  
*Be-tu-lu-us*, 1 bi-tu-lu-us; 2 he-tu-lu-us. *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* v, 21. [*Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* xv, 4.  
*Be-t'o-mas'them*, 1 bet'o-mas'them; 2 hēt'o-mas'them, *n.*  
*Be-t'o-mes'tham*, 1 bet'o-mes'tham; 2 hēt'o-mes'tham, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* iv, 6. *Be-t'o-mes-tha'im* (R. V.).

*bet'on*, 1 bet'on; 2 bēt'on, *n.* A concrete of lime, sand, and hydraulic cement. [*< F. béton, < OF. bēton, < L. bitumēn, mineral pitch.*] *bet'on Colg'net'*.

*be-tone*, 1 bi-tōn; 2 he-tōn, *vt.* To give a special tone to; emphasize. [*< BE- + -TONE.*] *be-tone-ment*, *n.*

The position of the pronoun [his] . . . shows that it is to be *betoned*. *ROTHERHAM Translation of the New Testament, note on Rom. iii, 21. [R. N. 1891.]*

*be-tangue*, 1 bi-tuy; 2 be-tōng, *vt.* To scold or pester with the tongue.

*Be-ton'-ka*, 1 bi-ton'-ka; 2 be-tōn'-ka, *n.* [*L.*] *Bol.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the mint family (*Menthaeae*), included by some modern botanists in *Stachys*, but still retained by others on account of its corolla tube exceeding the calyx. *B. officinalis*, the European wood betony, is the same as *Stachys betonica*. See *BETONY*.

*bet'-nim*, 1 hēt'-nim; 2 hēt'o-nim, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xiii, 26.

*bet'o-ny*, 1 hēt'o-ny; 2 hēt'o-ny, *n.* 1. A perennial European herb (*Betonica officinalis*) of the mint family (*Menthaeae*), with purplish flowers in spikes, and ovate crenate leaves.

The root was formerly used as an emetic and purgative. 2. One of various other plants, as the English water betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*) and the lousewort or wood-betony (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of the United States. [*< F. betoine, < L. betonica, a people of Portugal.*] *bet'a-nyf*.

*be-took*, 1 bi-tuk; 2 be-tōk, *imp.* OF *BETAKE*.

*be-tor'cin*, 1 bi-tōr'sin; 2 be-tōr'sin, *n.* *Chem.* A methyl derivative of *ocim*.

*be-traise*, *vt.* To betray; deceive; entrap. *be-trais'h*.

*be-trap't*, *vt.* To ensnare.

*be-trap't*, 1 bi-trap; 2 be-trap, *vt.* To deck with trappings; clothe.

*be-tray*, 1 bi-trē; 2 be-trā, *vt.*

1. To put in the power of or deliver up to an enemy treacherously; be a traitor to; prove unfaithful to; hence, to disappoint, as a person having faith in one, or prove insufficient for, as an effort; as, to *betray* one's country; he has *betrayed* my trust.

When Judas carries the hag and betrays his Lord, he will not always have the grace to go and hang himself.

*COOK Orient. lect. II, prel., p. 60. [n. x. & co. 1886.]*

2. To disclose or expose in breach of obligation or confidence; violate the trust or confidence of; as, to *betray* a friend.

An amusing scene of discovery and confession takes place, in which each in turn betrays his secret.

*Dorsey Shakespeare Primer p. 64. [A. 1878.]*

3. To lead astray, as a maiden, by falsehood or guilement; deceive, as under promise of marriage; seduce; also, to mislead; lead or carry into error, etc. 4. To reveal unintentionally, as that which one naturally strives to conceal; as, to *betray* one's ignorance. 5. To give indication or show signs of, as something not obvious, or hidden; as, the smoke betrays a camp fire.

She was dressed with perfect neatness and betrayed no marks of poverty. *Dickens Old Curiosity Shop p. 3. [n. v. & co.]*

[*< BE- + OF. trair, < L. trado, < trans, over, + da, give.*] *be-trale't*—*be-tray'er*, *n.*

*Syn.*: deceiver, deluder, dissonor, dupe, ensnare, play false, play the traitor, prove false, prove recreant, reveal. Compare synonyms for *BABBLE*.—*Ant.*: cherish, conceal, cover, foster, guard, preserve, protect, suppress.—*Prep.*: betray a secret to a person; betray a person to his enemies; *into* an anare.

*be-tray'al*, 1 bi-trē'al; 2 be-trā'al, *n.* The act or consequence of betraying. *be-tray-ment*.

*be-tray, pp.* Betrayed. *S. S.*

*be-trend't*, *vt.* To wind round; encompass.

*be-troth*, 1 bi-trōth or bi-trōth; 2 be-trōth' or be-trōth' (xiii), *vt.* 1. To pledge one's troth to take in marriage; engage to marry; affiancé; as, he *betrothed* her for his wife. 2. To contract to give in marriage, as a daughter. 3. *Ecol.* To nominate to a hishopric for consecration. [*< BE- + TROT.*]

*be-troth'al*, 1 bi-trōth'al or bi-trōth'al; 2 he-troth'al or be-troth'al, *n.* The act of betrothing, or the state of being betrothed; engagement to marry; affiancé.

It is a host from the grave, that has come to forbid the betrothal! *Lowell Miles Standish pt. ix, st. 3.*

*be-troth'd*, 1 bi-trōth' or be-trōth'; 2 he-troth' or be-troth't, *pp.* Promised in marriage; affiancé; engaged; used sometimes substantively.

*be-troth'ment*, 1 bi-trōth' or be-trōth'ment or mant; 2 be-trōth' or be-trōth'ment, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two persons for a future marriage of the persons so betrothed; espousals.

At least we might have a betrothment after the royal fashion. *MARY R. MIRROR Our Village, Nutting Sept. 26, 1824.*

*be-trunk'd*, 1 bi-trōnk't; 2 be-trōnk't, *pa.* *Geol.* Deprived of its trunk or main body; said of certain river-systems, whose tributaries in the dry season, for lack of sufficient water, fall to unite in a main trunk, but are dissipated in the arid ground. *I. C. RUSSELL Rivers of North America p. 226. [G. P. F. 1900.]*

*be-trunk'ing*, 1 bi-trōnk'ing; 2 be-trōnk'ing, *n.* *Geol.* The disappearance of the trunk of a river, through failure of the tributaries to unite, in the dry season.

*be-trust*, 1 bi-trust; 2 be-trust', *vt.* [*Rare.*] 1. To put confidence in. 2. To entrust.—*be-trust'ment*, *n.*

*Be'tsy* *Prig*, In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a selfish, ignorant, and brutal monthly nurse, the bosom friend of Mrs. Gamp.

*Be'tsy Trot'wood*, 1 bet'si trot'wud; 2 bē'sy trot'wōd, In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, the kind-hearted and worthy, but snappish, great-aunt of David.

*bet'-si-bō'ka*, 1 bet'si-bō'ka; 2 bēt'si-bō'ka, *n.* A river in N. W. Madagascar, 300 m. long.

*bet'-si-le'os*, *bet'-si-mi-sa'-ka*, 1 bet'si-le'ōz, bet'si-mi-sa'-ka; 2 bēt'si-le'ōz, bēt'al-mi-sa'-ka. See MALAGASY.

*bet'sy*, *n.* Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

*bet'ti*, *vt.* *& c.* Same as BETT.

*bet'ter*, 1 hēt'er; 2 bēt'er, *v. I. t.* 1. To make better; improve in qualities, condition, or surroundings; ameliorate.

You shall only be *bettered* by them if you are already hard at work in *bettering* yourself.

*Ruskin Queen of the Air p. 18. [n. co. 1885.]*

2. To do or he better than; to improve upon; surpass; excel.

The boxes with which he provided me *bettered* the sample. *FRUWEE Enn. in the West Indies p. 312. [A. 1888.]*

3. To serve for the profit or advantage of; help.

*II. t.* To grow or become better in any way; improve. [*< AS. bēterian, < bētera; see BETTER, a.*]

*Syn.*: see AMEND.

*bet'ter*, *a.* [*Compar.* of *OOD*.] 1. Having good or desirable qualities in a greater degree; excelling or surpassing; preferable; as, a *better* soil; a *better* way. 2. Superior in amount or surpassing in value; more; larger; as, the *better* part of the cake is dough; he held out for a *better* price. 3. Improved in health; convalescent; as, the invalid is *better*. 4. More nearly perfect, complete, or thorough; as, a *better* understanding. [*< AS. bētera (= Goth. bātiza), compar. adj. < \*bat; see BEST.*]

*bet'ter-er*, *n.* *Naut.* See BITTER-ERN, under BITTER.

*bet'ter-half*, *a.* *bet'ter-ly*, *a.* [*Prov.*] Preferable; superior.—*bet'ter-most*. 1. *a.* 1. As good as there is or are; relatively best; utmost. 2. [*Colloq.*] Greater or larger; as, the *bettermost* part of the day. *II. n.* [*Local, Eng. & U. S.*] The best one has, as clothes.—*bet'ter-mess*, *n.* 1. The quality of being better or superior. 2. Finesse of gold and silver above the standard. 3. [*Dial.*] A better condition; improvement.

*bet'ter*, *n.* 1. That which is in any way better; advantage; superiority.

There is no hope of *better* left for him. *TENNISON Queen Mary act iv, sc. 3.*

2. A superior, as in personal qualities, rank, age, office, etc.; as, to give place to one's *bettors*.—*bet'ter-er*, *n.*—for the better, by way of improvement; as, a change for the better.—to get the *b. nf.* to gain an advantage over.

*bet'ter*, *n.* One who lays wagers. *bet'tor*.

*bet'ter*, *adv.* [*Compar.* of *WELL*.] 1. In a superior manner; more excellently; as, *better* trained; to write *better*. 2. In a higher degree; more thoroughly or correctly; as, to understand a subject *better* than another. 3. [*Colloq.*] More; as, *better* than two miles.

Now I've been *better* for a week, I feel to have been at it for a week. *McCORMACK in Century Moo. Sept., 1888, p. 778.*

[*< AS. bētere, bēte, = neut. acc. of bētera; see BETTER, a.*]

*bet'ter*, *n.* 1. In a better position, especially financially.—to think *b. nf.* see THINK.

*bet'ter'd*, *pp.* Bettered. *S. S.*

*bet'ter-gates*, 1 bet'er-gēts; 2 bēt'er-gāts, *adv.* [*Scot.*] In a better style or manner.

*bet'ter-ly*, 1 bet'er-li; 2 bēt'er-li, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Same as *bet'ter-ment*, 1 bet'er-ment or -ment; 2 bēt'er-ment, *n.* A making better; improvement; in law, an improvement to real property by a tenant of such a nature or extent as to entitle him to claim compensation therefor from the owner.

*bet'ter-more*, 1 bet'er-mōr; 2 bēt'er-mōr, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Preferable; more excellent; better.

*bet'ter-ton*, 1 bet'er-ton; 2 bēt'er-ton, Thomas (1635-4/18 1710). An English actor.

*bet'tet*, 1 bet'tet; 2 bēt'tet, *n.* [*Ind.*] A parrot (*Palæornis pondicerianus*). See RING-PARROT.

*bet't'ab*, 1 he-t'ā; 2 be-t'ā, *n.* A town in Chumpan district, Behar province, Bengal.

*bet't'ina*, 1 be-t'ina; 2 hē-t'ina, *n.* Pen-name of Elizabeth (Brentano) von Arnim. See ARNIM, von.

*bet't'ne-l'el*, 1 bet't'ne-l'el; 2 bēt't'ne-l'el, Saverio (1718-1809). An Italian Jesuit, poet, and litterateur.

*bet't'ing*, 1 hēt'ing; 2 bēt'ing, *n.* The making of bets; betting; *bet't'ing-book*, *n.* 1. A book for recording bets. 2. *Horse-racing*. A book-makers' book. See BOOK.

*bet't'ong*, 1 bet't'ōng; 2 bēt't'ōng, *n.* A hyspysymnial mar-supial or rat-kangaroo (genus *Bettongia*), with comparatively short broad head and long tarsi adapted for leaping. [*Native name.*]

*bet'tor*, 1 bet'tor; 2 bēt'tor, *n.* One who bets; a better.

*bet'ty*, 1 hēt'ty; 2 bēt'ty, *n.* [*IES.* 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] 1. A man who interferes with or does woman's work; co-bettry. 2. [*U. S.*] A Florence flask. 3. [*Old Thieves Slang.*] A short crowsbar; a jimmy; bessi; *jen'ny*. 4. [*B.*] Diminutive of ELIZABETH. [*< Betty, dim. of Bet, abstr. of Elizabeth.*]

*bet'ty*, 1 hēt'ty; 2 bēt'ty, William Henry West (1791-1874). A precocious English actor; "the Young Roscius."

*Betty Mo'dish*, Lady. In Cibber's *Careless Husband*, a lady in love with Lord Morelove, but assuming indifference.

*bet'tul*, 1 bet'tul; 2 he-tul, *n.* See BAITUL.

*bet'u-lā*, 1 bet'yū-lā; 2 bēt'yū-lā, *n.* Bot. A genus of trees or shrubs of the birch family (*Betulaceae*) of the northern hemisphere—the birches—having two hid stamens and a winged nutlet. [*L. birch.*]—*bet'u-lā-ceae*, *n. pl.* Bot. A family of plants including the birches.—*bet'u-lā-ceous*, *a.*

*bet'u-lase*, 1 bet'yū-lās; 2 bēt'yū-lās, *n.* *Chem.* A ferment, so called from its presence in *Betula lenta*, capable of splitting gaultherin in sugar and methylsalicylate. [*< BETULA.*]

*bet'u-lin*, 1 bet'yū-lin; 2 bēt'yū-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{20}H_{30}O_4$ ), by nature a diastomic alcohol contained in birch-bark. [*< BETULA.*] *bet'u-ll'net*.

*be-tim'ble*, 1 bi-tim'bl; 2 he-tim'bl, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To disorder; tumble.

*bet'wa*, 1 bet'wa; 2 bēt'wa, *n.* A river in Bhopal, India; 360 m. long to Jumna river.

*be-twat'tid*, 1 bi-twot't; 2 be-twa't'it, *vt.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To make stupid; confuse; bewilder; fuddle.

*be-tween*, 1 bi-twēn; 2 be-twēn, *n.* 1. One of a grade of needles, rather short and thick, between sharps and hums. 2. [*Poet.*] An interval or interspace.

*be-tween*, *adv.* In the intervening space; in an intermediate time, position, or relation; during, in, or within the interval or intervals; at intervals; as, two oceans with a continent *between*; working hard and studying *between*; the Sabbath *between*: sometimes in the sense of apart; as, visits *between*.

*be-tween*, *prep.* 1. In, or at some point in, the space which separates (two places or objects); as, *between* two

lines; *between* stations. *Between* is strictly applicable only with reference to two things, but this may be understood as including cases in which a number of things are discriminated collectively as two wholes, or as taken in pairs, or where one thing is set off as against a number of others; among is used in cases of distributive discrimination.

Wreathing her hair, a song between her lips. *Brown's Colombe's Birthday act I.*

2. Intermediate in relation to, as times, qualities, conditions, characters, etc.; as, *between* 8 and 9 o'clock; *between* sour and sweet; *between* poverty and wealth.

*Between* saving a cent and expending a cent there is two cents difference. *C. C. Coffin Caleb Krinkle p. 107. [L. & S. 1875.]*

He [Thomas Brown] has shown that there is no link coming between the cause and its effect.

*McCosh Scottish Philosophy p. 321. [c. & Bros. 1875.]*

3. With relation to both of; involving the joint or reciprocal action or participation of both of; as, choose *between* this and that.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a Bergomask dance *between* two of our company?

*Shakespeare Midsummer-Night's Dream act v, sc. 1.*

4. From one to another of; implying motion or connection; as, the steamer *between* New York and Liverpool; the railway *between* Chicago and St. Paul. [*ME. betwene, < AS. betwēonum; be-, BE-; twēonum, dat. pl. of twēon, deulhe, two; cp. two.*]

*Syn.*: see AMID.—*be-tween* 'brain', *n.* *Anat.* The thalamencephalon.—*b. decks*, *n.* The space between the decks of a ship.—*b. decks*, *n.* The space between decks.—*b. self*, *n.* [*Eng.*] Same as house-chambermaid.—*b. selves*, *b. themselves*, *b. you* and *me*, confidentially in confidence; confidentially. The expression between you and I is sometimes used, but it is incorrect.—*b. the devil* and the deep sea [*Colloq.*], intermediate as regards alternatives which are equally unpleasant or disadvantageous.—*b. wind* and water, see under WATER.—*be-tween* 'ty, *n.* [*Humorous.*] A condition or the quality of being between or in suspense; whatever is intermediate.—*be-tween* 'ness, *n.* The state or condition of being between.—*be-tween* 'whiles, *adv.* Between times; at intervals.

*be-twixt*, 1 bi-twikst; 2 be-twikst, *adv. & prep.* Between; especially, (1) in or across the space between, and (2) in intermediate relation to; as, *betwixt* now and to-morrow.

You shall see, as I have said, great difference *betwixt* our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale act I, sc. 1.*

[*ME. betwize, betwizen* (cp. OHG. in zwischen, between two, > NHG. zwischen, between), < AS. betweohts, betwice, < be- (see BE-) + twize, < twi-, two; cp. two.]

*Syn.*: see AMID.—*betwixt* and *between*, in an intermediate state; neither one nor the other; medium.

*bet'y-lus*, 1 bet'y-lōs; 2 bēt'y-lōs, *n.* Same as BETYLUS, bet'y'it.

*beu'chit*, 1 bi'd'it; 2 bū'd'it, *a.* [*Scot.*] Bowed.

*beu'dant-lite*, 1 bi'd'ant-lit; 2 hū'd'ant-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, dark-green or black, hydrous phosphate and sulfate of iron and lead, crystallizing in rhombohedrons. [*< Beudant, French mineralogist.*] *bi-elors'te*.

*beuk*, 1 biuk; 2 būk, *n.* [*Scot.*] Book.

*Beu'lab*, 1 bi'lab; 2 bū'lab, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. *Bib.*: a name for Israel. *Isa. lxii, 4.*—Land of Beulab, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of rest, where pilgrims abide till death. [*< Heb. bē'alah, married.*]

*Beu'lah Lake*. A lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; *Beu'le*, 1 hū'le; 2 hū'le, Charles Ernest (1826-74 1874). A French archaeologist; excavated on the Acropolis, Athens.

*beur-ré*, 1 hū-ré; 2 bū-ré, *n.* [*F.*] A pear with buttery, soft, melting pulp; as, *beurré* d'Angoulême.

*Beust*, 1 boist; 2 bōist, Friedrich Ferdinand, Count van (1809-1886), a Saxonian and Austrian statesman.

*Beu'then*, 1 he'ten; 2 bō'ten, *n.* A manufacturing town in Silesia.

*Beu'ton*, 1 he'vān; 2 bē'vān, *n.* In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an American physician who befriends Martin.

*bevel*, 1 he'vel; 2 bē'vel, *n.* [*BEVELLED* or *BEVELLED*; *BEVEL'ING* or *BEVEL'ING*.] 1. To give a bevel angle or sloping edge to; as, to *bevel* a glass plate. *II. t.* 1. To have a bevel; he in the form of a bevel; incline or slant off. 2. To open or close an angle-iron in the frame of a ship to meet the skin-plates.

*bevel*, *a.* Having the shape or slant of a bevel; not being in a right line; oblique; slanting; heveled.

*bevel*, *n.* *Arch.* 1. Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, tool, etc.; a beveling. 2. An adjustable instrument for setting off or measuring other angles than 90°; a bevel-square. 3. *Print.* A beveled-edged slug, nearly type-high, used by stereotypers to form the side flange of a plate. 4. *Her.* An angular break, as in a chief or right line of a hearing. [*< F. bevel, bevel.*]

*bevel'ang'le*, *n.* See BEVEL, *n.*, 1.—*b. disk*, *n.* A disk with a beveled edge.—*b. gage*, *n.* A bevel-square.—*b. gear*, *n.* A gear having beveled teeth, as for transmitting rotary motion at an angle. See *ILLUSTRATION* under GEAR.

*n. b. gear*, *n.* *b. joint*, *n.* See JOINT.—*b. protractor*, *n.* A graduated semicircular protractor having a pivoted arm: used for measuring or marking off angles.—*b. square*, *n.* See BEVEL, *n.*, 2.—*b. wheel*, *n.* A bevel-gear.—*skew b. wheel*, *n.* The larger of the two bevel-wheels in gear in a skew-bevel transmission.—*standing b.*, an obtuse bevel.—*under b.*, an acute bevel.

Various mainly self-explaining compounds have *bevel* as their first element, as, *bevel* jack (for transmitting motion), *b. plate*, *b. rest*, *b. stool*.

*bevel'ment*, *n.* *Crystal.* The replacement of an edge of a crystal by two planes equally inclined to the adjacent faces.—*bevel-wise*, *adv.* *Her.* In the form or style of a bevel. *bevel'-ways*; *bevel'-ways*.

*bevel*, *n.* [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*] A powerful push or bard.

**Be-zlers'**, 1 bē'zŷe'; 2 bē'zŷe', *n.* A manufacturing city in Héault department, France; scene of a massacre of Albigenses, 1209.

**be-zlŷue'**, 1 hē-zik'; 2 hē-zik', *n.* 1. A game of cards in which the players score partly by the declaration of certain combinations held in their hands (it being allowable to make such declaration only upon taking a trick) and partly by winning certain cards in the tricks. 2. A combination in this game; the queen of spades and knave of diamonds. See **BEZQUE'**, *n.*

**be-zlŷue'**, 1 hē-zik'; 2 bē-zŷe', *n.* 1. A concretion found in the stomach and intestines of ruminants and some other animals: often formed by lime or magnesium phosphate or the like about some foreign substance, and sometimes consisting entirely of hair or vegetable fiber. Bezozars are classed as Oriental, that obtained from the wild goat of Persia and various antelopes; Occidental, that obtained from the llamas of Peru; and German that obtained from the chamois. The Oriental has supposed medicinal value. 2. An antidote or pancea. [*< Ar. Bāzhar, < Per. pādzhār, < pād, expelling, + zahr, poison.*]

— **be-zo-zar'** *antelope*, *n.* The black-huck. — **bē-goat**, *n.* The pangas. — **b. mineral** (*Old Chem.*), antimony oxid, especially when obtained from antimony chlorid.

**bez'-o-ar'dic**, 1 bez'-o-ŷr'dik; 2 hēz'-o-ŷr'dic. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to bezoar. **bez'-o-ar'ti-calf**. II. *n.* A bezoardic drug; an antidote. **bez'-o-ar'di-calk**; **bez'-o-ar'ti-cle**, — **bezoardic** *lead*, *n.* **ellagic acid**.

**Be-zoe'ki**, 1 hē-zŷŷ'ki; 2 bē-zŷŷ'ki, *n.* 1. A province in Java. 2. Its capital.

**Be-zo'ld**, 1 bē-zŷold; 2 bē-zŷolds. A disease affecting the neck, characterized by a few abscesses, consequent upon performing suppuration of the middle ear.

**be-zo'nl-an**, 1 bi-zŷŷ'nl-an; 2 bē-zŷŷ'nl-an, *n.* [Rare.] [Often written erroneously with a capital.] 1. A raw recruit. 2. A wretch; knave.

**Be-zou'ti-an**, 1 bi-zŷŷ'ti-an; 2 bē-zŷŷ'ti-an, *o.* Of or pertaining to Bezout, a French mathematician (1730-1783), or his method of solving equations. — **be-zou'ti-ant**, *n.* *Alg.* A quadratic function that has as a discriminant the resultant of two equations of the same degree. — **be-zou'tant**, *n.* *Alg.* The bezoutiant in the case when the two quantities are the differentials of the same binary quantity.

**Bez-pŷŷ'**, 1 bēz-pŷŷ'; 2 bēz-pŷŷ'. [*< po-pŷŷ' + shā-nā, n. pl.* See **RASKOLNIK**.] **Bez'-po-pŷŷ'** *tsy*; **bez'tŷine**, 1 bēz'tŷain; 2 bēz'tŷin, *n.* A bez-antler. [*< L. bis, twice, + tŷine*.] **bez'tŷyŷ'**, *n.*

**be-zu'ko**, 1 bē-zŷŷ'ko; 2 bē-zŷŷ'ko, *n.* [*-Gos, 1 -koz; 2 -gŷs, pl.*] [*S. W. U. S.*] The buffalo-ŷh.

**Bez-wā'da**, 1 bē-zŷ-wā'da; 2 bēz-wā'dā, *n.* A town in Kistna district, Madras, India.

**bez'zle**, 1 bēz'; 2 bēz', *tr. & tr. pl.* [*Dial., Eng.*] 1. To waste recklessly; also, to guzzle. 2. To embezzle. — **bez'zler**, *n.*

**B. F.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Fine Arts.

**B. F. or B. G.**, *abbr.* Bay gelding; Birmingham gage.

**bg.**, *abbr.* [*bag*, *pl.*] Bag.

**bg. adj.**, *abbr.* Brigadieradjutant.

**bg. c.**, *abbr.* Brigade commander.

**bg. s. p. o.**, *abbr.* Brigade staff petty officer.

**B. H. or B. H.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Humanities; bay horse.

**B. K.**, *abbr.* Bāhā'krīṣṇa, *n.* [*HiInd.*] See **HINDU CALENDAR**, under **CALENDAR**.

**Bhad'ri-nati**, *n.* Same as **BADRINATH**.

**Bha'ga**, 1 bŷŷ'ga; 2 bŷŷ'ga, *n.* *Vedic Myth.* One of the sons of Aditi and a younger brother of Varuna; revered as the giver of fortune and ruler of marriages.

**Bha'gal-pur**, 1 bŷŷ'gul-pŷr; 2 bŷŷ'gul-pŷr, *n.* 1. A division in Behar province in Bengal; 19,776 sq. m. 2. A district in this division; 4,226 sq. m. 3. A city situated on the River Ganges, capital of the district and of the division. **Bog'** *n.*

**Bha'ga-vad Gī'ta**, 1 bŷŷ'ga-vod gī'ta; 2 hŷŷ'ga-vŷd gī'ta. [*Sans.*] A philosophical poem, which forms a part of the Mahābhārata; literally, "The Song of the Blessed One." It is eclectic in its philosophy, combining elements of the Sankhya, Yoga, and Vedanta schools with the later system of hakti. It enjoys the union with the divine by deeds (*Karma Yogo*) as distinguished from the abstention from deeds (*Yoga of Patanjali*). See **Sacred Books of the East**, vol. viii.

**Bha'ga-vat**, *n.* The interpolated episode of the *Bhagavad Gita* that he [Kṛishṇa] is identified with Vishnu and becomes the revealer of the doctrine of *bhakti* or religious devotion.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xv, p. 927.

**Bha'ga-vaṇ**, 1 hŷŷ'ga-va; 2 hŷŷ'ga-vaṇ, *n.* [*Sans.*] Literally, the blessed lord; the Supreme (human) Being; an epithet for the Buddha. **Bha'ga-va'**; **Bha'ga-va'd**; **Bha'gwaṇ'**.

**Bhŷŷ'ga-va'ta Pu-rāṇa**, 1 hŷŷ'ga-vŷ'te pu-rŷṇa; 2 hŷŷ'ga-vā'ta. [*Sans.*] The most important of the eighteen Purāṇas; so called because dedicated to the glorification of Vishnu (**Bhŷŷ'gavā'**); it is one of the six Vāishṇava Purāṇas. In its tenth book are found fully detailed all the legends relating to Kṛishṇa. It has been edited and translated by Eugene Burnouf in the *Collection Orientale*, Paris.

**Bha'gel-khand**, 1 bŷŷ'gel-kund; 2 hŷŷ'gel-kund, *n.* A British government agency including several native states in Central India, 1,32 sq. m.

**bha'ln'sa**, 1 bha'ln'sa; 2 bŷŷ'ln'sa, *n.* [*HiInd.*] The Indian male buffalo. — **bha'ln'sl**, *n.* [*HiInd.*] A female buffalo.

**bha'l'yā-cha-ra**, 1 hŷŷ'ya-ŷŷ'ŷo-rā; 2 hŷŷ'ya-ŷŷ'ŷrā, *n.* [*HiInd.*] Lands held in common by relatives; a village commune owned by descendants from a common stock. *Cyclopædia of India*.

**bhak'ti**, 1 buk'ti; 2 buk'ti, *n.* [*Sans.*] Religious devotion; special, in Hinduism, a union of absolute faith with perpetual devotion, an important innovation upon the old Vedic system; inculcated by Vishnu (*Kṛishṇa*) in the *Bhagavad Gita*, in which he places devotion, as expressed by manliness and action, above learning, the subjugation of the passions, caste and other observances, charity, etc. [*< Sans. bhokti, devotion*.]

**bha'ln**, 1 hŷŷ'ln; 2 hŷŷ'ln, *n.* [*HiInd.*] A hear of any sort; also, **bha'** a meadine person's name. **bha'loot**.

**bha'ln'sor**, 1 hŷŷ'ln-sŷr; 2 hŷŷ'ln-sŷŷr, *n.* [*Bengal.*] The hallsur.

**Bha'mo**, 1 bŷŷ'mo; 2 bŷŷ'mo, *n.* 1. A district in N. Upper Burma; 9,800 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**Bhan-da'ra**, 1 hun-dŷŷ'ra; 2 hŷŷn-dŷŷ'ra, *n.* 1. A district in Nagpur division, Central Provinces, India; 3,963 sq. m. 2. Its capital, 40 m. E. of Nagpur.

**Bha'ndar**, 1 bŷŷ'ndar; 2 bŷŷ'ndar, *n.* [*Indo-Ind.*] A *Ramkrishṇa* *Gopal* (1837-1925). A Hindu Oriental scholar.

**bhang**, 1 ba; 2 bŷŷ'ng, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] The dried leaves *bang*, and capsules of the Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*), containing a narcotic resin and volatile oil, prepared for smoking or chewing, and as an infusion to be drunk: hash-





-cos'late, *a.* Having two ribs or rib-like markings, as a leaf.—*bi-cre'nate*, *a.* *Bot.* Having the crenatures them-







**Big Muddy's.** A river in Franklin and Jefferson counties, Ill.; 140 m. long.  
**Big'ness,** 1 big'nēs; 2 big'nēs, n. 1. The state or quality of being big; bulkiness; largeness; importance. 2. Bulk or size as contrasted with something else: measure in regard to mass or surface; os, about the bigness of a walnut. Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.  
**Big'noon'**, 1 bi'nyōn'; 2 bi'nyōb', Louis P. E. (?/1771-1784). A French diplomat and historian: *History of France from the 18th Brumaire*.  
**Big-nō'-na**, 1 big-nō'-nā; 2 big-nō'-nā, n. Bot. A large genus of woody climbing plants of the family Bignonaceae, mostly of tropical America, with opposite compound tendrill-bearing leaves and terminal axillary clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers. *B. capicola*, the crossvine of the South, is the only species in the United States. [*Bignon*, librarian to Louis XV.]  
**Big-nō'-ni-a'-ce-e**, 1 big-nō'-nī'-si-l; 2 big-nō'-nī'-ce-e, n. pl. Bot. A family of gamopetalous trees or woody climbers—the trumpetflower family—mostly of tropical countries, having compound or simple leaves usually opposite, large, showy, irregular flowers, and a dry often unpleasantly aromatic taste with winged seeds. It embraces 63 genera and about 450 species. [*Crotonia*,]—big-nō'-nī'-accous, o.—big-nō'-nī-ad, n. A plant of this family.  
**big'o-net**, 1 big'o-net; 2 big'o-nēt, n. [Scot.] A woman's cap or eolf.  
**bi-go'-ni-ac**, 1 bi-go'-nī'-ak; 2 bi-go'-nī'-āc, a. Craniom. Pertaining to the two gonla or points at the angles of the jaw.  
**big'ot**, 1 big'at; 2 big'ot, n. 1. An intolerant and illiberal adherent of a religious creed or form, or of any system, party, or opinion; in an extended use, an opinionated adherent of any idea or doctrine.  
The origin of the word is unknown. The old supposition that it is a corruption of *by God*, a phrase which the French picked up from often hearing it, is not, after all, very improbable. SKEAT *Etim. Dict.*  
There are *bigots* to unbelief as well as to faith.  
ISAAC TAYLOR *Balance of Criminality* p. 18, [wves, 1825.]  
2†. A hypocrite. [F.; probably of Germanic origin.]  
**big'ot-ed**, 1 big'ot-ed; 2 big'ot-ēd, a. Stubbornly and unreasonably attached to a religious or other party, or to a belief or practise, and intolerant of opposite opinion. *Big'ot'ry*. Syn.: see FANATICISM.—big'ot-ed-ly, adv.  
*Bioted* to the regular and elaborate tactics of Europe, his [Brad-dock] could not stoop to the make-shift expedients of a new country. JAMES WASHINGTON vol. i, p. 167, [o. p. r. 1893.]  
**big'ot-ry**, 1 big'ot-ry; 2 big'ot-ry, n. [Fries, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1 The state or quality of being bigoted or bigot; obstinate and intolerant attachment to a cause or creed.  
The first permanent establishment of the Spaniards in Florida was the result of zealous bigotry.  
BANKSWORTH *United States* vol. i, p. 53. [L. n. a. co. 1879.]  
2. The mode of thought, acts, or opinions of s bigot; as, such *bigotries* did him no credit. [*F. bigoterie*, < *bigot*, *bigot*.] *big'ot-ism*'. Syn.: see FANATICISM.  
**big'o-ty**, 1 big'a-ty; 2 big'o-ty, I. a. [Collog., So. U. S.] 1. Full of conceit; self-complacent; also, obstinate; stubborn. 2. Inclined to balk; applied to horses. II. adv. Conceitedly; stubbornly.  
**Big Stone**, A manufacturing city, county-seat of Meeker county, Mich.  
**Big Riv'r**, A river in E. Missouri; 125 m. long to Mississippi  
**big'root'**, 1 big'rt'; 2 big'root', n. A hardy perennial (*Micromelasma fabacea*) closely allied to and resembling the wild balsam-apple, but having a large, tuberous, intensely bitter root which was formerly used medicinally. California *bigroot* or *bitterroot*? manrooft?  
**Big San'dy**, A river la West Virginin and Kentucky, a tributary of the Ohio river. [m. long]  
**Big Sandy Creek**, A tributary of the Arkansas river: 200 Big Sioux riv'r, 1 so; 2 sō. A river in E. South Dakota, 300 m. long to Missouri river.  
**Big Stone**, A county in Minnesota; 484 sq. m.; county-seat, Orionville.  
**Big Stone Gap Town**, A town in Wise county, Va.  
**Big Stone Mountain**, A peak in Tennessee; 5,614 ft. high.  
**Big'tha**, 1 big'tha; 2 big'tha, n. *Bib. Esth.* 1, 10.  
**Big'than**, 1 big'than; 2 big'than, n. *Bib. Esth.* 1, 21.  
**Big-tha'na**, 1 big-thē'na or big'tha-na; 2 big-thā'na or big-thā-na, n. *Bib. Esth.* 1, 21 (margin).  
**bi-gut'tate**, a. Having two drop-shaped spots, as an insect.  
**bi-gut'te**, 1 bi-gut'te; 2 bi-gut'te, n. 1. A small guttule or small drops. *bi-bour'y*, a. adv. Occurring once in two hours.  
—*bi-li'l-ac*, a. Pertaining to the two iliac bones.  
**bi-gv'-al**, 1 bi-gv'al; 2 bi-gv'al, n. *Bib. Ezra* 1, 2, 14.  
**bi-har'**, n. Same as BEHAN.  
**bi-hār'i**, 1 bi-hār'i; 2 bi-hār'i, n. A dialect of the Sanskrit group of the Indo-European languages. [HIND.]  
**bi-har'tree'**, 1 bi-hōr-trē'; 2 bi-hār-trē', n. See LACQUER.  
**bi-he'**, 1 bi-be'; 2 bi-be, n. A district in Angola, W. Africa. E. of Luaguela; 2,500 sq. m.; capital, Kasumbamba.  
**bi-jā**, 1 bi-jā; 2 bi-jā, n. Amoy no kino. See KINO.  
**bi-jā-sal'**, 1 bi-jā-nar, 1 bi-jā-nug-ar; 2 bi-jā-nūg-ar, n. An ancient city in S. India, former capital of the Hindu empire; in ruins.  
**bi-jā-pur'**, 1 bi-jā-pūr; 2 bi-jā-pur, n. 1. A district in S. Bombay; 5,668 sq. m.; 2. Its capital.  
**bi-jaw'**, 1 bi-jaw'; 2 bi-jā-jar, n. 1. A state in Bundelkhand, India; 974 sq. m.; 2. Its capital.  
**bi-j'naur**, 1 bi-j'naur; 2 bi-j'naur, n. 1. A district in Robilkhen division, United Provinces, India; 1,897 sq. m. 2. Its capital. *Bi-j'noir*.  
**bi-jou'**, 1 bi'jō; 2 bi'zhu', n. [jur-xoux', 1 bi'zju'; 2 bi-zhu'z', pl.] [F.] A jewel; a trinket, especially one wrought in gold without precious stones: used also figuratively; as, a *bijou* of a cottage.—*bi-jou'ish*, a. [Collog.]—*bi-jou'ite-rie*, *bi-jou'try*, n. Bijoux collectively; jewelry.  
**bi-jugal**, a. Pertaining to the two jugal points of the posterior border of the cheek-bone.—*bi-jugal breadth* (*Craniom.*), the measurement between the two jugales.—*bi-jugal bone*, 1 bi-jūgal-bōn; 2 bi-jūgal-bōn, n. One of the two bones of the face, each bearing two pairs of caninets. 2. *Numis*. Having two heads, one overlapping the other in profile. *bi-jug'ous* (XIII).—*bi-jūgu-lar*, a. Of or pertaining to the two openings for the jugular vein at the base of the skull.  
**bi-ka'ner**, 1 bi-kā'nar; 2 bi-kā'ner, n. 1. A native state in Raptputana, India; 23,311 sq. m.; 2. Its capital. *Bi-ka'-niri*.  
**bi-ka'**, 1 bi-ka'; 2 bi-ka', n. [Malay.] A coarse, strong sleepcap-matt made of leaves of the nilpa-palm.  
**bi-kāt'h-v'en**, 1 bi-kāt'h-ēven; 2 bi-kāt'h-vēn, n. *Bib. Am. l. 5* (margin). [Juke].  
**bike**, 1 bik; 2 bik, ct. [Scot.] To swarm or live as bees in a hive.  
**bikke**, [Slanc.] 1. rt. To ride in bicycle. II. n. A bicycle.  
**bike**, n. [Scot.] 1. A nest or swarm of wild bees, wasps, ants, or the like, around a hole; a crowd. 2. A store of wild honey; hence, a hidden store.  
**bik'er**, 1 bi-ki'; 2 bi-ki, n. A fish.

bill'-ver'din, *n.* *Chem.* A green pigment ( $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2$ ) contained in bile and formed by the oxidation of bilirubin. *bill'-ver'dint*; *bill'-ver'dines*.

**billk**, 1 billk; 2 billk, *vt.* 1. To take advantage of; cheat; swindle.

AY, a great lawyer that shall be nameless *bilked* me too.

WITCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* act. v. sc. 3.

**2. Cribbage.** To spoil the score of (an adversary) in his crib. 3. To escape or steal away from (a person, place, or thing); dodge. [Prob. oiled to AS. *bil*-, in *bilwit*, mild, simple, and to OHG. *billich*, suitable, NHG. *billig*, fair, suitable, cheap.]

**billk**, *n.* 1. The act or result of bilking an adversary at cribbage. 2. [Slang.] A swindler; sponger; dead beat.

A landlord ... explained it by saying that 'a *billk*' is a man who never misses a meal and never pays a cent.

A. K. McCURRY *Rocky Mountains* p. 211. [L. 1869.]

**3. A trick; hoax.** 4*f.* Mere words; nonsense.

**billkt**, *pp.* Billed. S. S.

**bill<sup>1</sup>**, } 1 bill; 2 bill, *vt.* 1. To enter in a bill or list; also, *bill*, } to book or charge on an account; as, to *bill* goods; to *bill* passengers. 2. To advertise by means of bills or placards; as, she is *billed* to lecture to-night. 3. To cover or flood with advertisements; as, he *billed* the town.—*bill-ing*-ref'er-ence, *n.* *Railroad.* A description of goods, waybill-number, car-number, date and place of departure, were *billed* to, and consignee's name.

**bill<sup>2</sup>**, *vi.* 1. To join bills in a caress, as doves; caress. 2*f.* To rub the bill, as to sharpen it.

— to *bill* and *coo*, to exchange caresses, as lovers.

With nothing else on earth but all day long to *bill* and *coo*.

THACKERAY *Piccolino and Piscatraz* st. 7.

— *bill-ing*, *n.* Amatorial caresslog; love-making.

**bill<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* 1. A statement of an account or of money due; a paper setting forth the amount of a debt, as for goods delivered or services rendered.

He pocketed the candle. That was mentioned in the bill!

SAXE *The Cockney* st. 7.

**2. [U.S. & Prov. Eng.]** A bank or government promissory note; gold or silver certificate; as, a ten-dollar *bill*. 3. A paper on which is written or printed a definite series of items or particulars in order; as, o *bill* of fare; a *bill* of the play. 4. The draft of a proposed law submitted to a legislative body for enactment; sometimes loosely extended to the law or statute as enacted; as, on appropriation *bill*. 5. *Law.* A paper filed in a court calling for some specific action on grounds given or alleged; as, a *bill* in equity; a *bill* of indictment. 6. Something printed or written, containing a public notice or advertisement. Compare **POSTER** and **HANDBILL**. 7. [Eng.] A bill of exchange; also, in loose usage, a promissory note. 8. *Scots Law.* A petition to the court of sessions. 9*f.* Any writing; o *bill*; petition. [*L. billa*, for *bulia*; see **BULL<sup>2</sup>**, *n.*]

**Syn:** (bills) see **MONEY**.

— *bill* at sight, a note payable on demand.—**bill<sup>1</sup>**-book<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 1. A book in which is kept o record of particulars concerning bills payable, bills receivable, notes, etc. 2. *Law.* A book kept by a broker.—**bill<sup>1</sup>**-broker, *n.* A note broker.—**bill<sup>1</sup>**-broking, *n.*—**b**-chamber, *n.* [Eng.] A department of the Court of Session—always open for hearings of petitions and the issue of injunctions and interdicts.—**b**-head, *n.* A heading on paper used for making out bills or itemized statements. **b**-heading<sup>1</sup>,—**b**-holder, *n.* A contrivance for holding bills; also, one by whom an acceptance is held.—**b**. in equity (*Law*), o document instituting on action lo equity seeking for some specified relief. See **BILL** of DISCOVERY; **BILL** of INTERPLEADER; **BILL** of PEACE.—**b**. of adventure, o writing made by o shipper of goods or common carrier, showing that the shipment is the venture of another person and that the shipper or carrier is responsible for the return of the goods consigned.—**b**. of exchange, an account rendered of the debts tax-gast, as billors in legal proceedings.—**b**. of credit, 1. A document promising to pay o stated sum of money, issued by a state and designed to circulate as money. The issue of bills of credit by any State of the United States is prohibited by the Constitution. 2. A letter of credit. See **CREDIT**.—**b**. of debt, a promissory note. **b**. obligatory.—**b**. of discovery, o petition in equity praying for on order requiring a party to disclose certain facts solely wthle his knowledge.—**b**. of divorce, the formal petition filed in the proper court by either a husband or a wife praying for a decree of divorce.—**b**. of entry, a detailed memorandum of the contents of goods imported or for exportation.—**b**. of exceptions, a formal statement in writing of exceptions to the rulings of a court.—**b**. of exchange, a written order or request from one person to another for the payment of money to a third, the amount to be charged to the drawer of the bill.—**b**. of fare, a list of articles or dishes provided for n meal, or that may be ordered, as at a restaurant; menu.—**b**. of gross adventure, in general maritime law, an insurance bond covering n loan advanced on the security of a ship or its cargo.—**b**. of health, a consular or other official certificate given at the time of sailing to a ship's master, stating the salutory condition of the crew and the ship.—**b**. of indorsement, a formal written proceeding preferred to and presented by a grand jury.—**b**. of interpleader, a petition in equity by the holder of o fund in the proceeding by interpleader. See **INTERPLEADER**.—**b**. of lading, *Com. l.* A document acknowledging the receipt of goods for transportation, signed by the master of a ship, the owner, or his agent, agreeing to deliver them safely, except for dangers arising from the act of God or of public enemies, at a designated port. Bills of lading are signed in duplicate, triplicate, or quadruplicate as occasion requires. 2. A written acknowledgment by the master of the receipt of goods for transportation.—**b**. of mortality, an official record and report of the number of deaths and their causes in a given place within a designated time.

With advancing civilization longevity invariably increases, as all bills of mortality abundantly prove. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 130. [L. 1890.]

— **b**. of pains and penalties, a special legislative act imposing punishment (less than capital) upon a person charged with treason or other high crime, without his being convicted thereof by judicial proceedings.—**b**. of pains and penalties are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.—**b**. of parcels, an itemized statement of articles purchased.—**b**. of particulars, n written exhibit of the items constituting the demand for which suit is brought.—**b**. of peace, a petition in equity filed to consolidate actions in order to prevent multiplicity of suits concerning the same matter.—**b**. of rights, see **DECLARATION** AND **BILL** of RIGHTS.—**b**. of sale, 1. An instrument by which the transfer of title to personal property is declared and established. 2. An instrument in nature of a mortgage for the transfer of title to personal property as security for a debt.—**b**. of sight, a general written description of

Imported goods given to the customs officials when the exact quality or quantity of the goods is not known, so that they may be landed and examined.—b. of stores, a customs-house license to a merchant vessel to carry stores for the voyage duty-free; also, one allowing the reimportation of goods subject to duty that have been exported.—b. payable, a bill of exchange, promissory note, or other written engagement to pay money.—b. poster, n. A person whose occupation it is to post bills on walls, fences, etc.—b. quila (Law), a bill by a plaintiff because he or she fears "possible injuries from another's neglect or cruelty."—b. receivable, a promissory note, bill of exchange, or other acceptance as held by a person to whom it is payable.—cotton b. (Banking), see GRAIN BILL.—declaration and b. of rights, a formal summary and declaration of the fundamental principles of government and of the rights of individuals in both their absolute and relative conditions; specif. (Eng. Hist.), the solemn declaration of rights sent forth those fundamental principles of the British Constitution the observance of which was to be imposed upon William and Mary on their acceptance of the crown, 1689.—finance b. (Banking), a bill of exchange drawn as a part of a financial transaction, as the underwriting of bonds.—fixed b. (Banking), a bill of exchange payable on the day it is due, that is, on which no days of grace are allowed.—grain b., cotton b. (Banking), bills of exchange drawn against a consignment of grain or cotton, usually with hills of lading attached.—Investment b. (Banking), a bill of exchange bought at a discount before maturity and held to realize its full value when due.—Kansas-Nebraska b. (U. S. Hist.), a bill enacted by Congress, May 30, 1854, for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It embraced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, left settlers of Territories to determine questions of slavery for themselves, inaugurating "popular sovereignty," caused the downfall of the Whig party and brought about the formation of the Republican party, and intensified the controversy that resulted in the civil war. See MISSOURI COMPROMISE, under COMPROMISE; POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, under SOVEREIGNTY.—recharge b. (Shipping), an authorized notice to charge shipping point with freight or trucking charges.—single b., a contract devoid of conditions, and whose validity is independent of any future event, insuring the payment of a given sum of money at a stated time.

bill<sup>2</sup>, n. A beak or ncb, as of a bird, turtle, cuttlefish, etc.

His bill was black, and as the jet it shone.  
CHAUVERON C. 2, *Nave's Poet's* 40.  
[< AS. *bile*, beak; n. *billi*, n. *bill*, bug; n. A weevil, especially of the genus *Sphenophorus*. b. beetle, *bill*, fish, n. One of various fishes having elongated jaws. (1) A saury or skipper, *Scomberesox saurus*. (2) A garfish, especially, *Tylosurus longirostris*. See GARFISH. (3) Bills or Halberds. The garpike. (4) A spearfish (genus *Tetrapturus*).—b. hawk, n. A beak-shaped sawtooth.

bill<sup>3</sup>, n. 1. A beak-shaped instrument used by gardeners in pruning, by basket-makers, etc.; a billhook. 2. A mattock; pickaxe. 3. *Naut.* The point or peak of the fluke of an anchor. 4. *Shipbuilding*. The end of a compass-timber or knee. 5. An ancient weapon consisting of a book-shaped blade on a staff; halberd. 6. Short for SPARABLE. [AS. *bil*, sword, ax, etc.—*bill*, "shank," n. See def. 1, above.—*bill*, man, n. A soldier armed with a bill.

bill<sup>4</sup>, n. A bellow or roar; a boom, as of the bittern. Bill<sup>5</sup>, n. A diminution of WILLIAM. Bill<sup>6</sup>, n. 1. bill<sup>1</sup>, 2. bill<sup>2</sup>, n. Same as BELAR. bill<sup>7</sup>, n. bill<sup>8</sup>, n. bill<sup>9</sup>, n. bill<sup>10</sup>, n. Indictable. bill<sup>11</sup>, n. bill<sup>12</sup>, n. bill<sup>13</sup>, n. [Austral.] 1. A blind lead from a river; an incomplete anabranch. 2. A pool of stagnant water or the backwaters of a stream. A hillahong, strictly, never returns to the river. This constitutes the difference between it and an anabranch, which does. bill<sup>14</sup>, n. bill<sup>15</sup>, n. [Disl., Eng.] A method of settling controversies concerning boundaries of lands by arbitration. Compare BYLAW.

bill<sup>16</sup>, n. v. & n. Same as BILGE. bill<sup>17</sup>, n. bill<sup>18</sup>, n. bill<sup>19</sup>, n. [Local, Eng.] The coalfish; halibut.

bill<sup>20</sup>, n. bill<sup>21</sup>, n. bill<sup>22</sup>, n. bill<sup>23</sup>, n. bill<sup>24</sup>, n. bill<sup>25</sup>, n. bill<sup>26</sup>, n. bill<sup>27</sup>, n. bill<sup>28</sup>, n. bill<sup>29</sup>, n. bill<sup>30</sup>, n. bill<sup>31</sup>, n. bill<sup>32</sup>, n. bill<sup>33</sup>, n. bill<sup>34</sup>, n. bill<sup>35</sup>, n. bill<sup>36</sup>, n. bill<sup>37</sup>, n. bill<sup>38</sup>, n. bill<sup>39</sup>, n. bill<sup>40</sup>, n. bill<sup>41</sup>, n. bill<sup>42</sup>, n. bill<sup>43</sup>, n. bill<sup>44</sup>, n. bill<sup>45</sup>, n. bill<sup>46</sup>, n. bill<sup>47</sup>, n. bill<sup>48</sup>, n. bill<sup>49</sup>, n. bill<sup>50</sup>, n. bill<sup>51</sup>, n. bill<sup>52</sup>, n. bill<sup>53</sup>, n. bill<sup>54</sup>, n. bill<sup>55</sup>, n. bill<sup>56</sup>, n. bill<sup>57</sup>, n. bill<sup>58</sup>, n. bill<sup>59</sup>, n. bill<sup>60</sup>, n. bill<sup>61</sup>, n. bill<sup>62</sup>, n. bill<sup>63</sup>, n. bill<sup>64</sup>, n. 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n. That branch of mental science which uses the methods, and is based upon the facts and principles, of biology.—





The red (*P. sanguinea*) and the king (*Cinnicinnurus regius*) are other species. The twelve-wired (*Seleucidus nigra*) is long-haired or epimachine.

2. [B-P-] *Astron*. A small southern constellation; Apus.

3. [Austral.] The hye-bird.

—bird-of-paradise flower, see STRELITZIA.

birds'-b'oro, 1 birdz'-b'oro; 2 birdz'-b'oro, n. A borough in Berke county, Pa.

birds'-eye, n. See BIRD'S-NEST, v.

birds'-eye, 1 birdz'-oi; 2 birdz'-s, a. 1. Marked or spotted so as to resemble a bird's eye; as, *bird's-eye* diaper; *bird's-eye* maple. 2. Seen at a glance, as from above, as if by a bird's eye; as, a *bird's-eye* view.

Science has been able to get a mental *bird's-eye* view of all the hosts of stars. J. N. LOCKYER *Astronomy* intro, p. 11, [i. e. 1889.]

birds'-eye, n. 1. Fine-cut smoking-tobacco in which cross-cuttings of the leafstalks occur as round, eye-like slices. 2. Any one of various plants with brightly-colored flowers, usually of a different color in the center, as the mealy or bird's-eye primrose (*Primula farinosa*), a British figwort, the germander-speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*), and the pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*).

birds'-foot, 1 birdz'-fut; 2 birdz'-foet, n. 1. Any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, of the heon family (Fabaceæ), bearing curving pods. 2. Any one of various other plants, as a South-African spurge (*Euphorbia ornithopus*). —birds'-foot fennugreek, n European herb (*Trigonella ornithopodoides*) nearly allied to the bird's-foot fern, a cliff-brake fern (*Pellaea ornithopus*) with trifoliate, with tufted, deltoid, bipinnatifid fronds, 4 to 6 inches long, on rigid, dark chestnut-brown stipes. —b. star or sea-star, an asteroidiid starfish. —b. trefoil, any one of various species of the genus *Lotus*, especially the common species (*Lotus corniculatus*) of the Old World, often called babies'-slippers, n hardy perennial trailer for rockwork or dry banks, with bright-yellow flowers blooming through summer and autumn, somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States.

birds'-nest, 1 birdz'-nest; 2 birdz'-nest, vi. To search for birds' nests or take their contents. *bird'-nest's*; *bird's* egg, n.

birds'-nest, n. The gelatinous substance forming the greater part of the nests of certain swifts (*Collocalia*), consisting of the mucus secreted by their salivary glands. It is much esteemed by the Chinese for making soup. 2. Any one of various plants suggestive of a bird's nest, as the wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), on account of its concave umbels when ripening, the pincap (*Hypopitys hypopitys*), etc. 3. *Naut*. A lookout-box on the masthead of a whaler; a crow's nest. 4. *Anat*. The fossa in which either tonsil of the cerebellum lies; the *nidus aris*. *bird'-nest's*.

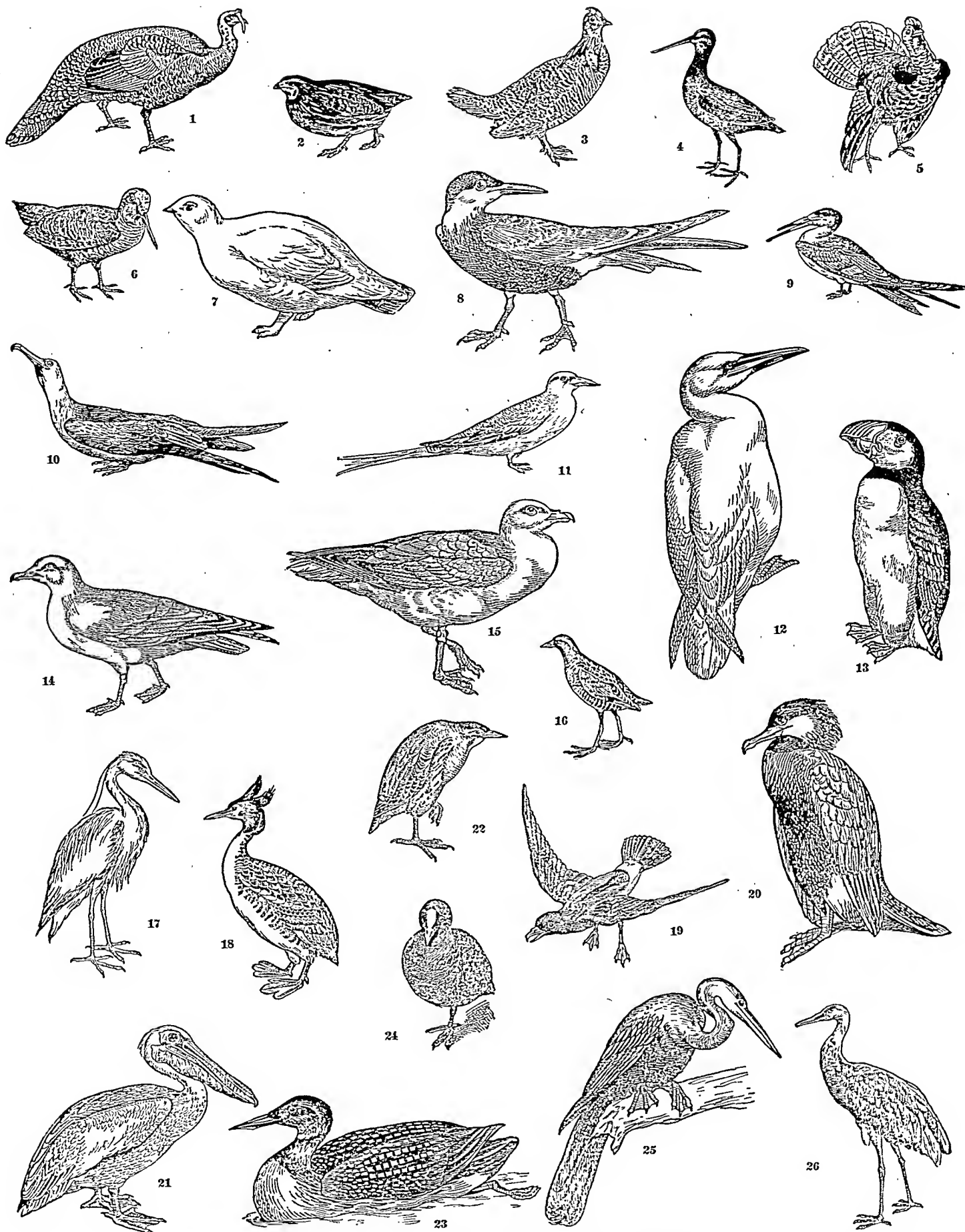
—bird's-nest fern. 1. An ornamental fern (*Asplenium nidus*) from India and Australasia, with clustered, undivided, entire-edged isosetate fronds 2 to 4 feet long, tapering to a short stem at the base. 2. Any one of various other ferns of similar habit. —b. fungus, any one of the various species of fungi of the genera *Cynthus* and *Nidularia*. —b. moss, the Mexican resurrection-plant in its dried condition. See RESURRECTION-PLANT (1). —b. orchis, a British woodland orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) with a leafless brown stem, a dense spike of flowers, and a mass of interlaced fibrous roots suggesting its name. —b. plant, the Indian-pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*). —b. pudding. 1. A



1. Quetzal (*Pharomacrus mocino*)  $\frac{1}{10}$ .
2. Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*)  $\frac{1}{15}$
3. King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinurus regius*)  $\frac{1}{4}$
4. Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
5. Mustached Swift (*Dendrochelidon mustaceus*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
6. Imperial Eagle (*Agalia mogilnik*)  $\frac{1}{10}$
7. Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*)  $\frac{1}{4}$

8. Common European Roller (*Coracias garrula*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
9. Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)  $\frac{1}{6}$
10. Blue Titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*)  $\frac{1}{2}$
11. Crenal Humming-bird (*Eulampis jugularis*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
12. Blue-headed Tanager (*Calliste festiva*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
13. Golden-haired Flycatcher (*Morarchia chrysomela*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
14. Fire-tailed Humming-bird (*Saypho garzadura*)  $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Red-and-blue Macaw (*Arax macao*)  $\frac{1}{10}$

16. Robin Redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
17. Barn-owl (*Strix flammea*)  $\frac{1}{6}$
18. White-bellied Drongo (*Buchanga caeruleoventris*)  $\frac{1}{4}$
19. King-bird (*Muscivora regia*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
20. European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
21. Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*)  $\frac{1}{12}$
22. Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*)  $\frac{1}{10}$



#### TYPES OF GAME, MARINE, AND FRESH-WATER BIRDS.

1. Wild Turkey. 1/24. 5. Ruffed Grouse. 1/18. 9. Skimmer. 1/12. 13. Puffin. 1/6. 17. Great Blue Heron. 1/16. 21. White Pelican. 1/18. 25. African Darter. 1/14.  
 2. Bobwhite. 1/18. 6. Woodcock. 1/8. 10. Frigate-bird. 1/15. 14. Herring-gull. 1/12. 18. Crested Grebe. 1/10. 22. Bittern. 1/18. 26. Sand-hill Crane. 1/20.  
 3. Prairie-chicken. 1/10. 7. Ptarmigan. 1/8. 11. Tropic-bird. 1/20. 15. Arctic Fulmar. 1/8. 19. Wilson's Petrel. 1/7. 23. Common Loon. 1/12. 24. American Coot. 1/8.  
 4. Wilson's Snipe. 1/8. 8. Common Tern. 1/8. 12. Common Gannet. 1/15. 16. Rail. 1/8. 20. Cormorant. 1/12. 24. American Coot. 1/8.



It seem'd as if their mother Earth  
Had swallow'd up her warlike birth.

Bis'cay, 1 bis'kæ; 2 bis'cā, n. A province in N. Spain; 849 sq. m.; capital, Bilbao. [IV. of France.]  
Bis'ca'y, Bay of. Part of Atlantic ocean, N. of Spain and Bis'ca'an, 1 bis-ke'san; 2 bis-ca'an, a. Of or pertaining to the province or people of Biscaya; also, Basque.  
Bis'-cay-an, 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Biscany; also, a Basque. 2. [*bj*] Afri. (1) Formerly, n heavy, long-range musket mounted on a pivot. (2) A ball, about as large as a hen's egg, for carabier or ensébot. bis'-cay-en't.—Bis'-cay-an-ism, n. A term peculiar to the Biscayan or Basque language. Bis'-can-ism't.  
Bis'-cay-ner, 1 bis'ké-ner; 2 bis'cā-ner, n. 1. An inhabitant or native of Biscay. 2. A Biscayan vessel. Bis'-cay-neer't.  
Bi-sec'gila, 1 bi-shē'il-yo; 2 bi-shē'il-yā, n. A fortified seaport in Bari province, Italy. Bi-sec'gile't.  
Bisch'of, 1 bish'o'i; 2 bish'of, Karl Gustav (1717-79-21-11-1870). A German chemist and geologist; *Manual of Chemical and Physical Geology.*  
Bisch'of, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm (1781-1867-11-1882). A German anatomist, physiologist, and embryologist.  
bisch'-of-ite, 1 bish'of-it; 2 bish'of-it, n. Mineral. A gray crystalline-granular and foliated, colorless to white, hydrous magnesium chlorid ( $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ). [*<* Dr. *Bischof*.]  
bis-coe'(ti)-form, 1 bis-kek'ti-fōrm; 2 bis-cōe'(ti)-fōrm, n. Bot. Of the form of a biscuit. [*<* L. *bis* (see *bi-*) + *coccus* (see *niscutiv*) + forma, form].  
Bis'-cop, 1 bis'kop; 2 bis'cop, Benedict (628?-690). An English Benedictine saint; introduced glass windows and church music into England.  
bi-scorn't, v. To scorn. [*biscuit*.]  
bis-co-tin, 1 bis-ko-tin; 2 bis-co-tin, n. [F.] A delicate sweet biscuit-milk. 2 bis-kro-ma; 2 bis'er-o-ma, n. [*lit*.] Mus. A sixteen-note scale.  
bi-scuit, 1 bis'kut; 2 bis'eit, n. 1. [U.S.] A small soft cake, generally shortened with lard or butter and unsweetened; often eaten hot. 2. A cracker; so called in England. In the United States this use is commonly restricted to funny biscuits or sweet crackers. See CRACKER. 3. Ceram. Ware baked once, but not glazed; bisque. 4. pl. A trumpetleaf (*Sarracenia flava*): a name suggested probably by the form of the ovary. See TRUMPETLEAF. [F., *<* L. *bis* (see *bi-*) + *custus*, pp. of *cocus*, cook.] bis'ket't.—heaten biscuit, a biscuit of shortened dough prepared by long hammering, then baked, resulting in a crisp crust and a soft, fleshy interior. Maryland b.-t.—bis'cuit-leaves", n. A greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*).—b.-root, n. The root of various plants, as of the damask and cowslip, used as food by the Indians of the North American continent. — meat or essence of meat combined with lard and made into biscuit.—Naples b., same as LARD'S-FINGER.—Parian b., n hard, fine, half-vitreous porcelain resembling Carrara marble: used for objects of art and ornament.  
bi-seu'tate, n. Bot. Of or having two shield-like or buckler-like parts side by side. [*<* BI- + SEUTATE.]  
bis-dī-a-pa'sou, 1 bi-soi-dā-pēs-san; 2 bis-dī-a-pā'son, n. Mus. A double octave; fifteenth. [*<* L. *bis* (see *bi-*) + DIAPASON.]  
bisei, 1 biz; 2 bis, n. A cold northerly wind in Switzerland and parts of France, destructive to vegetation; hence, figuratively, misfortune, disaster. Compare MISERAL. But the *Bisse* blizzard. Romans *Italy* pt. I, div. II, st. 4 [*<* F. *bise*, *<* bis, gray-brown.]  
bisei, n. Same as BISE.  
bi-sect', 1 bai-sekt'; 2 bi-sekt', vt. To divide into two parts, especially two parts of equal size; as, to bisect n line or angle. [*<* BI- + L. *secus*, pp. of *seco*, cut.]—bi-sect-ing'edge", n. A gage having two parallel cheek-pieces, one fixed and the other adjustable, so arranged on a sliding bar that a scriber shall be always half-way between them.  
bi-sec'tion, 1 bai-sek'shan; 2 bi-sēc'shon, n. 1. The act of bisecting. 2. [Rare.] One of two sections or parts forming a whole.  
bi-sec'tion-al, n. Pertaining to or of the nature of bisected.—bi-section-al-ly, adv. So as to bisect.  
bi-sec'tor, 1 bai-sek'tor or -tōr; 2 bi-sēc'tor, n. That which bisects; especially, a line that bisects an angle or another line.  
bi-see'trix, 1 bai-sek'triks; 2 bi-sēc'triks, n. [*-tri'*CES, 1 -tri'sēs, 2 -tri'ces, pl.] 1. Crystal. The line bisecting the angle formed by the optic axes. 2. Geom. A bisector. [Feminine of MISECTOR.]  
bi-see't, bi-sek'e't, bi-seme't. Same as DESEE, DESECH, DESEMME.  
bi-seg'ment, n. The half of n segment, as formed by bi-section.—bi'seg-men'tal, a. Comprising or formed by two segments.  
bi-sel'lūm, 1 bai-sell'um; 2 bi-sell'ūm, n. J-L-A, pl. A seat of honor designed for two persons but occupied only by one.  
bi-sen'nā, 1 bi-sen'a; 2 bi-sē'nā, n. Same as MESENNA.  
bi-sen'nat, vt. To see; provide.  
bi-sep'tate, n. Having two partitions.  
bi-se'r-i-al, a. Arranged in two rows; distichous. bi-se'r-i-rate', —bi-se'r-i-al-ly, adv.—bi-se'r-i-rate-ly, adv.—bi-seriate, a. 1. Bot. Doubly serrate, as a leaf with alternate serratures. 2. Entom. Serrate on both sides, as antennae. bi-se'r-i-het, 2 bis'et, n. The rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). [*<* F., *<* bi-, gray-brown.]  
bi-se'tense, Having two setae or bristles. bi'se-tig'er-ous': bi-se'tnuat.  
bi-sette', 1 bi-zet'; 2 bi-gēt, n. [F.] A narrow, coarse, inclined bobbin-lace, made and worn by French peasants.  
bi-sex'u-al, 1 bai-sek'shu-al; 2 bi-sěk'shu-al, o. 1. Having the organs of both sexes; hermaphrodite, as n flower with stamens and pistils. 2. Showing characters from both parents, reproduced separately and not blended: said of hybrids. [*<* BI- + SEXUAL.] bi-sex'ed'; bi-sex'ous'; bi-sexe'-ous'.  
bi-seye't, pp. of DESEE.  
bish, 1 bish; 2 bish, n. Same as BISHN.  
BI-shā-mōn, 1 bi-shām'an; 2 bi-sbām'on, n. [Jap.] The god of war.  
Bish'-a-rin', 1 bish'-a-rin'; 2 bish'-a-rin', n. 1. pl. Hamitic members of a Nubian tribe whose language is a Beta dialect. See AFRICAN. Bish'-a-reen't. 2. A riding camel of slender build.  
A Bisharin without saddlebags.  
Bish'en-en-pur', I bish'en-pūr; 2 bish'ēn-pūr, n. A town in Bankura district, Bardwan division, Bengal. Bish'-ntu-pur't.  
Bish'am, 1 bish'am; 2 bish'am, n. Bibl. Ezra iv. 7.  
bish'op, 1 bish'ep; 2 bish'op, v. [nisi'o'p'us, nisi'o'p, i. e. nisi'o'p'us; nisi'o'p'us or nisi'o'p'us] To administer confirmation to; hence, to confirm formally; receive into favor.



'turt, n. Bittern. bit'tourt.







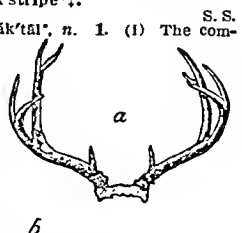
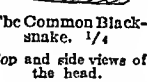
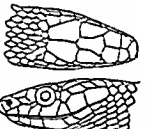


skull and crossbones in silver, hence their title. During the war with France (1809-1813) they neither gave nor received quarter. **Black Hus-sar**.  
**Blackburn**, 1. *Blackburn*; 2. *Blackburn*, n. 1. A county borough in Lancashire, England. 2. A monoplane of English make.  
**Blackburn, Mount**. A peak in Alaska; 12,500 ft. high.  
**Blackbutt**, 1. *Blackbutt*; 2. *Blackbutt*, n. [Austral.] Same as **FLINTWOOD**.  
**Blackcap**, 1. *Blackcap*; 2. *Blackcap*, n. 1. One who wears a black cap. 2. (1) A European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), with the crown of the head black. (2) One of other birds similarly marked, as Wilson's warbler (*Sylvia pusilla*) or the chickadee.  
The blackcaps in an orchard met.  
JEAN INGLEW Scholar and Carpenter at. 23.  
3. The black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), or its purple-black fruit. 4. The common cattail (*Typha latifolia*). 5. An apple roasted to blackness.  
**Blackcoat**, b. draft, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Blackcock**, 1. *Blackcock*; 2. *Blackcock*, n. The male of the heath- or black-grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).  
**Blacken**, 1. *Blacken*; 2. *Blacken*, v. t. 1. To make black, in any sense; as, to blacken the hands with charcoal. It the Ramas wall stood there, blackened by the thrust of ages, a remnant of power passed away.  
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p. 74. [o. p. p. 1882.]  
2. To make dark or gloomy; darken; as, clouds blacken the heavens. 3. To defame; sully; as, to blacken the character of an enemy.  
II. i. To become or grow black.  
The grape . . . Was blackening on the slopes of Portugal.  
TENNYSON *The Sisters* st. 7.  
Syn. compare synonyms for **ASPENSE**.  
**Blackend**, pp. Blackened. S. S.  
**Blacken-er**, 1. *Blacken-er*; 2. *Blacken-er*, n. One who blackens; especially, a defamer.  
A word so expressive, and so little pleasant to take home to ourselves, as . . . a 'blackener.'  
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 67. [w. j. w. 1861.]  
**Blackening**, 1. *Blackening*; 2. *Blackening*, n. 1. Blackening; as, shoe-blackening. 2. *Foundry*. The process of coating the faces of a mold with graphite or similar fine powder, or with a mixture thereof with water; facing. 3. A solution of coppers which combines with the tannic acid in leather and blackens the surface of the last named. 4. The act or process of making black.  
**Blackey**, n. Same as **BLACKY**.  
**Black-eyed**, o. Black-eyed. S. S.  
**Black-eyed Susan**, 1. One of the coneflowers (*Rudbeckia hirta*), yellow daisy. 2. The bladder-ketmia. 3. [B.] The heroine of Douglas Jerrold's drama *Black-eyed Susan*; from Dibdin's sea-song; also, the heroine of a sea-song by John Gay, 1720.  
**Blackfeet**, 1. *Blackfeet*; 2. *Blackfeet*, n. pl. 1. A Siouan tribe, calling themselves *Siksika*. 2. An Algonkian nation, including Blackfeet proper, the Bloods, and Piegiens. See **AMERICAN**.  
**Blackfell**, 1. *Blackfell*; 2. *Blackfell*, n. An Australian aborigine. — **blackfellows** potatoes [Austral.], the seeds or nuts of different cyraccaceous plants belonging to the genus *Macrozamia*; also, the tubers of the plant *Alocasia macrorrhiza*; both of which, on account of the starch which they contain, afford good food for the natives.  
**Blackfish**, 1. *Blackfish*; 2. *Blackfish*, n. 1. One of various delphinoid cetaceans (genus *Globicephalus*), especially the caining- or pilot-whale (*G. melas*), which is almost wholly black. 2. One of various fishes: (1) The tautog. (2) A sea-bass (*Centropristis*). (3) A mudminnow (*Dallia pectoralis*) of northern Alaska. It is 8 inches long, very oily, and of great importance to the natives. (4) A female salmon in spawning-time. (5) A European stromateid (*Centrolophus pomptus*). (6) [New South Wales.] A pimeleptid (*Pimeleptus simplex*). — **fresh-water blackfish** [Tasmania] n. gadopid (*Gadopsis marmoratus*).  
**Blackfish-er**, 1. *Blackfish-er*; 2. *Blackfish-er*, n. [Scott.] A person who kills salmon during the close season; a poacher.  
**Blackfly**, 1. *Blackfly*; 2. *Blackfly*, n. 1. A small biting fly (*Simulium tenustum*) of the forests of northern North America. 2. The plant-louse (*Aphis fabae*) of the bean.  
**Blackfoot**, 1. *Blackfoot*; 2. *Blackfoot*, n. 1. One of the Blackfeet. See **BLACKFEET**. 2. [b.] [Scott.] A match-maker or manager of marriages.  
**Blackfoot**, n. 1. A town, county-seat of Blaine county, Ida.  
**Blackford**, 1. *Blackford*; 2. *Blackford*, n. A county in Indiana; 167 sq. m.; county-seat, Hartford City.  
**Blackford**, 1. *Blackford*; 2. *Blackford*, n. 1. The Black-ford; 10/1 shvirts-vält; 2 shvirts-vält. 1. A mountainous and wooded district in Baden and Württemberg. 2. A circle in Württemberg; 1,842 sq. m.  
**Blackfriars**, 1. *Blackfriars*; 2. *Blackfriars*, n. 1. The black or Dominican friars; so named from their black cloaks. 2. The quarter in central London between Fleet street and the Thames, once the site of a Dominican monastery.  
**Blackguard**, 1. *Blackguard*; 2. *Blackguard*, n. 1. To abuse with scurrility; revile. II. i. To act like a blackguard.  
**Blackguard**, a. 1. Befitting or like a blackguard; as, a blackguard oath. 2. Low or base, in any mind or speech; foul-mouthed; vile. 3. Belonging to menials.  
**Blackguard**, n. 1. A low, coarse, vicious, abusive fellow; a rough, unprincipled scamp. 2. (1) A sooty scullion. (2) A camp-follower. (3) A street Arab.  
The scullions and other meaner retainers in a great household, who, when progress was made from one residence to another, accompanied and protected the pots, pans, and other kitchen utensils, riding among them and being smutted by them, were contemptuously styled the 'black guard.' It is easy to trace the subsequent history of the word. With a slight forgetfulness of its origin, he is now called a 'blackguard,' who would have been saced said to belong to the 'black guard.'  
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 27. [c. r. & co. 1890.]  
— **blackguardism**, n. — **blackguardly**, adv. Like a blackguard. — **blackguardry**, n. [Rare.] Blackguards in general.  
**Black Hawk** (1767-1838). An American Indian chief who fought against the United States in 1831-1832 in resistance to the attempt to transport the Sauks and Foxes to a reservation west of the Mississippi river; called the **Black Hawk War**.  
**Blackhawk**, 1. *Blackhawk*; 2. *Blackhawk*, n. 1. A county-seat, Waterloo. 2. A town in Gilpla county, Colo.  
**Blackhead**, 1. *Blackhead*; 2. *Blackhead*, n. 1. A summit in San Juan Mountains, Colo.; 12,514 ft. high. 2. A mountain in the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,345 ft. high.  
**Blackhead**, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.



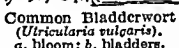
**Blackheath**, 1. *Blackheath*; 2. *Blackheath*, n. A common in Kent, S. E. of London, the scene of exploits by Tyler, Cade, Turpin, and others.  
**Black Hills**. 1. Elevations in the S. W. part of South Dakota and N. E. Wyoming; 7,403 ft. high. 2. Elevations in Oregon; 6,410 ft. high.  
**Blackie**, 1. *Blackie*; 2. *Blackie*, n. John Stuart (1791-1809-181895). A Scottish philologist, poet, and translator.  
**Blacking**, 1. *Blacking*; 2. *Blacking*, n. 1. A preparation used to give blackness and luster to shoe-leather, as a mixture of ivory-black, molasses, oil, and vinegar; shoe-blackening. 2. A blackening compound or dressing for harness. 3. Finely powdered charcoal, graphite, or other form of powdered carbon, or a mixture thereof with water, used in coating a mold to prevent charring, as in iron-casting; blackwash; facing. 4. The act or process of making black.  
**Blackish**, 1. *Blackish*; 2. *Blackish*, a. Somewhat black; darkened.  
**Blackjack**, 1. *Blackjack*; 2. *Blackjack*, n. 1. A small oak (*Quercus marylandica*) having an exceedingly hard but almost valueless wood. 2. [Local, U. S.] The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*). 3. Spalierite or zinc-blende; a term used by Cornish miners. 4. [Local, Eng.] The larva of a sawfly (*Atholia centifolia*). 5. Same as **CARAMEL**. 6. Adulterated butter. 7. A pirate's ensign. 8. A small bludgeon with flexible handle. 9. [Local, Eng.] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*). 10. A large drinking-can, formerly of leather tarred or waxed, now thin japanned metal. 11. The mustard-beetle (*Phædon betulae*). 12. A leather jacket: from its color.  
**Black Jack**. Gen. John A. Logan; a U. S. army nickname.  
**Black Knight**. In Scott's *Ironhorse*, a name given to Richard Cœur de Lion, who appears in disguise at a tournament.  
**Blacklead**, 1. *Blacklead*; 2. *Blacklead*, n. To coat or blacken with lead, or cover with graphite, as a stove or the wax mold in electrotyping.  
**Blackleg**, 1. *Blackleg*; 2. *Blackleg*, n. 1. A professional swindler or gambler; especially, one who makes fraudulent bets, as on the turf, at cards, etc.; in general, a cheat; sharper. 2. *Polio*. (1) An infectious disease characterized by escape of the blood into the areolar tissue of the legs, frequently affecting cattle; bloody murrain; black-quarter; symptomatic anthrax. (2) Severe purpura. 3. [Slang, Eng.] A workman who does not belong to a trade-union, or who accepts the place of a man on strike; scab; strike-breaker. — *Mea hungeria to death . . . are the materials from which 'blacklegs' are made.*  
Wm. Doorn *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 34. [r. & w. 1891.]  
— **blacklegged**, a. — **blacklegger**, n. — **blacklegism**, n.  
**Blackletter**, 1. *Blackletter*; 2. *Blackletter*, n. [Rare.] A species of soot black letter. 1. The Gothic or Old English letter, used in the earliest printed books, and still used in Germany; used also attributively; as, *black-letter* learning; a *black-letter* scholar.  
**This line is in black letter.**  
There is an old *black-letter* library. . . the owner of the house refusing to let it be opened, lest some of the books should be stolen. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-books* vol. i, p. 18. [h. m. & co.]  
2. A book printed in black-letter type.  
— **black-letter day**, a day recorded in black letter, especially in old church calendars, where high days were recorded in red; hence, an inferior or unpropitious day.  
**Blackfriars**, 1. *Blackfriars*; 2. *Blackfriars*, n. A ward in Manchester, Lancashire, England.  
**Blackfy**, 1. *Blackfy*; 2. *Blackfy*, n. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Blacklock**, 1. *Blacklock*; 2. *Blacklock*, n. Thomas (1721-171791). A blind Scottish divine and poet; a friend of Hume.  
**Blackly**, 1. *Blackly*; 2. *Blackly*, adv. In a manner showing blackness or darkness; gloomily; threateningly.  
Now, in November. . . the flower beds were empty, the trees leafless, and the pool blackly shivering.  
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. iv, ch. 30, p. 114. [n. 1876.]  
**Blackmail**, 1. *Blackmail*; 2. *Blackmail*, n. [mail upon] blackmail. 1. Extortion by intimidation; especially, extortion of money by threats or accusation. 2. [N. Eng. & Scot.] A tax consisting of money, cattle, crops, or other consideration, formerly paid to freebooters or their allies to insure immunity from pillage; declared a felony under Elizabeth (1601).  
We used to be quite free from them (robbers) while we paid black-mail to Fergus Mac-Ivor. Scott *Waverley* ch. 15, p. 108. [r. & c.]  
3. Rent paid in kind or in base money, and not in silver or white money.  
**Blackmal**, pp. Blackmailed. S. S.  
**Blackmail-er**, 1. *Blackmail-er*; 2. *Blackmail-er*, n. One who levies blackmail.  
**Blackmanganese**, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Blackmoor**, 1. *Blackmoor*; 2. *Blackmoor*, n. 1. Richard Doddridge (1725-1790), an English author; *Lorna Doone*. 2. Mount, a summit in Gallatin county, Mont.; 10,196 ft. high.  
**Black Mountain**. 1. A summit in the Rocky Mountains, Colo.; 11,626 ft. high. 2. An elevation in New Mexico; 8,909 ft. high.  
**Black Mountains**. 1. A range in New Hampshire; highest peak, Sandwich. 2. A range in Idaho; 9,356 ft. high. 3. A mountain group in Vance county, N. C.; highest point, Mt. Mitchell; 6,710 ft. high.  
**Blackness**, 1. *Blackness*; 2. *Blackness*, n. The state or quality of being black, in any sense; black color; gloominess; darkness.  
I clothe the heavens with blackness. Isa. i, 3.  
**Black-pgment**, b. rent, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Black Pine Mountain**. A summit in Idaho; 9,356 ft. high.  
**Blackpool**, 1. *Blackpool*; 2. *Blackpool*, n. A seaport town in Lancashire, England; a watering-place.  
**Black Prince**. Edward, Prince of Wales, a son of Edward III. of England; so named "by terror of his arms."  
**Black River**. 1. A river in Missouri and Arkansas; length, 400 m. to White River. 2. A river in Hamilton and Herkimer counties, N. Y.; length, 200 m. to Lake Ontario. 3. A river in Wisconsin; length, 200 m. to Mississippi river. 4. A river in South Carolina; length, 150 m. to Waccamaw river. 5. A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 130 m. to Ottawa river.  
**Black River Falls**. A city, county-seat of Jackson county, Black River. 1. A mountain in North Carolina; 5,815 ft. high. 2. A town in Lawrence county, Ark.  
**Black-salt-cr**, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Blacksbury**, 1. *Blacksbury*; 2. *Blacksbury*, n. 1. A town in

Cherokee county, S. C. 2. A town in Montgomery county, Va.; seat of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1872.  
**Black-scale**, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Black Sea**. 1. A sea of Russia, N. of Asiatic Turkey; 163,711 sq. m. 2. A government in the Kuban Republic, S. of Russia; 2,836 sq. m.; capital, Novorossiysk.  
**Black-size**, 1. *Black-size*; 2. *Black-size*, n. To dress, as leather, with thick size and tallow mixed.  
**Blacksmith**, 1. *Blacksmith*; 2. *Blacksmith*, n. To work as a blacksmith. — **blacksmithing**, n.  
**Blacksmith**, n. 1. A smith who works in or welds wrought iron, as by beating upon an anvil, and makes or shapes small utensils or parts of machines, shoes horses, etc.; one who forges bar welds iron on an anvil. A blacksmith was formerly a smith who worked in black metal or iron, as distinguished from a whitesmith, who worked in white metal or tin.  
2. A blackish pomacentroid fish (*Chromis punctipinnis*) of the Pacific coast. 3. A Brazilian bell-bird (*Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*).  
The following list contains some of the terms and the principal tools used in blacksmithing and in farriery, excluding veterinary surgery. Reference to the words printed in small capitals will show supplementary information or groups.  
anvil  
anvil-punch  
anvil-shears  
ballap-iron  
baracles  
bellows  
branch  
butters  
calk  
calk-sharpener  
calk-swage  
cannel  
clinch  
clip  
collar-swage or collar-tool  
coupler or reins  
creaser or fuller  
cutting-shoe  
die  
drift  
file  
floorman  
forge  
hammer  
hammerman  
hardy  
hoof-iron  
hoof-cushion  
hoof-scaper  
horse-holder  
horse-rough  
horseshoe (har-shoe)  
branch, calks, clip  
fullering, beel, inner edge, lower face  
outer edge, quarter, toe, stifle-shoe, upper face  
horseshoe-stud  
jam-weld  
jump-weld  
lunette  
mandrel  
miter-iron  
NAIL  
oil  
olive  
ox-shoe  
pliers  
porter  
pritchel  
punch  
rasp  
rounding-iron  
searling-iron  
slake-trough  
SLANGE  
snap-head  
snow-pads  
striker  
swage  
swage-block  
tap  
tire-beader  
tongs  
top-tool  
triblet  
tuyere  
twich  
upsetting  
vise  
wrench  
**Black-snake**, 1. *Black-snake*; 2. *Black-snake*, n. 1. One of various black or blackish serpents. (1) A smooth-scaled colubrine (*Eusnagon constrator*) from 5 to 6 feet long, and often longer, frequenting low ground in the United States. (2) A colubrine (*Scotophis obsoletus*) of the United States, having keeled scales and frequenting high grounds. (3) A poisonous naja; (4) *Pseudochis porphyriacus* of Australia; (5) *Hoplocephalus fuscus* of Tasmania, etc. (6) A colubrine (*Oxyophis ater*) of Jamaica. — **The Common Black-snake**, 1/4.  
2. A heavy, pliant, durable whip made of braided cowhide and tapering regularly from handle to snap.  
**Blackstock**, 1. *Blackstock*; 2. *Blackstock*, n. A village in Chester county, S. C.  
**Blackstock Knob**. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,378 ft. high.  
**Blackstone**, 1. *Blackstone*; 2. *Blackstone*, n. 1. Sir William (1723-171780), an English jurist; *Comments on the Laws of England*, 1769. 2. A manufacturing village in Worcester county, Mass.  
**Blackstrap**, 1. *Blackstrap*; 2. *Blackstrap*, n. 1. [Local, U. S.] (1) Mixed rum and molasses, sometimes with vinegar. The seething blackstrap was pronounced ready for use. PINKERTON *Molly Maguires* ch. 17, p. 174. [c. & co. 1880.] (2) Switchel. 2. Among sailors, cheap port or other dark Mediterranean wine. **Blackstripe**, etc. S. S.  
**Blacktail**, 1. *Blacktail*; 2. *Blacktail*, n. 1. (1) The comparatively small Columbian deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*) of the coast region of Washington and British Columbia. (2) The mule-deer. 2. A fish, the ruff. 3. The ravine-deer. 4. [Local, U. S.] The Hudsonian godwit. 5. [Western U. S.] The Texan jack-rabbit (*Lepus texonus*), marked by a black scut.  
**Blacktail Peak**. A mountain in Utah; 9,943 ft. high.  
**Blackthorn**, 1. *Blackthorn*; 2. *Blackthorn*, n. 1. A thorny shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) of the family *Rosaceae*, the sloe. 2. a, antlers, 1/11; b, side view of A walking stick. 3. An American hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*).  
**Blacktongue**, etc. See under **BLACK**, a.  
**Blackville**, 1. *Blackville*; 2. *Blackville*, n. A town in Barwell county, S. C.  
**Blackwall**, 1. *Blackwall*; 2. *Blackwall*, n. An eastern district of London, England; tunnel between Blackwall and Charlton reaches on the Thames opened for traffic June 24, 1897.  
**Blackward**, etc. See under **BLACK**, o.  
**Blackwater**, 1. *Blackwater*; 2. *Blackwater*, n. A former fort in Tyrone county, Ireland; here Sir Hugh O'Neill defeated the English under Sir Henry Bassall, Aug. 14, 1598.  
**Blackwater River**. 1. A stream in Cork and Waterford counties, Ireland; length, 100 m. to Vouchell harbor. 2. A river in Ulster province, Ireland; length, 50 m. to Lough Neagh.  
**Blackwell**, 1. *Blackwell*; 2. *Blackwell*, n. 1. Elizabeth (1782-171910). English physician, the first woman to receive degree of M. D. in the United States. 2. See **LUCY STONE**.  
**Blackwell City**. A city in Kay county, Okla.  
**Blackwell's Island**. An island in the East River, New York city; site of a penitentiary, asylums, almshouse, and hospitals.  
**Blackwill**, etc. See under **BLACK**, o.  
**Blackwood**, 1. *Blackwood*; 2. *Blackwood*, n. 1. The timber of various trees, as of the East-Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and of an Australian acacia (*Acacia melanorhylon*). 2. The black mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*) of the West Indies.



Columbian Blacktail.  
a, antlers, 1/11; b, side view of A walking stick. 3. An American hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*).





he plant. 2. Any plan

*puticulaceæ*), — b. swraek  
*idyllosus*). — blad'der-et

**vesicle**.—blad'der-y  
 a vesicle.—blad'der-y  
 bladder, bladder, or vesicle

n. [Scot.] 1. The pel

W. n. [Scot.] Buttern

ED; BLAN'ING.] I. t.

a knife. 2. [Prov. E  
rbs II. i. To put fo

erbs. 11. 1. To put in

ts formed by the flattened

part of a knife, a sword

also, the flat leaf-like p  
as of an oar, screw p

plane, saw, etc. 2. ' immediately behind

e immediately behind  
of grasses or certain of

(2) The expanded

gleaming blades in the light

ch. 7, p. 100. [o. & co. 18  
one who cuts a dash.

ad of an iron club wh

section of a T square.  
's comb which extends

8. The thirteen land

sea turtle. 9. A sliver;  
the flukes of a whale's tail

er behind the fluke.

leaf.] blind†. Syn.:  
ne scapula.— blade'fish"

us).—blade'smith"†, n.  
—gilde b. (*Mech.*). a f

lates the flow of water

blade.—lined b., a blade  
steel cutting-edge.—lowe

small blade = blad'et, n.

elally, a knife: used in e

A cutler. 3†. A swordsm  
y, a. Consisting of or e

25 of a wagon

o. 1. Having a blade

And rustle of the bladed o

WHITTIER Snow-Bound at







## All the blazon of a gentleman.

BEN JONSON New Inn act i, sc. 1, st. 44.

## The bleat of sheep along the hill we heard.

WHITTIER Mountain Pictures pt. ii, st. 2.

(2) A technical description or a graphic representation of armorial bearings. 2. A proclaiming or publishing abroad; hence, ostentatious display. [ME. *blason*, shield, < F. *blason*, coat of arms, shield; cp. G. *blös*, shining; see BLAZE. The meaning 'proclamation, publication,' refers to ME. *blasen*; see BLAZE. r.] — *blazon*-ing, *n.* Her. See BLAZONRY. 1. — *blazon*-ment, *vt.* To celebrate — *blazon*-ment, *n.* The act of blazoning, or that which is blazoned; emblazonment.

*blazon*, *pp.* Blazoned. S. S. *blazon*-ry, 1 *bl'zon*-ry; 2 *bl'zon*-ry, *n.* 1. The art of correctly describing or depicting heraldic devices; emblazonry. 2. A heraldic device or devices; coat of arms.

The . . . splendor of a *blazonry* that told the armorial bearings of a prince of the church. COOPER *Spy* ch. 23, p. 247. [ALL.]

3. A brilliant or ostentatious display; decoration; show; as, the *blazonry* of wealth; the *blazonry* of the heavens.

*blaz'y*, *a.* [Rare.] Showing a blaze; blazing.

*bl. bl.*, *abbr.* Black bolt.

*blg.*, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

*B. L. E.*, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

*-ble*, *suffix*. Used in forming adjectives from verbs; usually preceded by a vowel. See -ABLE; -IBLE. [*F. -ble*, < *L. -bilis*.]

*blea*, *tr.* [Dial. or Obs.] To bleat, as a lamb.

*blea*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blē*, *n.* [Rare.] Wood next to the bark; sap-wood.

*blea*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blē*, *n.* Same as BLAUBERRY.

*bleach*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blēch*, *r.* I. *f.* To whiten, or remove the color from, as by chemicals (as compounds containing chlorine), or by exposure to sunlight, etc.; *bleach*.

The Regent-bird, as described by Mr. Ramsay, ornaments its about bower with bleached land-shells.

DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 14, p. 108. [A. 1871.]

II. *f.* To grow or become colorless, pale, or white.

[< AS. *blācan*, become pale, < *blāc*; see BLEAK, *a.*]

*Syn.*: *bleach*, make white, whiten, whitewash. To *whiten* is to make white in general, but commonly it means to over-

spread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *bleach* both signify to whiten by depriving of color, the former permanently, as linen; the latter either permanently (as, to *bleach* celery) or temporarily (as, to *bleach* the cheek with

cream). To *whitewash* is to whiten superficially, especially by false approval. — *Ant.*: *bleach*, color, darken, dye, soil, stain.

*bleach*, *n.* 1. An act or the act of bleaching. 2. A fluid or powder used as a bleaching agent. — *bleach*'-craft, *n.*

A meadow on which textile fibers or fabrics are exposed to sunlight for bleaching. — *market* *b.*, a *bleach* employed in preparing fabrics for market.

*bleach'er*, 1 *bl*'ch'er; 2 *blēch'er*, *n.* 1. One who or that which bleaches. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] An outdoor uncovered seat or stand for spectators; commonly in the plural. (2) A utensil used in bleaching. 2. A settling-tub for refining petroleum.

— *bleach'er*-ite, *n.* An occupant or frequenter of bleachers.

*bleach'er*-y, 1 *bl*'ch'er-y; 2 *blēch'er*-y, *n.* [IES, 1-12; 2-12, *pl.*] 1. A place where bleaching is done. 2. Same as BLEACHER 1(1).

*bleach'ing*, 1 *bl*'ch'ing; 2 *blēch'ing*, *n.* The process of whitening, as textile fibers and fabrics, by treatment with chemicals or exposure to the sun and weather.

— *bleach'ing*-board, *n.* One of the seats in the bleachers.

— *h.*-fluid, *n.* A solution of bleaching-powder. — *b.*-powder, *n.* A white or grayish-white powder with a slight odor of chlorine, apparently a mixture of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite in loose combination, which when heated readily yields oxygen and chlorine. — *electric* *b.*, a process in which a bleaching agent is set free as desired, by electrolytic decomposition.

*bleacht*, *pp.* Bleached. S. S.

*bleakt*, *r.* To make or become pale.

*bleak*, 1 *bl*k; 2 *blēk*, *a.* 1. Exposed to wind and weather; bare; barren; hence, desolate; dreary; as, *n* *bleak* situation.

So *bleak* these shores. CELIA THAXTER *Rock Weeds* st. 1.

2. Cold, cutting, or penetrating; wintry; as, a *bleak* wind.

Ah, distinctly I remember! It was in the *bleak* December.

For *Rare* st. 2.

3. *Pal*; *wan*. [*<* AS. *blāc*, *blāc*, shining.] *bleak'y*.

*Syn.*: *bleak*, blank, cheerless, chill, cold, cutting, desolate, dreary, exposed, piercing, stormy, unsheltered, waste, wild, windy. — *Ant.*: *halm*, bright, cheerful, cheery, genial, home-like, mild, sheltered, sunny, warm.

— *bleak*'-ish, *a.* — *bleak'y*, *adv.* — *bleak'ness*, *n.*

*bleak*, *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the genus *Alburnus*, especially the European *A. lucidus*, whose scales are lined with a silvery pigment used in making artificial pearls.

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European Bleak. 1/11

*bleak*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blē*, *r.* I. *f.* 1. To dim or inflame (the eyes), as with tears or rheum; make sore or purblind.

He suddenly saw . . . a little, ugly, black, ragged figure, with *bleared* eyes. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 1, p. 30. [MACE, 1872.]

2. To obscure or blur (the face), as with tears; darken or obscure generally.

III. *f.* To be *blear*-eyed. [ME. *bleren*; cp. Dan. *blire*, *blire*, blink.] — *bleared*'ness, *n.*

*blear*, *a.* 1. Dimmed as by tears or rheum; dull; *bleared*.

2. [Poet.] Causing dimness of sight; also, dim; obscure; indistinct; hazy.

Twilight clefts *blear* and chill. W. W. STORY *Ophelia* st. 1.

— *blear*'-eyes, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelids, attended with gummy secretion; *bleariness*.

*b.*-eyedness, *n.* *b.*-eyed, *a.* 1. Weak-sighted; having the eyes *bleared*, as by chronic inflammation of the lids. 2. Dull of perception; mentally short-sighted.

That even the *blear*-eyed sects may find her ont.

DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. ii, l. 516.

— *b.*-witted, *a.* With dim or imperfect mental vision.

— *blear'y*, *a.* Inclined to be *blear*, in any sense. — *blear*'-ness, *n.*

*blear*, *n.* [Rare.] That which renders vision indistinct.

*blear*, *pp.* Bleared. S. S.

*bleat*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blē*, *r.* I. *f.* To utter with a sound as of a bleat; as, to *bleat* prayers. II. *f.* 1. To cry, as a sheep, goat, or calf. 2. To make a sound resembling a bleat as in speaking; used contemptuously. [*<* AS. *blatan*.] — *bleat'er*, *n.* 1. An animal that bleats, as a sheep. 2. [Local, Eng.] A cock snipe.

*bleat*, *n.* 1. The cry of the sheep, goat, or calf; also any similar sound.

10

2. [Eng.] The cry of a snipe. *bleb*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blēb*, *r.* [Eng.] 1. To furnish with blebs. [M.] 2. To heslobber (oneself), as a child. *bleb*, *tr.* & *tr.* [Scot.] To drink sparingly; sip. — *bleb*'ber, *n.* One who tipsles.

*bleb*, *n.* 1. A blister, or bladder-like body; bubble; drop, as of any viscid substance. 2. A bubble in some solid that has been fluid, as glass.

I found some air-bubbles in this ice, associated with blebs of water. TENDALL *Glaciers* pt. i, § 10, p. 135. [r. s. 1861.]

[Var. of *bleb*.] — *bleb*'by, *a.* Abounding in blebs.

*Blechnum*, 1 *blēk*'num; 2 *blēk*'num, *n.* Bot. A genus of somewhat coarse tropical ferns of the polypod family (*Polypodiaceae*), with pinnate or pinnatifid fronds with

nearly or entirely continuous fruit-dots parallel with and close to the midvein and covered with a membranous indusium. *B. serrulatum*, with fronds 1 to 2 feet long and many narrow pinnae, is found in Florida. [*<* Gr. *blechnon*, kind of fern.]

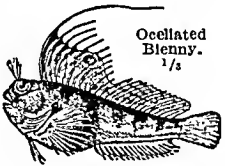
*bleck*, 1 *bl*; 2 *blēk*, *tr.* [Dial. or Obs.] To blacken; pollute. *blekt*.

*bleck*, *tr.* & *tr.* [Scot.] To excel; frustrate.

*bleck*, *n.* [Dial. Eng.

nnr-rho'al, a. -blen-nos'ta-sis, n. Abnormal retention of mucus. -blen'no-sta'tic, a. -blen'no-th'ra'x, n. Catarrh of the lungs. -blen-nu'ri-a, n. The presence of mucus in the urine.

blen'ny, 1 blen'; 2 blen'y, n. [-NIES, 1 -u; 2 -is, pl.] 1. A blennoid fish; as, the ocellated blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*); the smooth blenny or shanny (*B. levis*). The blennies are marine, carnivorous, and mostly small. 2. One of other related fishes; as, the viviparous blenny or European eel-pout (*Zoarces viviparus*). [*< BLENNUS*.]



blen'ny-me-ni'tis, 1 blen'i-mi-ni'tis or -ni'tis; 2 blen'y-me-ni'tis or -ni'tis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane. [*< BLENNUS + Gr. hēmēn, membrānē.*] blens, 1 blenz; 2 blēns, n. [*Local, Engl.*] 1. The whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*). 2. The cod (*Gadus morhua*). blenti, 1 blent; 2 blēnt, m. & p. of BLENN, c. blenti. Blinded; m. & p. of BLIND, v.; blin'doth: *Sd pers. sing. pres.*

blenti, *vt.* [*Scot.*] To flash out, as the sun after a storm. blēph'ar, } 1 blēf'ar, blēf'a-ro; 2 blēf'ar, blēf'a-ro. blēph'a-ro, } From Greek *blepharon*, eyelid: combining forms used in anatomy and pathology. -blēph'ar-ad'e-ni'tis, n. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the hair-follicles of the eyelids, also of the follicles themselves. blēph'a-ro-n'd'e-ni'tis, -blēph'a-ra, a. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the eyelids; palpebral. blēph'a-ri-ct, -blēph'ar-c-de'ma, n. A watery swelling of the eyelids. blēph'a-ris, n. [*Gr.*] 1. Rare. *Anat.* An eyelash. 2. *Crust.* The fringe or hair bordering the margin of the depression in which the eyelashes are inserted. blēph'a-ris-m, n. Spasmodic, involuntary winking. -blēph'a-ris'tis, n. Inflammation of the eyelids and the Meibomian glands. -blēph'a-a-ritis, a. -blēph'a-ro-ad'e-ni'tis, n. Tumor of the ciliary margin of the eyelid. -blēph'a-ro-at'h-e-ro'ma, n. A sebaceous tumor of the eyelid, with a clearly defined cyst-wall. -blēph'a-ro-er-i-tis, a. *pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects, the net-winged midges, of mosquito-like form, with thread-like antennae and very long legs. blēph'a-ro-er-i-d, a. n. (c. g.) -blēph'a-ro-er-id, a. & n. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. (c. g.) -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. An abnormal condition characterized by colored perspiration of the eyelids, usually of a bluish tint. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. Congenital adhesion, mors or less complete, of the eyelids to each other. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. A tumor or abnormal thickening or swelling affecting the eyelid. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. Congenital narrowness of the opening between the eyelids. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. Inflammation of the eyelids extending to the ball of the eye. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. -blēph'a-ro-er-ia, n. *Bot.* The specialized protoplasm which produces the cells of certain plants, as in *Zamia*. Compare *Centrosome*. blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, o. -blēph'a-ro-plas'ty, n. An operation for replacing lost substances of the eyelid by plastic surgery. -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. The sudden falling of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the levator muscle. blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. The operation of stitching the eyelids, in order to correct eversion. -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. The spasmodic closing of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid, tonic when marked by continuous rigidity, clonic when characterized by opening and closing rapidly. -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. An implement for fixing the eyelids during operations. -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. Abnormal narrowness of the spaces between the eyelids, either accidental or congenital. -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. Morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other. blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, -blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. *Surg.* The operation of cutting the eyelid.

blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, 1 blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. A town in Indre-et-Loire department, France; Cite of Chénouen near by given by Henry II. to Diana of Poitiers.

blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, 1 blēph'a-ro-plas'tic, n. A French aviator; first to cross the English Channel in a monoplane, July 25, 1909, covering 32 miles in 37 minutes. 2. An aeroplane of the type used by Blériot.

bles'bok, 1 bles'bok; 2 blēs'bōk, n. [*D.*] A large South-African damalisoid antelope (*Alcelaphus albirostris*), of a prevailing violet color and having a white blaze extending over its face; sometimes incorrectly classed with *Bubalis*. bles'buck; bles'buck; bles'buck; bles'buck.



bles's, 1 bles; 2 blēs, n. [*BLESSON or BLEST; BLESS'ING.*] 1. To bring or bestow a blessing upon; bring favors, happiness, or good fortune to; prosper; as, peace has blessed our borders; mercy blesses both giver and receiver.

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still Will lead me on. *NEWMAN Luz Benigna st. 3.* The Lord bless thee, and keep thee. *Nun. vi, 24.* 2. To invoke God's favor or blessing upon (a person or thing); as, the priest blessed the congregation.

Bless me, even me also, O my father. *Gen. xxvii, 34.* 3. To make or declare to be holy; appropriate to sacred uses; consecrate; as, God blessed the Sabbath; the priest blessed the bread and wine. 4. To sanctify or protect by the sign of the cross; as, they blessed themselves; he has not a penny to bless himself (in allusion to the cross on old coins and the custom of making the sign of a cross with the coin). 5. To make happy by some particular means; as, he is blessed with healthy children.

He [Adam] was blessed in his retirement with whatever of repose and felicity the condition of man allows. *WESTER Speeches, Adams and Jefferson in vol. i, p. 139. [L. A. C. N. 1855.]* 6. To honor and exalt as holy or blessed; praise; glorify; as, stand up and bless the Lord.

O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord. *Book of Common Prayer, Benedicite, omnia opera Domini.* 7. To account (oneself) happy; felicitate; reflexive. Could I sit down as you do just now, he would bless himself. *JANE AUSTEN Mansfield Park p. 156. [L. A. C. N. 1803.]* 8. To keep; guard; protect; obsolete, except in exclamatory and ejaculatory expressions; as, bless me from all evil. 9. To confound, curse, or the like; euphemistic, ironical, or intensive use. [*< AS. blēstian, blōdsian, blōss, orig. 'redden with blood,' < blōd; see ALLOON.*]

Syn: see PHASE. -God bless the mark; see MARK. -to be blessed ( slang ), to be cursed; a euphemism; as, I'm blessed if I'll do it - to b. from, to guard or keep from -bless-ed, ad. blēss-ed. -bless-ed-ful, ad. -bless-ed-ful-ly, ad. -bless-ed-ful-ness, n. -bless-ed-ly, ad. -bless'er, n. One who blesses, or

who causes to prosper. -bless'ful, a. -Bless'ful. -bless'ful-ly, ad. -bless'ful-ness, n. [*Rare.*] Blessfulness. -bless't, *vt.* 1. To beat; thrash. 2. To brandish; wave. -bless'ed, 1. blees'ed or blest; 2. blēs'ed or blēst, a. [*The blest, } pronunciation blest is commonly used when the participial sense is prominent.*]

In reading the Scriptures you may blessed; in current speech was *any* blest. *R. G. LATHAM Eng. Lang. vol. ii, p. 51. [W. A. M. 1855.]* 1. Being in possession or enjoyment of supreme felicity in heaven; beatified; as, among the blessed ones. 2. Worthy of veneration; holy in character or by reason of consecration and use; as, the blessed sacrament. O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity.

*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.* 3. Carrying or conferring blessings; joyful; healing. Dinnah had o'er Cupid's flower Hath such fore-and-blessed power. *SHAKESPEARE Midsummer-Night's Dream act iv, sc. 1.* 4. Having or enjoying temporal or spiritual blessings or divine favor; happy; favored; fortunate. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. *Matt. v, 8.* 5. Worthy of blessing; deserving and receiving benediction and the divine favor.

And blessed are the horny hands of toil. *LOWELL Gleanings Behind the Curtain act 6.* 6. Confounded, cursed, or the like: a euphemistic, ironical, or merely intensive use; as, not a blessed cent. There'll the bells howl and jangle the same blessed way That they did when they rang for Bartholomew's day. *WHITTIER From Perugia st. 11.* 7. *R. C. Ch.* Beatified; as, Blessed John Fisher.

Syn: see HAPPY; HOLY. -blessed bread, same as ANTIDORON, n. -blessed herb, n. A British avens (*Geum urbanum*). -bless'ed-ness, 1. blees'ed-ness; 2. blēs'ed-ness, n. The state of being worthily happy or blessed; especially, that happiness which results from the full enjoyment of the divine favor on earth or in heaven; hence, supreme felicity; unalloyed prosperity and contentment of heart and life.

He can do without Happiness, and instead thereof find Blessedness. *CARLYLE Sartor Resartus bk. ii, ch. 9, p. 148. [L.]* Syn: see HAPPINESS. single blessedness, the unmarried state.

bless'ing, 1 blēs'ing; 2 blēs'ing, n. 1. That which makes happy or prosperous; any temporal or spiritual gift calling for gratitude; especially, a divine favor; a mercy; as, the blessings of our daily life. Heavenly blessings. Follow such creatures. *SHAKESPEARE King Henry VIII, act. ii, sc. 3.* 2. The act of, or the form used in invoking or pronouncing happiness on another; a benediction. 3. The bestowal of divine favor; as, to ask God's blessing.

The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich. *Prov. x, 22.* 4. Grateful nodation; worship. 5. Cursing or scolding; a euphemism. [*< AS. blōssung, < blōssian; see BLESS.*] Syn: see ADVANTAGE; BENEDICTION; FAVOR; MERCY. Compare synonyms for BLESS. -bless'ing-ton, 1 blēs'ing-ton; 2 blēs'ing-ton, Countess of (1789-94/1849). Marguerite Power, an Irish lady, friend of Disraeli; literary patroness; *Conversations with Lord Byron*. blēt, 1 blēt; 2 blēt, *vt.* [*Scot.*] To let ripen. To soften or begin to decay internally, as a fleshy fruit after ripening. [*< F. blētir, < blēte, alepy, < OF. blēt, overripe.*]

blēt, n. Incipient decay in overripe fruit, often with no exterior spot or change to indicate it. blēth'ing-ly, 1 blēth'ing-ly; 2 blēth'ing-ly, n. A town in Surrey, England. blēth'er, a. Blatant; shrilling; -blēth'er-ly, ad. blēth'er-ly, blēth'er-ly; 2 blēth'er-ly, n. [*Scot.*] Same as BLATHE. blēth'er-ing, -blēth'er, *vt.* -blēth'er-a-tion, n. [*Scot.*] Nonsense; bosh. -blēth'er-ing, *pa.* Volubly and senselessly talkative.

blēth'er, n. [*Scot.*] Bladder. blēth'er-skate or -skite, n. [*Scot.*] Same as BLATHE. blēth'on-ism, 1 blēth'on-ism; 2 blēth'on-ism, n. The power or faculty of discovering subterranean springs or dreams by sensation; named after Bléton, a Frenchman of the 18th century, who claimed to possess the gift. -blēth'on-ist, n. blēt't, 1 blēt; 2 blēt, *mp.* of BLEAT, v. blēth'ing, 1 blēth'ing; 2 blēth'ing, n. The slow decay of ripe fruit; applied especially to fruits which are eatable only when they reach the stage of incipient decay.

blēu'-de-ro, 1 blū'-de-rwā; 2 blū'-de-rwā, n. *Ceram.* Cobalt blue. See table under BLUE, n. [*F. king's blue.*] blēvet, *vt.* 1. To leave behind; leave. 2. To stay. CHAUCER, *Tr. & C. iv, l. 1357.* blēw, 1 blū; 2 blū, *mp.* of BLOW, v. blēw'art, 1 blūw'art; 2 blūw'art, n. [*Scot.*] The gormander speedwell (*Veronica chamadrus*).

blēw'fields, n. Same as BLUEFIELD. blēw'its, 1 blū'its; 2 blū'its, n. A common edible purple mushroom (*Agaricus personatus*). [*< F. bluet, < bleu, ALUE.*] blēyme, 1 blēm; 2 blēm, n. *Vet. Surg.* A bruise in the foot of a horse, followed by inflammatory swelling and suppuration. [*< F. blème, < blēme, < blēme.*]

blēynter, *mp.* of BLEND, v. blīb'ans, 1 blīb'anz; 2 blīb'anz, n. *pl.* [*Scot.*] 1. Long, narrow pieces of seaweed or similar material covering the rocks at low tide. 2. Large strips, as of greens or cabbage, placed in broth or thin soup. blīb'e, 1 blīb; 2 blīb, n. 1. In glass-making, a flaw. See LENS, n. 2. (*Prov. R. R. I.*) A. Blotches or large spots on the skin, common in children. blīb'e, n. [*Scot.*] A thump; slap; blow. blīb'an, 1 blīb'an; 2 blīb'an, n. [*Scot.*] 1. An undersized person; dullard; dolt; term of contempt. 2. A thin, valueless animal.

blīb'er, 1 blīb'er; 2 blīb'er, *Steens Steensen* (10/11/1782-1848). A Danish poet and novelist. blīb'er, *vt.* To shine. blīb'et, 1 blīb; 2 blīb, n. The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupellation or refining process. [*< G. bliek, look.*] blīb'et, n. [*Dial, Engl.*] A fish, the bleak. blīb'er, 1 blīb'er; 2 blīb'er, *vt.* [*Prov. Engl.*] To flicker, as a light.

blīb'er, 1 blīb'er; 2 blīb'er, n. [*Local, U. S.*] A tin pall. [*< F. blēch, tin < G. blēch, tin.*] blīb'et, *vt.* To bleach. blīb'et, 1 blīb'et; 2 blīb'et, n. [*G.*] Silver in process of refining, after removal of impurities cast to the surface in the cupelling-furnace, but still retaining lead.

blīb'et, 1 blīb'et; 2 blīb'et, n. A town in Algiers department, Algeria. blīb'et, 1 blīb'et; 2 blīb'et, n. [*Scot.*] A blow; slap. blīb'et, 1 blīb'et; 2 blīb'et, n. In *Finding's Toss Jones*, the original of Surface in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*. blīb'et, 1 blīb; 2 blīb, William (1754-1817). An English admiral; captain of the "Bounty" when mutiny occurred; introduced breadfruit-tree into the West Indies.

blīb'et-a, 1 blīb'et-a; 2 blīb'et-a, n. *Bot.* A monotypic genus consisting of the akee (*B. sapida*). [*< William Bligh.*] blīb'et, 1 blīb; 2 blīb, v. I. 1. To touch or affect (plants) with blight; cause to fade or decay; blast; as, the potatoes were blighted. There is frost in your breast. Which would blight the plants. *TENNYSON The Poet's Mind st. 2.* 2. To affect with some malign or baleful influence; ruin; blast; frustrate; as, to blight one's hopes. The stern domination of a hostile caste had blighted the faculties of the Irish gentleman.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 162. [F. S. & Co. 1856.] II. 1. To be subject to or affected with blight. Syn: see WITHER. -bligh't'er, n. -bligh't'ing-ly, ad. bligh't, n. 1. A diseased state of plants, of fungal, atmospheric, or other inconspicuous origin; a baleful influence that affects plants, as mildew, rust, or smut; called often by the names of the trees or plants affected; as, apple-blight; pear-blight; potato-blight. Botanists now restrict the term to parasitic diseases, i. e., those caused either by parasitic fungi or by bacteria. Compare RUST, n. The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence. *COWPER Task bk. vi, l. 771.*

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Types of Blight. 1. Potato-leaf attacked by *Phytophthora infestans*. 2. Celery-leaf attacked by *Cercospora aspi*.

Blights are usually named after the fruits and plants they affect, and in the following list the names of the parasitic fungi or bacteria which cause them are given in parentheses: as, apple-blight, or pear-blight, or quince-blight (*Bactis amylovorus*); asparagus-blight (*Cercospora asparagi*; *C. caulicola*); bean-blight (*Pseudomonas phaseoli*; *Phytophthora phaseoli*); beet-blight (*Cercospora beticola*); carnation-blight (*Septoria dianthi*); celery-blight (*Septoria petroselinifolia*; *Cercospora aspi*); chestnut-blight (*Diaporthe parasitica*); cotton-blight (*Cercospora gossypina*; *Bactisium malvacearum*; *Ramularia areolaris*); cranberry-blight (*Pestalotia quercina*); cucumber-blight (*Pseudomonas tracheipora*); eggplant-blight (*Bactisium solanacearum*); grapevine-blight (*Cercospora viticola*); maple-blight (*Cercospora aceris*); muskmelon-blight (*Alternaria sporum*); nectarine-blight (*Cercospora circumscissa*); peach-blight (*Coryneum deyceritici*; *Cercospora persica*); pine-blight (*Pestalotia hartigii*; *Septaria parasitica*); plum-blight (*Dilomya prunella*); potato-blight, or tomato-blight (*Phytophthora infestans*; *Pseudomonas solanacearum*); rose-blight (*Cercospora rosicola*); sorghum-blight (*Bactisium sorghii*); sugar-cane-blight (*Pseudomonas saccharum*); violet-blight (*Cercospora violae*); walnut-blight (*Pseudomonas juglandis*); willow-blight (*Oenularia rosea*).

2. That which exerts a malignant or baleful influence; anything that withers hopes or prospects or prevents 3. *Pathol.* (1) A slight paralysis in the face. (2) *pl.* [*U. S.*] A species of nettle-rash. (3) Same as AANR BLIGHT. 4. An aphid or other minute insect injurious to trees; as, American blight (*Schizoneura lanigera*), a destructive cosmopolitan root-borer. [*Orig. unknown.*]

Perh. cognate with *AS. blēcan, shine, blēthan, shine, shine, glitter*. -mos-qui-to-blight, n. 1. A disease of the ten-palm resulting from the punctures of the larva of an Indian capid insect (*Helopeltis theiara*). 2. The insect which causes this disease. black-blight, -oak-blight, n. A plant disease (*Schizoneura quercu*) which infests this oak - sandy blight, n. [*Austral.*] Inflammation of the eyelids, making the eyes feel as if filled with sand.

bligh't'bird, 1 blōt'bird; 2 blōt'bird, n. [*N. Z.*] A bird, the zosterops, that rides trees of insect-blight. Bligh'ty, 1 blōt'y; 2 blōt'y, [*Brit. Soldiers' Slang.*] 1. n. England. 2. A wound. Bligh'ty, 11. ad. To England.

In India the word *Blighat* or *Blighati* is found in the vernacular to stand for Europe or European and, as has been corrupted from the pure Urdu word *Blighat* by the natives of India this term is used to denote . . . Persia, Arabia, and Great Britain. *FOUNDS Diet. of Hindustani, p. 774, s. v.* W. G. TINKER *Fernandez in The New York Tribune*, Oct. 6, 1916. blīb'huls, 1 blīb'huls; 2 blīb'huls, n. [*S. Afr.*] A house of salvation. blīb'huls, 1 blīb'huls; 2 blīb'huls, n. [*S. Afr.*] A Transvaal: blīb'ba, n. Same as NULAMA. blīb'bi, n. blīb'bi, n. blīb'ber, Dr. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, the master of the school to which Paul Dombey is sent. [*fairship.*]

blīb'bi, 1 blīb'bi; 2 blīb'bi, n. [*Slaak.*] A small dirliglo blīb'bi, 1. v. To cease. 11. n. Cessation. blīb'bi, 1 blīb'bi; 2 blīb'bi, n. [*Prov. Engl.*] 1. v. To give a glance around. 11. n. A momentary look. blīb'bi, 1 blīb'bi; 2 blīb'bi, n. [*S. Afr.*] 1. To deprive wholly or partially of sight; make blind; interfere with the sight of; as, he was blinded by the blow; the snow blinds us. Feelly brushing away the snow that blinded her, the poor thing looked about her with frightened eyes.

LOUISA M. ALCOCK *Silver Fishers* p. 187. In 1805. 2. To render incapable of discernment; make morally or mentally blind; as, they are blinded by prejudice. The course of the sensationalist must not blind us to the real truth of that which he grotesquely parodies. *PRILLIPS Brooks Light of the World* ser. v, p. 81. [*L. v. p. 1890.*]

3. To shut off from view or from the light; screen; hide; obscure; eclipse; as, the darkness blinds the path; the sun blinds the stars. 4. To cover with sand or gravel, as a newly paved street. 5. *Fort.* To provide with man-

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telets or hindages, as a trench. 6. In hookbinding, to ornament with heated tools.  
 II. †. [Archaic.] To become blind.

**blind**, *n.* 1. Destitute or deprived of sight; without the power of seeing; as, a *blind hegger*; *blind* as a mole. Behold the dumb lips speaking. The blind eyes see! WALTER HOSCOCK at Atlanta, etc. 2.

2. Acting or proceeding without intelligent direction or control; random; purposeless; as, *blind chance*. Who ventures to call the forces of nature blind?

3. Difficult to trace, decipher, or understand; illegible; viewless; unintelligible; as, *blind reasoning*; a *blind trial*. 4. Lacking in judgment or discrimination; unable to perceive; as, to be *blind* to one's interests. 5. (1) Having no opening, or too thick to be seen through; as, a *blind door*, wall, or window; a *blind hedge*. (2) Having hut one opening; open at one end only; as, a *blind gut*; a *blind alley*. 6. Not carrying out its purpose; abortive; miscarriage; non-productive; as, a *blind shell* or torpedo, i. e., one that fails to explode; *blind shoots*, i. e., not producing huds or fruit. 7. Of, or relating to, the blind, as a class; as, a *blind asylum*. 8. *Book-binding*. Ornamented by pressure, as of heated tools; hooked or stamped so as to produce indentations; as, *blind-tooling* (see below). 9. *Mining*. Not visible in an outcrop; said of veins of minerals. 10. *Phot.* Insensitive to light; applied to plates, etc. 11. *Railroad*. Designating a special form of target, or the position of the same when presenting the edge. 12. Finished without luster or highness; unpolished. 13. [Archaic.] Dark; covered; hidden; obscure; confusing; as, a *blind cave*. In the blind mazes of this tangled world. MITCHELL 181.

14. Out of public view; private; retired. 15. Unlighted, as a candle. [*AS. blind*] *blindet*.

— *blind arch*, *n.* arch that has no opening, or an archway that is walled up. — *b. area*, an open space around a wall to keep it dry. — *b. axle*, a dead axle, particularly a locomotive-axle not in a truck and not bearing driving wheels. — *blind ball*, *n.* a putball (*Lycoperdon*). — *b. beetle*, *n.* 1. Any large lamellicorn beetle that flies at night as if blind. 2. The rice-weevil. — *b. blocking*, *n.* *Blind-tooling*. — *b. bucky-davy*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Either of two games: (1) Blind man's buff. (2) Hunt-the-slipper. — *b. cat*, *n.* A cave-catfish (*Amblyopsis nigrolabris*) with the eyes nearly hidden by skin; found in Pennsylvania. — *b. coal*, anthracite coal. — *blind fish*, *n.* 1. An amblyopid fish of subterranean streams without functional eyes, as *Amblyopsis spelaeus* of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; a cave-fish. 2. [Local. Eng.] The headfish (*Myxine glutinosa*). — *b. Harry*, *n.* [Slang.] 1. Blind man's buff. 2. A putball. — *b. hooker* [Slang], a game of cards, in gambling. — *b. lead*, a break in the arctic ice which indicates an open channel, but through which there is no passage-way. — *b. lift*, *n.* [Eng.] Same as *lift*. — *b. loaded*, *n.* *Ordnance*. 1. Uncharged, but filled with sand so as to be of service weight; applied to shells. See *NUZZAR CARTRIDGE*, under *NUZZAR*. 2. Fuseless, the heat of impact exploding the bursting-charge. 3. Unexploded, by reason of bad fuse or other cause. — *b. man's ball*, same as *BLINDBALL*. — *b. man's buff*, 1. A game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one. 2. Same as *BLINDBALL*. See *BLIND*, *c.* — *blind man's holiday* (Humorous), the interval between daylight and twilight. — *b. nettle*, *n.* 1. White dead-nettle. 2. Hemp-nettle. — *b. officer*, *n.* [Eng.] A blind-reader. — *b. pit*, *n.* *Astirring*. A wine. — *b. reader*, *n.* A person in a post-office whose duty it is to interpret addresses upon mail-matter the intended destination of which is doubtful. — *b. side*, the weakest, least guarded, or most vulnerable side.

Later he [Lincoln] wrote to the same friend that the nomination took the Democrats 'on the blind side.' NICOLAY and HAY Abraham Lincoln vol. 1, ch. 15, p. 275. [c. 1890.]

— *blind snake*, *n.* 1. A burrowing worm-like angostomatous snake with rudimentary eyes, as a typhlopid. 2. A glass-snake or any other anguillid. — *b. spot*, *n.* 1. A small area on the retina of the eye that is insensible to light because of the entrance of the fibers of the optic nerve. 2. *Cricket*. Any spot on which pitches a ball so well batted that it is difficult for the batsman to follow it with the eye, causing him to hesitate whether to play back or forward. — *b. story*, *n.* A story without windows; the triforium. — *b. tooling*, *n.* In bookbinding, ornament impressed by heated tools. — *blind-weed*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The shepherd's purse. — *blind worm*, *n.* 1. A small limbless snake-like lizard (*Anguis fragilis*) of Europe, baying the eyes perfect, the very small. 2. A blind-snake. — *Head of Blind*, *n.* [Colloq.] to enter upon an head of worm. 1/2. — *dertaking* without inquiry; act rashly or recklessly; take chances. — *blind fish*, *a.*

I know that in Washington I am incomprehensible, because at the outset of the war I would not go blind.

W. T. SHERMAN Memoirs vol. 1, p. 342. [A. 1875.]

**blind**, *n.* 1. Something that obstructs vision or the passage of light: (1) A screen or shutter of slats, cloth, or other material placed before a window to exclude light or prevent observation from outside; a shade. (2) Same as *BLINDER*. 2. One who is or those who are blind. 3. Something intended to deceive or mislead, or to conceal an ulterior purpose; as, his politeness is a *blind*. I know you don't love Cynthia, only as a blind for your passion for me. CONWAY Double Dealer act II, sc. 5.

4. *Mil.* (1) A stout plank shutter to be placed before a port-hole after the discharge of a gun. (2) A hindage. 5. A hunter's place of ambush, frequently a portable screen; in covert; hiding-place. 6. In poker, the money staked before the deal. 7. Same as *BLIND-ROCKING*. 8. A halting-place. *SYLL.* see *ARTIFICE*.

— *blind-drill*, *n.* A bridge with blinders attached. — *b. buckle*, *n.* A harness-halter. — *b. fast*, *n.* A catch or fastener to hold a blind shut or open. — *b. ink*, *n.* Ink that forms raised characters: used in preparing compositions to be read by the blind. — Persian blinds, outside window-shutters of thin movable slats fastened in a frame; Persiennes. — Venetian b., a flexible inside window-screen that may be raised or lowered, and having horizontal slats fastened on webbing that may be turned to admit or exclude light.

**blind age**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ag. *n.* 1. Fort. An earth-faced window-screen, for protecting a trenching party from the enemy's fire; a screen made of wrought-iron bars covered with canvas; a mantelet.

c. cords for adjusting inclination of slats; a, hoist-in-cords.

A Venetian Blind, partly hoisted.

2. A hood to pull over a horse's eyes, to prevent him from running away.

**blind ball**, *n.* See under *BLIND*, *a.*

**blinde**, 1 blind; 2 blind, *n.* *Mineral*. Same as *BLINDAGE*.

**blind**, *n.* 1. One that blinds. 2. One of a pair of leather flaps attached to a head-stall, to prevent a horse from seeing objects on either side of him. See *HARNESSES*. *blind*; *blind'er*.

**blind eyes**, 1 blind'ed; 2 blind'ed, *n.* The corn-popper and the feed-popper; from the blinding sensation caused by their brilliant scarlet.

**blind fast**, etc. See under *BLIND*, *n.*

**blind fold**, 1 blind'fold; 2 blind'fold, *n.* To cover or bandage the eyes of, so as to hinder from seeing; hence, to mislead. [ME. *blindfolde*, pp. of *blindfellen*; see *BLIND*, *n.* + *FELL*, *tr.* — *blindfold-ed*, *n.*

**blind fold**, *n.* 1. Having the eyes bandaged, so as to prevent vision. 2. Having the mental vision darkened as by a fold before the eyes; hence, without consideration or forethought; heedless; rash; as, *blindfold fury*. *blindfold-ed*; *blindfold*, *blindfold-ly* [Rare], *adv.* — *blindfold-ed-ness*, *n.*

**blind fold**, *n.* A ruse; blind; disguise.

**blind har'ry**, etc. See *BLIND*, *n.*

**blind ink**, *n.* See *BLIND*, *n.*

**blind ing**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ing, *pa.* Making blind or as if blind, physically or mentally; as, *blinding tears*; *blinding passions*. — *blind'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**blind ing**, *n.* 1. The act of making blind. 2. A thin layer of sand or gravel over a newly paved road. 3. Same as *BLINDAGE*.

**blind lead**, etc. See under *BLIND*, *n.*

**blind ling**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ing, *n.* A blind person. *blind'ing*, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] In a blind way; heedlessly. *blind'ing*; *blind'ing*.

**blind ly**, 1 blind'ly; 2 blind'ly, *adv.* 1. Without sight; in the manner of the blind; hence, without foresight or judgment; irrationally; as, to act *blindly*. 2. Without an egress; as, the alley ends *blindly*.

**blind man**, 1 blind'man; 2 blind'man, *n.* [*MEN*, *pl.*] 1. The blindfolded player, of either sex, in blind man's buff; properly two words. 2. Same as *BLIND-READER*. See *BLIND*, *n.* 3. A blind man; now always two words. — *blind'ness*, 1 blind'ness; 2 blind'ness, *n.* 1. The state or condition of being blind. 2. Secrecy. — mental blindness (*Psychol.*), an affection of the brain in which images conveyed by the optic nerves are not properly recognized. *blind pig* [Local, U. S.] Same as *BLIND TIGER*. See *TIGER*.

**blind stitch**, 1 blind'stitch; 2 blind'stitch, *n.* To stitch in such a way that the stitches do not show.

**blind your eyes**, 1 blind'yur-eyes; 2 blind'yur-eyes, *n.* [Austral.] The milky mangrove (*Excoecaria agallocha*), whose acid, milky juice produces inflammation and ulceration when in contact with the skin, and blindness when entering the eyes. See *MILKY MANGROVE*, under *MANGROVE*.

**blink**, 1 blink; 2 blink, *v.* 1. To look at with winking or half-closed eyes; hence, to evade seeing; shut one's eyes to; shrink; dodge; as, to *blink matters*. I must not blink the priest's peculiar part.

Brownson Ring and Book pt. vi, l. 1,054.

2. In sporting, to ignore; pass by; the original sense; as, a dog that *blinks* every hind he flushes. 3. [Rare.] To see momentarily. 4. [Rare.] To wink. 5. To hinder from seeing; hindfold. 6. To compel or induce (one) to blink. 7. To make sour, as milk. 8. To hood-wink or deceive.

II. *t.* 1. To wink quickly and in rapid succession, or see with winking or half-shut eyes; hence, to get a glimpse or hasty glance; also, to look with indifference or evasively; as, to *blink* at the main purpose. 2. To gleam intermittently; twinkle; glimmer; as any light. The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink.

Worsworth Pet Lamb et. 1.

3. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) To become slightly sour or stale, as milk or beer. (2) To gleam cheerfully, as a fire; look kindly, as a friend. [ME. *blenken*, shine; cp. *AS. blencan*, shine.] — *blink-sher*, *n.* Beer kept unbroached until it has become sharp. — *b. eyed*, *a.* Having winking or squinting eyes.

**blink**, *tr.* [Ir.] To be subject to or affected by evil influence. Compare *BLINK*, *v.* II. 3. — *blinked*, *n.* [Ir.] Blighted by the eye.

**blink**, *a.* 1. Habitually blinking. 2. Somewhat sour, as *blink milk*.

**blink**, *n.* 1. A glance or glimpse, or the time required for it; twinkling. 2. A shimmer or glimmer; also, light reflected from floating ice; ice-blink. I had seen the ominous blink ahead of us, . . . and before two hours were over, we closed with ice to the westward.

KANE Arctic Explorations vol. 1, p. 54. [c. A. D. 1857.]

3. An artifice; trick. 4. [Local, U. S.] A mackerel of half size; an inferior fish.

**blink ard**, 1 blink'ard; 2 blink'ard, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. One who blinks or squints; hence, a duellist, or one who purposely blinks, or shuts his eyes to facts. Is the Professor and Sec not quite the blinkard he affects to be?

CARLYLE Sartor Resartus bk. iii, p. 225. [A.]

2. An object, as a star, that shines intermittently.

**blink'er**, 1 blink'er; 2 blink'er, *n.* To put blinkers on; hence, to hoodwink; deceive.

**blink'er**, *n.* 1. A horse's blinker; hence, any hindrance to sight or discernment. See *HARNESSES*. 2. One that blinks; also, a coquette. 3. [Slang.] The eye. 4. *pl.* Goggles. 5. Same as *BLINK*, *n.* 4.

**blink'ing**, 1 blink'ing; 2 blink'ing, *a.* 1. Weak-eyed; winking. 2. Twinkling; flickering. — *blink'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**blink'ing**, *n.* In sporting, the passing hy of game as soon as found. See *BLINK*, *v.* 1, 2.

**blin'kin-sop**, 1 blin'kin-sop; 2 blin'kin-sop, *n.* In Scott's *Redgauler*, a smuggler.

**blinks**, *n.* [Eng.] The water-chickweed. *S. S.*

**blink**, *pp.* *blinked*. 1. Prone to blink. *blink'ing*, 1 blink'ing; 2 blink'ing, *adv.* [Ir.] *Blindling*.

**blin'ter**, 1 blin'ter; 2 blin'ter, *n.* [Ir.] 1. To light dimly with a flickering flame; glimmer. *blin'ter*: 2. To look at with half-closed eyes; blink.

**blirt**, 1 blirt; 2 blirt, *tr.* [Scot. & North Ir.] To burst into blirt; *tr.* & *tr.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To shoot, as with a rifle, without taking aim; fire carelessly. 2. To bit with slight force; flick.

**blirt**, *n.* [Scot. & North Ir.] 1. *Naut.* A gust of wind and rain. 2. A burst of tears. — *blirt'ic*, *a.* — *blirt'y*, *a.*

**blish**, 1 blish; 2 blish, *n.* [North. Eng.] A blister produced as by scalding.

**bliss**, 1 bliss; 2 bliss, *n.* 1. Superlative happiness; heavenly joy; blessedness; beatitude, especially that of departed souls; hence, any state of great enjoyment; gladness or joy.

2. A cause or source of delight or happiness. That inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude. Worsworth I Wandered Lonely et. 4.

[*AS. blis*, contr. < *blids* (cp. *OS. blidsea*, happiness), < *blith*; see *BLITH*.] *blisset*.

*SYLL.* see *HAPPINESS*; *RAFFURE*. — *bliss'less*, *a.* *Bliss*, 1 bliss; 2 bliss, *n.* 1. Cornelius Newton (1/2/1833-10/1911), an American merchant and statesman; Secretary of the Interior, 1897-1899. 2. Isaac Grout (7/1822-3/1889), an American Congregational missionary; agent of the American Bible Society in Turkey. 3. Philip Paul (7/1838-10/1876), an American evangelist and singer; wrote hymns; writer: *Hold the Fort*; *Paul for the Shore*. 4. Tasker Howard (18/1833-), an American general. 5. William Dwight Porter (1856-10/1926), an American sociologist and clergyman; *Encyc. of Social Reform*.

**Bliss'field**, 1 bliss'fild; 2 bliss'fild, *n.* A village in Lenawee county, Mich.

**bliss'ful**, 1 bliss'ful; 2 bliss'ful, *n.* Enjoying or imparting bliss; supremely happy; *ns.* a *bliss'ful* hour.

*SYLL.* see *HAPPY*. — *bliss'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *bliss'ful-ness*, *n.* *bliss'som*, 1 bliss'som; 2 bliss'som, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To couple with (a ewe); tup; said of a ram. II. *t.* To be in heat. *bliss'som*, *n.* In heat, as an animal; hence, lustful.

**bliss'ter**, 1 bliss'ter; 2 bliss'ter, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To produce a blister or blisters upon; as, to *blister* one's hand. 2. To hurt as by a blister; gall; subject to shame or disgrace; as, *blistered* by spiteful criticism.

II. *t.* To have a blister or blisters form or rise.

**bliss'ter**, *n.* 1. A thin vesicle on the cuticle, containing serum or watery matter, produced as by scalding, bruising, or the application of some irritating substance; also, a similar vesicle or separation of laminae on a plant, on steel, on a painted surface, etc. 2. Any substance used for producing vesication, as a counter-irritant.

3. *Phot.* A fluid bubble on a plate, or on a paper that has received a coat of gelatin, albumen, or collodion.

4. *Naut.* An air or water-chamber added below the waterline outside a warship to protect it from torpedoes.

5. A fungous plant-disease characterized by excrescences on the leaves. 6. [Colloq.] A troublesome person; nuisance. 7. [Local, U. S.] A young oyster. [ME. *blister*, cp. *OD. blyster*, blister. Allied to *BLAST*.] — *blister-bell*, *n.* A bell, as an old bell, yielding a substance with blistering properties; especially, the Spanish bell. — *b. copper*, *n.* *Alcal.* The merchantable product of the calcination of the white metal, or the pimple-metal, in the English process of copper-smelting. — *b. flower*, *n.* The bulbous crowsfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).

**bliss'ter-weed**, *n.* — *b. mite*, *n.* Any mite causing a blister-like excrescence on the leaves; as, the pear-tree blister-mite. — *b. pearl*, *n.* An excrescence produced inside a shell by the oyster in endeavoring to exclude parasites. — *b. pine*, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The balsam-fir (*Abies*); so called from the blister-like swellings in the bark containing the balsam. — *b. plant*, *n.* Any one of several species of buttercup or crowfoot (*Ranunculus*); especially, the tall or meadow buttercup (*R. acris*), and the curled crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*); so called from the effect of their acid juice on the skin. — *b. plaster*, *n.* A plaster for producing a blister. — *b. steel*, *n.* Steel made by heating bar iron, in contact with powdered charcoal, in a converting-furnace. — *bliss'ter-word*, *n.* The cursed crowfoot.

**bliss'ter**, *n.* In Fielding's *The Virgin Unmasked*, an apothecary, who believes physicians useful at all times.

**bliss'ter'd**, *pp.* *blistered*. *S. S.* [*blisters*.] *bliss'ter-y*, 1 bliss'ter-y; 2 bliss'ter-y, *a.* Marked by or full of *B. Litt.*, *abbr.* See *NECESSARY*. — *B. Litt.*; *B. Litt.*; *Lit. B. Litt.*

**blite**, 1 blit; 2 blit, *n.* Any one of various herbs, mostly of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), as the strawberry-blite (*Chenopodium capitatum*), the coast-blite (*C. rubrum muricatum*), or any sea-blite (any species of *Suaeda*); in England, especially, an amaranth (*Amaranthus blitum*) and the goosefoot good-King-Henry (*C. bonus-henricus*). [*< F. blitte*, < *L. blitum*, < *Gr. bliton*.]

**blithe**, 1 blith or blith; 2 blith or blith (*xiii*), *a.* 1. Characterized by gladness or mirth; joyous; gladsome; as, *n blithe* face or heart. 2. Manifesting gladness; jocund; gay; merry; sprightly; as, a *blithe* laugh. A daughter fair So buxom, blithe, and debonaire.

Milton L'Allegro l. 24.

3. Kind. [*< A. S. blith*, blith, sweet, happy, = Goth. *bliths*, happy, friendly.] *blithet*, *n.* See *CHEERFUL*; *HAPPY*; *MERRY*. — *blithe'ful*, *a.* Full of gladness or mirth. — *blithe'fuls*, *adv.* Joyously. — *blith'ly*, *adv.* Merrily; gladly. — *blith'en*, *n.* To make blithe. — *blithe'ness*, *n.* The state of being blithe.

**blithe'meat**, 1 blith'mit; 2 blith'mit, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] Refreshment provided at a blith. *blithe'bread*, *n.*

**blith'er**, 1 blith'er; 2 blith'er, *n.* One who makes merry. *blith'er*, 1 blith'er; 2 blith'er, *n.* [Dial.] Same as *ALYTHRA*.

**blithe'some**, 1 blith'som; 2 blith'som, *a.* Showing or blithe'sum', imparting gladness; cheerful; gny; joyous; merry. — *blithe'some-ly*, *adv.* — *blithe'some-ness*, *n.* *SYLL.* see *HAPPY*; *MERRY*. [*Argentinia aserina*].

**blith'ran**, 1 blith'ran; 2 blith'ran, *n.* [Ir.] The silverweed.

**blit-tong**, *n.* Same as *BLITTON*.

**blit**, 1 blit; 2 blit, *n.* [Scot.] Either of two birds: (1) The bittern. (2) The common British snipe.

**blit'er**, *n.* [Scot.] A sharp rattling noise, as of runs fired irregularly.

**blit'tum**, 1 blit'tum; 2 blit'tum, *n.* A small genus of European herbs formerly included in the genus *Chenopodium*. Its two species, *B. capitatum* and *B. virgatum*, with strawberry-like fruit, are both cultivated as the strawberry-blite. See *BLITE*. [*< Gr. bliton*, blite.]

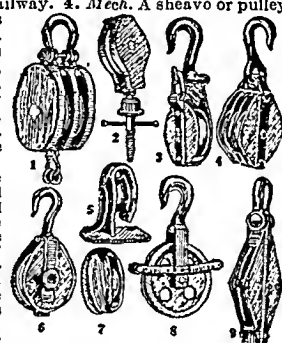
**blitz**, 1 blitz; 2 blitz, *n.* Antonio (1/2/1810-3/1877). An English magician and ventriloquist; father of Madame Van Zandt, prima donna.

**bliz'ard**, 1 bliz'ard; 2 bliz'ard, *n.* 1. A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow, such as frequently sweeps from the Rocky Mountain region eastward in winter, and often causes loss of life. 2. A rattling volley, as of shots or of words; hence, a sudden fierce attack; a knock-down blow; any sudden and overwhelming disaster; as, we were struck by a *blizzard*.

I notice with some surprise that since our great recent blizzard the old English word which describes so picturesquely our English snow-haust . . . is spoken of by some of our journalists as an 'Americanism'; and even such admirable lexicographers and philologists as Murray . . . treat the word as a modern Americanism.

While, so far from its being American in origin, it was not till within the last few years, that according to Bartlett and other American philologists, that it was ever heard in the Eastern





block upon gold-leaf spread upon a book-cover; also, n design so produced.  
**block/ish**, 1. *block/ish*; 2. *block/ish*, a. Like a block; dull of comprehension; stupid. —ly, *ad*. —ness, n.  
**Block Island**, An island constituting the township of New Shoreham, Newport county, R.I.; 8 by 5 m.; summer resort.  
**block/joint**, b. *letter*. See under **block**, n.  
**block/like**, 1. *block/like*; 2. *block/like*, a. Blockish; dull.  
**block party**. See under **PARTY**.  
**block/pate**, 1. *block/pate*; 2. *block/pate*, n. A blockhead.  
**block/plane**, b. *ship*, etc. See under **block**, n.  
**blockt**, pp. *Blocked*. S. S.

**block/teeth**, etc. See under **block**, n.  
**blocky**, 1. *blocky*; 2. *blocky*, a. 1. Unequally shaded, as if printed in blocks. 2. Short and stout; stocky.  
**Block's dis-ease**. *Briquet's ataxia*. See **ATAXIA**.  
**Blodg'et Peak**, 1. *blodg'et*; 2. *blodg'et*. A mountain in Colorado; 9,500 ft. high.

**blodg'ite**, 1. *bludg'ite*; 2. *blodg'ite*, n. *Mineral*. A whitish or reddish hydrous sodium magnesium sulfate ( $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< Blode, chemist's name; blodg'ite*].

**Blom'fon-teln**, 1. *blum'fon-teln*; 2. *blom'fon-teln*, n. A town, capital of Orange Free State, Prov. Union of S. Africa; surrendered to British March 13, 1900.

**Bloms**, 1. *blow*; 2. *blow*, n. An ancient manufacturing city, capital of Joliet-Cher department, France, in the palace of which the Duke and the Cardinal de Guise were murdered by order of Henry III., Dec. 23, 1588.

**bloke**, 1. *bloke*; 2. *bloke*, n. [*Slang*]. 1. A man; fellow: used contemptuously. 2. [*Can't, Eng.*] An employer; manager.

**blot/ty**, 1. *blot/ty*; 2. *blot/ty*, n. Same as **POKWOOD**.

**Blome'feld**, 1. *blom'feld*; 2. *blom'feld*, Francis (?/1705-1/1752). An English clergyman; topographer; discovered the *Paston Letters*.

**Blom'feld**, 1. *blum'feld*; 2. *blom'feld*, Charles James (?/1786-8/1857). An English divine; bishop of Chester; Greek scholar; theologian.

**Blom'maert**, 1. *blom'maert*; 2. *blom'maert*, Philipp (?/1809-8/1871). A Flemish poet; philologist; historian; *History of the Belgians*, etc.

**blom'strand-ite**, 1. *blom'strand-ite*; 2. *blom'strand-ite*, n. *Mineral*. A vitreous black mineral, essentially a compound of the oxides of columbium, tantalum, titanium, and uranium. [*< C. W. Blomstrand, of Lund, Sweden*].

**blond**, 1. *blond*; 2. *blond*, a. 1. Having a fair skin, light (usually blue) eyes, and fair hair; xanthochroic: said of a person. 2. Flaxen or golden: said of hair. [*F.*, *< LL. blondus, yellow*]. — *blond'ness*, n. — *blond'met'al*, n. A clay hematite used in making tools: from Staffordshire, England.

**blond**, n. 1. A blond person; specif., one of the two great divisions of the Caucasian race. 2. Blond-lace. — *blond'ly*, *ad*. [*F.*] In cookery, stock or essence of meat used for strengthening or coloring.

**Blond**, 1. *blond*; 2. *blond*, Jacques (Jacob) Christophe (1670-1741). A German miniature-painter; reputed inventor of color-printing.

**blonde**, I. a. The feminine of **BLOND**, a. II. n. A blond woman or girl.

The *leone blonde* has an opaline fire in her clear eye, which the brunette can hardly match.

**Blond' del' de Nesle**, 1. *blond' del' de nesle*; 2. *blond' del' de nesle*, n. A French trouvère; favorite minstrel of Richard I. of England, whom he accompanied to Palestine; mentioned in Scott's *Tollman*, where his song beneath the wall of Dürrenstein Castle, where Leopold of Austria had imprisoned Richard, led to the king's release.

**Blond'din**, 1. *blond'din* or (F.) *blond'din*; 2. *blond'din* or (F.) *blond'din*, Charles (?/1824-1/1897). Jean François Gravelle, a French actor, who crossed above Niagara Falls on a tight rope in 1855, 1859, and 1860.

**blond-dine**, a. *blond-dine*; 2. *blond-dine*, a. & n. [*Rare*]. Same as **blond**: diminutive form.

**blond'kett**, a. & n. *Blunket*. — *blond'kett*, n. 1. To draw blood from; bleed. My poor old Uncle; he was so good to me in boyhood; in those old days when I blooded Cousin George's nose!

**blond'kett**, n. 1. To draw blood from; bleed. My poor old Uncle; he was so good to me in boyhood; in those old days when I blooded Cousin George's nose!

**blood**, n. 1. The fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. Blood is red in all vertebrates except *Amphioxus*, but often colorless in invertebrates. It is the principal medium by which the tissues of the body are nourished and relieved of waste matters. It consists of a transparent colorless fluid, the plasma, in which are suspended the corpuscles. See **BLOOD-CORPUSCLE**.

2. Kinship by descent from a common ancestor; also, inherited traits collectively; family or national characteristics regarded as passing from father to son; lineage; relationship; extraction; nationality; race; as, it runs in the blood; he was of royal blood; of Teutonic blood.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.

And hath made of one blood all nations of men. *Acts xvii. 26*.  
 A wild courage, a stoicism not of the schools but of the blood, shines in every anecdote, and has given that book [Plutarch's *Lives*] its immense fame. *Emerson Essays, Heroism* in first series, p. 188. [*in. m. & co. 1890*].

3. The animal part of man; principle of life; vitality; temperament; mood; passion; as, hot blood; his blood is up; my blood boiled, or ran cold. 4. *Bib. and Theol.* The life-blood of the sacrificial victim; especially, as in the atonement of Christ. 5. *pl. [B.]* A division of the Blackfoot Indians, forming an agency in Alberta, Canada. See **AMERICAN**. 6. Sanguinary deeds collectively; bloodshed; slaughter; murder; war or the state of war; as, the French Revolution was a revel of blood; to avenge a brother's blood. 7. The stain or guilt of murder; responsibility for bloodshed or for a life taken; as, his blood he on your head. 8. A dashing fellow; fast or rakish young man; gallant.  
 A perfect and celebrated 'blood,' or dandy about town, was this young officer. *Thackeray Vanity Fair* p. 49. [*in. l.*]

9. One of various red liquids, as the sap of some trees, or the juice of certain fruits, berries, etc.

10. A blood-horse. 11. Red coral; a trade name. 12. In stock-raising, descent from a pure-breed sire and dam; hence, a pure-blood animal. 13. A family or clan.

14. A living being. 15. A disease affecting cattle; a disease in sheep and swine. [*< AS. blōd (= Goth. blōh), perhaps < root of blow, bloom*]. Syn: see **KEY**. — bad blood, a spirit of strife; hostility; hatred. — blood-al-bu'min, n. Same as **SERIALBUMIN**. — b. alley, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A large white playing-marble having crimson veins. — b. alp, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The male of the common European bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europaea*). — b. avenger, n. See **AVENGER**. — b. baptism, n. See **BAPTISM**. — b. blood, under **BAPTISM**. — blood'ber'ry, n. Same as **ROUGE-BERRY**. — b. hlrd, n. [*N. S. Wales*]. An Australian black-and-red honey-eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*). — b. hlster, n. A blister containing blood or bloody serum. — b. hōltered, a. Daubed or clotted with blood. *Shakespeare Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1. — b. bond, n. The tie of blood-relationship; consanguinity. — b. bought, a. Purchased with blood or blood-shedding; especially, gained through the death of Christ. — b. bread, n. 1. Dehydrated blood (from a slaughter-house) mixed with meal and baked: a food for live stock. 2. Same as **BLOOD-RAIN**. — b. brother, n. A brother by birth. — b. brotherhood, n. A brotherhood formed by mingling of blood.

The next day we made blood brotherhood. The fellowman pricked each of our right arms, pressed the blood out . . . and the black and white arms were mutually rubbed together. *Stanley Congo Free State* vol. ii, p. 23. [*in. 1885*].

— b. carrier, n. *Anthrop.* A woman by whom blood-relationship was constituted among peoples counting descent through the maternal line. — b. cell, n. A blood-corpuscle. — b. clam, n. [*U. S.*] An ark-shell. — b. corpuscle, n. One of the microscopic bodies found in the blood. Mammals have red corpuscles; birds have red blood corpuscles; reptiles have red blood corpuscles; amphibians have red blood corpuscles; fish have red blood corpuscles; mollusks have red blood corpuscles; annelids have red blood corpuscles; insects have red blood corpuscles; arachnids have red blood corpuscles; nematodes have red blood corpuscles; rotifers have red blood corpuscles; protozoans have red blood corpuscles.

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setting fair copy. — b. on-bread, n. Same as **BLOOD-RAIN**. — b. orange, n. See **ORANGE**. — b. pheasant, n. An alpine Asiatic pheasant (genus *Ithaginis*), marked with red.

— b. plasma, the fluid part of the blood and lymph apart from the corpuscles. — b. plate, n. One of the minute, transparent, circular plates found in the blood, and conjectured to be developing red blood-corpuscles; a hematothlast. — b. plaque, n. — b. poisoning, n. Deterioration of the blood by the introduction of a deleterious substance into the circulation, either by inhalation or absorption of decomposing organic matter; toxemia. — b. pudding, 1. An article of food composed of swine's blood coagulated by cooking, intermingled with particles of the fat, and usually blown into skins. 2. A black pudding. — b. quabaut, n. A blood-clam. — b. quotient, n. In blood-analysis, the resultant figure from dividing the proportion of hemoglobin in a certain amount of blood by the number of red corpuscles it contains. — b. rain, n. 1. A precipitation of red mud, produced by rain falling through brick-red dust in the air. 2. (1) A red-colored deposit in the form of drops of liquid, substances containing starch and believed to be produced by bacteria and fungi. (2) An animal or plant causing this coloration. — b. red, a. Colored with red or like blood. — b. relation, n. A kinsman by birth. — b. relationship, n. — b. revenge, b. vengeance, n. See **AVENGER**. — b. ripe, a. Very ripe, so that the juice is red. — b. ripeness, n. — blood'root', n. 1. A low perennial North-American herb (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), having a fleshy rootstock with deep-red sap and in spring bearing a deeply lobed leaf and a one-flowered scape: used as an emetic. See **SANGUINARIA**. 2. An Old World plant, the tormentil (*Potentilla tormentilla*). — blood'shed', n. 1. The shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage.

Dearest suffering, the *Cesars* were almost equally involved in bloodshed.

De QUINCY *The Cesars*, p. 178. [*tr. v. 1854*].

2. The shedding of one's own blood. 3. Bloodshot state or condition. — blood'shed' ding', n. — blood'shed' der', n. — blood'shot', a. Suffused or shot with blood; red and inflamed or irritated: said of the eye.

And stared around for God  
With bloodshot eyes.

The Common Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

LOWELL *Let to France* st. 1.

— b. snow, the red snow (*Protococcus nivalis*) of alpine or arctic regions. See **PROTOCOCCUS**. — b. spavin, n. A soft swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse, caused by a varicose vein. — b. stain, n. A spot or discoloration made by blood. — b. stance, n. 1. An astrigent for checking hemorrhage; a styptic. 2. The fleabane. — b. stick, n. *Yet. Surg.* A loaded stick used to strike a fleam into a vein when letting blood. — blood'stone', n. *Mineral*. 1. A dark green or leek-green subtranslucent jasper, with red spots; cut as a gem. 2. Hematite. — b. strange, n. *Bot.* The mouse-tail (*Myosurus minimus*). — b. stroke, n. *Apoplexy*. — blood'suck' er, n. 1. An animal that sucks blood, as a leech. 2. A cruel extortioner. — blood'suck' er, n. 1. An animal that sucks blood, as a leech. 2. A cruel extortioner.

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NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
Ber'lin b. ....	Prussian b.*, Antwerp b.*	
blee h. ....	Native mineral and copper.	Pigment
Ble'brich ac' ld h. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Ble'brich b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Black'ley b. ....	Soluble blue*	
b. ash'esl. ....	Artificial copper carbonate.	Pigment
b. calx. ....	Quartz, china-clay, oxid of cobalt	Pigment
b. lake. ....	Antwerp blue*	
b. pulp. ....	Potassium ferrocyanid and stannous chlorid.	Dyestuff
b. sand. ....	Blue smalt	Pigment
b. smalt's. ....	Cobalt silicate	Pigment
Bren'en b. ....	Verditer blue*	
bril'lant az'u-rin b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
bril'lant ben'-zo b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
bril'lant b. ....	Synthetic.	Dyestuff
Cap'ri h. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ce-les'tae b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ce-ru'se-an h. ....	Cobalt blue and tin base	Pigment
Chal'co b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
chl'na' h. ....	Soluble blue*	
Cbl-nese' b. ....	Prussian blue*	
chrome h. ....	Synthetic.	Dyestuff
c h r o m e ey'a-nin h. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
co'alt b. ....	Cobalt and alumina.	Pigment
co'alt ul'tra-ma-rine' b. ....	Cobalt blue*	
Co-lum' bi-a C o l u m b i c fast b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Coo-mas' ele-na'vy b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
coot'on b. ....	Soluble blue*	
Cou'plers' b. ....	Indulin	Dyestuff
ere'syl h. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
cy'a-nin b. ....	Cobalt and Prussian blue	Pigment
cy'a-nol ex'tra dah'lla b. ....	Quinolin	Dyestuff
del'phin b. ....	Synthetic.	Dyestuff
di-am'in az'o b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-am'in b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-am'in deep b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-a-min'er-al di-am'ia new di-am'ia pure h. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-an'll b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-a-nis'l'd in b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-az'in b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-az'o b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di'phen b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-p'a'n'yl di'm'in b. ....	Diphenylamin	Dyestuff
di-rect' b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
dis-tilled' b.2 Du'mont's' b. ....	Indigo	Dyestuff
e-bo'll' b. ....	Blue smalt	
E-gyp'tian b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
El'her-feld b. ....	Artificial	Pigment
en-am'el-b. ....	Coupler's blue*	
Erle b. ....	Cobalt blue*	
e'r'ec'y-a-nin b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Esch'el b. ....	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
eth'yl b. ....	Blue smalt	
eth'yl-ene b. ....	A diphenylamin blue	Dyestuff
fast ac'id h. ....	Dithylanilin	Dyestuff
fast b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
fast ma-rin'e flu'o-res'cent French b. ....	Alkali blue*	
gall-i-a m'in gall-an'flur'di-go h. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
gall-az'in b. ....	Resorcin blue*	
gal'le'in h. ....	Artificial ultramarine*	
gal'lo-ey'a-nin b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gen'ti-a'na h. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gen'ti-an-in b. ....	Spirit-blue*	
gl'a'cler h. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gly'cin b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
gold b. ....	Gold and tin	Pigment
green'le' b. ....	Alkali blue*	Dyestuff
Guer'n'sey b. ....	Alkali blue*	
Gulmet' b. ....	Artificial ultramarins*	
Haar lem b. ....	Antwerp blue*	
Hel'g'o-l-and b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Hel-ve'tia b. ....	Bavarian blue*	Dyestuff
Hochstnewh. ....	Rosanilin*	Dyestuff
Hum'holdt b. ....	Spirit-blue*	
Hun'ga-ry b. ....	Cobalt blue*	
im-me'di-al b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
im-per'i-al b. ....	Spirit-blue*	
in-dam'in b. ....	Azindone*	Dyestuff
in-dan'll b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in-daz'in b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
in-daz'u-rin b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in'di-an-gen b. ....	Species of <i>Indigofera</i> .	Plant. and dye
in'di-gen b. ....	Acetin	Dyestuff
in'do-in b. ....	Vegetable	Dyestuff
in'do-in b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
in'dol b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in'do-in b. ....	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in-do-phen'in b. ....	Acetin blue*	Dyestuff
in-du-lin b. ....	Acetin blue*	Dyestuff
in-lan' b. ....	Indigo	Dyestuff
in-ten'sive b. ....	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
i'o-din b. ....	Iodin and lead	Pigment
i-r'id'il-um b. ....	Iridium oxids	Pigment

KEY 1: ule; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dūne; η = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōok, bōot; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; e = k; ‡ = s; ‡ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dūne; η = loch.

blue  
bluff

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
Iron b.....	Vivianite.....	Pigment
Ja'none b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ke'one b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
klaga' b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
kon'go b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ky'ro-gen b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ha'a-cyl b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
laz'u-lin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
laz'u-lite b.....	Ultramarine.....	Dyestuff
Leitch's b.....	Cyanin.....	[danted goods
Leitch's b.....	Cobalt blue.....	Dye on mor-
log'wood b.....	Logwood-extract.....	
Lon'don b.....	Rosanilin b.....	Dyestuff
Ly'ons b.....	Spirit-blue.....	Dyestuff
Mad'ras b.....	Gallocyanin and logwood ex- tract.....	Dyestuff
Malne b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
man'ga-nese b.....	Potassium permanganate.....	Pigment
me-lan'o-g-en b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
me-tam'in b.....	Artif. ultra marine b.; safran- lin.....	Dyestuff
met'a-phen- y-lea b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
me-taz'u-rin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
meth'y-l b.....	Diphenylamin blue, var.....	Dyestuff
meth'y-l-ea b.....	Methylanilin.....	Dyestuff
meth'y-l-n' done b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
meth'y-l wa- ter b.....	Bavarian blue.....	Dyestuff
Mex'l-can b.....	Serico-graphis mollis.....	Dyestuff
mill'ing b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
mla'cral b.....	Antwerp blue.....	Dyestuff
m o'ly-b'ed e- num h.....	Molybdenum and alumina.....	Pigment
Mon'ther's b.....	A Prussian blue.....	Pgmt. and dye
moun'tain b.....	Blue ashes.....	Pigment
mus'ca-ria b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph'tha-len b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-tham'in b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
naph-thaz'in b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-ta-z'u-rin b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-thi-n' done b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-thol b.....	Indophenol.....	Dyestuff
naph-thyl b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Na-po'le-on b.....	Prussian blue, var.....	Dyestuff
na'tive Prus- sian b.....	Vivianite.....	Pigment
na'vy b.....	Soluble blue.....	Dyestuff
Ne'mours' b.....	Indigo.....	Dyestuff
ne'utral b.....	Safralin.....	Dyestuff
new b.....	Artif. ultramarine; safran- lin.....	Dyestuff
new fast b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Nich'ol-son's b.....	Alkali blue.....	Dyestuff
night b.....	Soluble blue; Victoria blue.....	Dyestuff
ni-gro'sin b.....	Induline.....	Dyestuff
Nile b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
oil b.....	Oil and sulfid of copper.....	Pigment
o'pal b.....	Spirit-blue.....	Dyestuff
ox-am'in b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Pa-cl'ic b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
par-am'in b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
par-am'in in- di-go b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
pa-ra-ph-e- nyl-one b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
Paris b.....	Cobalt blue; Prussian blue.....	Dyestuff
Par'ma b.....	Spirit-blue.....	Dyestuff
pa'tent b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
pea'cock b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
pel'can b.....	Induline.....	Dyestuff
pen'cil b.....	An Indigo blue.....	Calico-print
per'ma-nent b.....	Artificial ultramarine.....	Dyestuff
ph'e-nyl-one b.....	New blue.....	Dyestuff
plat'num b.....	Platinum and mercury salts.....	Pigment
pow'der b.....	Blue smalt.....	Pigment
Prus'sian h.....	Iron ferrocyanid.....	Pgmt. and dye
pure h.....	Soluble blue.....	Dyestuff
quin'o-lin b.....	Quinolin.....	Dyestuff
Ray'mond h.....	Prussian blue.....	Dyestuff
Re' b.....	Schweinfurt blue.....	Dyestuff
leau's h.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
red b.....	Phenol.....	Dyestuff
re-so'cin h.....	Spirit-blue.....	Dyestuff
ro-san't-lin h.....	Coupler's blue.....	Pgmt. and dye
Rou-ba'x h.....	Blue smalt; Prussian blue.....	Pigment
roy'al h.....	Ultramarine ashes.....	Pgmt. and dye
saun'ders h.....	Cobalt blue; indigo sulfate.....	
Sax'on'cy h.....	Salts of copper and arsenic.....	Pigment
Schwe'n'furt h.....	Soluble blue.....	Dyestuff
serge b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
se-to-cy'a-nin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
se-to-glau'cin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
se-to-pal'in b.....	Soluble blue.....	Dyestuff
silk b.....	Induline.....	Dyestuff
sol'id b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
sul'o-lin b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
sul'fonac'id b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
sul'fon-az'u-rin h.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
The'hard h.....	Cobalt blue.....	Pigment
thi'o-car'mine b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
thi'o-nin b.....	Zinc chlorid double salt of dimethyl ethyl thionin.....	Dyestuff
t'ian b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
t'ian-con'ro'b b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
t'ian-na'vy h.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
To-le'do b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
to-lu'din h.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
to-lu-y-lene h.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
tri-sul'fon h.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
Turn'hull h.....	Iron ferrocyanid.....	Pigment
ur'quole h.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ul'tra-ma-rine b.....	(1) Lapis lazuli. (2) Synthetis.....	Pgmt. and dye
u-ra'n'ia b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
va-can'ein h.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ver'h-t b.....	Indigo.....	Dyestuff
ver'di-ter b.....	Copper.....	Pigment
Vie-to'r'i-a b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
black-b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
Vic-to'r'i-a b.....	Cobalt blue.....	Dyestuff
VI-en'na h.....	Soluble blue.....	Pigment
wa'ter-b.....	Enocyanin.....	Dyestuff
wool h.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
za'fre b.....	Cobalt blue.....	Dyestuff
Zam-be'zi b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
zinc' co'halt b.....	Zinc and cobalt.....	Pigment

Synonym. Light blue, dark blue, deep blue, bluish green, bright blue, blue-green, violet-blue, blue lake.  
**blue'back'**, 1 blü'bak'; 2 blü'bäk', n. 1. [U. S.] One of a class of Confederate legal-tender notes as contradistinguished from the Federal greenback. 2. [U. S.] (1) The blue-backed or Fraser river salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). (2) The glut-herring. (3) A trout (*Salvelinus oquas*) found in the Rangeley lakes in Maine. (4) A salmon-trout (*Salmo beirdici*) of Crescent Lake, Wash. 3. [Eng.] (1) The fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*). (2) The coalfish.

**blue'ball'**, n. See under BLUE, a.  
**Blue'beard'**, 1 blü'bärd'; 2 blü'bärd', n. 1. In Charles Perrault's *Contes du Temps*, the hero of a story of that name, a merciless tyrant, who married Fatima and left with her the keys of his castle, forbidding her to open the door of a certain room. Fatima's curiosity led her to disobey and she found the remains of six of Bluebeard's former wives, and was about to pay the penalty for her disobedience with her life, but was saved from death by the timely arrival of her brothers, who killed Bluebeard. The story is thought to have been founded upon the history of Gilles de Rais, who was executed for his brutalities in 1440. 2. 10-j A cruel or tyrannical husband; murderous polygamist; wife-slayer.

**blue'bell'**, 1 blü'bäl'; 2 blü'bäl', n. Any one of various plants with blue bell-shaped flowers. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*); and the Virginia lungwort; usually in the plural. (2) [Eng.] The wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). (3) [Scot.] The harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*). (4) [Tasmania.] An annual herb (*Wallenbergia gracilis*) of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceae*). Australian harebells (*Calceolaria*) with alternate, pinnately parted leaves, and sky-blue flowers 1/2 to 1 inch wide. See NEMOPHILA.

**blue'berry'**, 1 blü'ber'; 2 blü'ber', n. [-RIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] A many-seeded berry, the fruit of any one of various species of *Vaccinium*, blue or bluish-black with bloom, edible, and widely used in America, fresh or canned. 2. A shrub that bears this fruit; as, the common or swamp blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). 3. The popose-root (*Capophyllum thalictroides*). 4. [Austral.] (1) The fruit of the blueberry-tree (*Myoporum serratum*), of the myoporad family (*Myoporaceae*), native currant. (2) The tree itself, native juniper; native myrtle. 5. [Austral.] The berry-like fruit of a herb (*Dianella longifolia*) of the lily family—blueberry-root, n. The popose-root—high-bush blueberry, a stiff-branched shrub (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) from 6 to 15 feet high, with racemose flowers, appearing with the leaves, and edible, bluish berries, having an agreeable subacid flavor; the late market blueberry.



The American Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). 1/1

**blue'bird'**, 1 blü'bärd'; 2 blü'bärd', n. A small turdid bird of the genus *Sialia*, of a prevailing blue color above, especially S. sialis, one of the first of spring birds in the eastern United States. 2. One of other birds, as the slate-colored snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*), or the East-Indian fairy bluebird (*Irene*).  
**blue'blossom'**, etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**blue'hook'**, 1 blü'hök'; 2 blü'hök', n. 1. A small African antelope, a duikerbok (*Cephalophus pygmaeus*). 2. A haubok.

**blue'bush'**, blue'cap', etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**blue'dawn'**, blue'flower', 1 blü'dän'-flou'or; 2 blü'dän'-flou'er. A rapidly growing tropical evergreen twiner (*Ipomoea le-ari*), often 30 to 40 feet long, cultivated in hothouses for its profuse deep-lilac, broad, open bell-shaped flowers, 4 to 5 inches wide, borne in clusters of 12 to 30.  
**Blue Earth**. A county in S. Minnesota; 756 sq. m.; county-seat, Mankato.  
**Blue Earth City**. A city, county-seat of Fairbairn county, Minn. [W. Va.]

**Blue'field**, 1 blü'fild; 2 blü'fild, n. A city in Mercer county, West Virginia. 2. A river of Nicaragua, flowing about 250 m. to the Caribbean sea. 2. A seaport town at mouth of same.

**blue'fish'**, 1 blü'fish'; 2 blü'fish', n. 1. A voracious food-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is bluish above and silvery below, from 2 to 3 feet long, and is destructive to other fishes. 2. One of various other fishes: (1) A labroid (*Platyglottus rostratus*) of Florida and the West Indies. (2) A weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (3) A pimeleotid of the genus *Girella*. (4) The cunner. (5) [N. W. Can.] The arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*). [7,300 ft.]



Bluefish. 1/11

**Blue Gate Pla-teau'**. A plateau in Utah; altitude 6,800 to nine miles, etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**Blue Grot'to**. A spacious cave on the rocky northern side of the island of Capri, Italy, famous for its silvery-blue appearance, due to the entering of light through a passage mostly under the water.

**blue'gum'**, 1 blü'gum'; 2 blü'güm', n. 1. A large Australian gum-tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*) with aromatic bitter astringent leaves. 2. Any one of various other species of *Eucalyptus*; as (1) the bastard mahogany (*E. botryoides*) of southeastern Australia; (2) the karri (*E. darteroides*), a colossal tree of southwestern Australia, attaining a height of 400 feet, and yielding a valuable timber; (3) the bastard eucalyptus-hox (*E. goniochloris*); (4) the iron-bark (*E. Leucocorymbus*) of Victoria; (5) the flooded gum-tree (*E. soligna*), and (6) the manna gum-tree (*E. cinifolia*) of southeastern Australia.

**Blue Hen State**. Delaware. The name is said to have originated from the nickname "Blue Hen's Chickens" applied to the people of Delaware. In allusion to the story that a certain Captain Caldwell of Delaware, a Revolutionary, had said that no cock could be truly game unless he had a blue hen for his mother.

**Blue Hill**. A coast town in Hancock county, Me.; at the head of Blue Hill Bay, west of Mt. Desert Island.  
**blue'ing**, blue'ish, blue'ism, etc. See BLUING.  
**Blue'island**. A residence city adjoining Chicago, Ill.  
**blue'jack'**, etc. See under BLUE, o.

**Blue Knight**, the. In Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, one of the four guardians of Castle Perilous.  
**blue'jaws'**, etc. See under BLUE, o.  
**Blue Lick Springs**. A village in Nicholas county, Ky.; watering-place; mineral springs.

**blue'ly**, 1 blü'ly; 2 blü'ly, adv. 1. With a blue color. 2. In a despondent manner; as, he talked blue'ly enough.  
**Blue Mountain**. One of various peaks or ridges: (1) In Utah, 11,071 ft. high. (2) Of the White Mountains, Crawford county, N. H.; 4,370 ft. high. (3) In Essex county, N. Y.; about 1,500 ft. high. (4) Of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,762 ft. high.

**Blue Mountains**. 1. A range N. and S. E. Oregon. 2. A N. and S. range near the E. coast of New South Wales. 3. A range in E. Jamaica island. 4. An outline of the Alleghenies in N. W. New Jersey, a part of the Kittatinny.  
**blue'**, 1 blü'; 2 blü', n. One who blues or makes blue; as, a blue' of metal.

**Blue Rap'ids City**. A town in Marshall county, Kan.  
**Blue Ridge**. 1. The S. E. Alleghenies from Susquehanna river to N. Georgia. 2. A town in Fannin county, Ga.  
**Blue River Peak**. A summit in central Colorado; 13,000 ft. high.

**blue sky laws** [Colloq., U. S.] Laws enacted in Kansas in 1911, and later by other States, to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds by corporations, etc., to the public to prevent fraud. So called from the proposer's claim that to "capitalize the blue skies" was the object of some promoters.

**blue'stock'ing**, 1 blü'stok'ing; 2 blü'stok'ing, a. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a learned woman, or one affecting literary tastes; also, in a slighting sense, pedantic and undomestic; as, a blue'stocking coterie. 2. Originally, wearing blue stockings; hence, not in full dress; uncouth; unfashionable.

It was applied in 1653 to the Little or Barebone Parliament, and about 1750 to London literary assemblies where Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet and many eminent persons appeared in the blue and undress hose of the day, and especially to the women who promoted and frequented them.

**blue'stock'ing**, n. 1. A learned or literary woman, especially if pedantic and undomestic. 2. A member of the blue'stocking coterie in London. 3. [Local, U. S.] The American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*); the blue'stock'ing-sm, n. The characteristic of a blue'stocking; feminine pedantry.

**Blue Sul'phur Springs**. A village in Greenhrier county, W. Va.  
**blu'et**, 1 blü'et; 2 blü'et, n. 1. Any one of various blue-flowering plants. (1) [U. S.] (a) A delicate meadow flower (*Houstonia carulea*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceae*). Called usually *blues*, and sometimes *dwarf pink* and *tanacetum*. (b) The low sweet blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*). (2) [Eng.] The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). 2. A humming-bird (genus *Basilinna*), as *B. zantus* of Lower California, with the head usually deep-blue. 3. A bluish woolen fabric. [*F. bleu*, dim. of *bleu*, blue, < OHG. *blao*, blue.] blu'ett.

**blue'tail'**, blue'weed', etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**blue'y**, 1 blü'y; 2 blü'y, i. a. Inclining to blue; bluish. II. n. 1. [Austral.] A bushman's hundle, generally wrapped in a blue blanket; also [Tasmania], a rough shirt or blouse worn over the coat. 2. *Plumbing*. Lead. **bluff**, 1 bluf; 2 blif, v. I. t. 1. To repel, deter, or bluff; deceive by a bold or confident manner, or by claiming to have greater power or resource than is really the case; often with off.  
Not to bluff her off—let her talk on.

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* p. 203. [in 1886.]  
2. In the game of poker, to defeat or attempt to defeat (an opponent) by betting heavily on one's weak hand of cards, or by otherwise persuading him that a hand really weak is too strong to bet against. 3. To blindfold. II. i. 1. To brag or behave with assurance in order to mislead and daunt. 2. [Colloq.] To bet boldly on a weak hand in the game of poker, to induce an opponent to throw down his cards. [Perhaps < LG. *bluffen*, = G. dial. *blöffe*, confound.]—**bluff'a-bl(e)**, a.—**bluffer**, n. **bluff**, o. 1. Blunt, frank, and hearty in speech or deportment; somewhat rude or abrupt, but kindly; as, a rough, bluff, simple-looking fellow. [TENNYSON *The Cup* sc. 1. 2. Rising steep and bold; having an abrupt and bold front; sheer, as a cliff.

The coast is here and there bluff, with miniature cliffs and headlands. R. F. BURTON *Lake Rep. Cent. Afr.* p. 369. [in 1860.]  
3. *Naut.* Upright, full, and broad; said of a ship's bows. 4. Surly; blustering. [Perhaps allied to OD. *blaf*, flat, broad.]

**bluff**, adv. 1. Blunt, bold, blunt, blustering, brusque, coarse, discourteous, frank, impolite, inconsiderate, open, plain-spoken, rough, rude, uncivil. *Bluff* is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open*. The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to others' feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting. Ant: bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.—**bluff'head'**, o. *Naut.* Having a full and upright bow. h. bowed. t.—**Bluff King** Hal o' Hary; Henry VIII. of England.—**bluff'ly**, adv.—**bluff'ness**, n.

**bluff'n**, n. 1. Bold or hostile speech or manner intended to intimidate or deceive with regard to one's real strength or resources, especially such confident behavior in playing poker.

He knew that when "bluff" was to be played a preliminary pause and a great show of calmness on his part would tend to demoralize the enemy. EGGLESTON *Rozzy* p. 93. [o. j. co. 1883.]



2. [U. S.] The game of straight poker. 3. A horse's blinker.  
**bluff**, *n.* 1. A cliff or bill with a broadly vertical face; a bold, steep headland; as, the *bluffs* of the Mississippi. Wherever the sharp *bluffs* of Missouri slope to the southward, they are specially adapted to vine-growing. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. i, p. 18. [S. & Co. 1867.]

2. [W. U. S. & Canada.] An isolated grove or thicket of trees, natural or planted, such as occur in some prairie regions, as Manitobas.

**Bluffton**, 1 bluf'ton; 2 bluf'ton, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Wells county, Ind. 2. A village in Beaufort county, S. C. 3. A village in Allen county, O.

**bluffy**, 1 bluf'i; 2 bluf'y, *n.* 1. Rising into or characterized by bluffs; steep; as, a *bluffy* shore.  
It [Mombasa] is *bluffy*, dips sheer down into deep water. STANLEY *East of Africa* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 39. [s. 1890.]

2. Somewhat bluff in manner or speech.

**bluffly**, 1 bluf'tly; 2 bluf'tly, *adv.* To bluntness.

**bluffly**, *n.* A bluntness.

**bluffly**, *pp.* Bluffed.

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about; hence, restraint; repression.—**blunt**'ish, *n.*—**blunt**'ish-ness, *n.*—**blunt**'ly, *adv.*—**blunt**'ness, *n.*  
**blunt**, *n.* 1. A short, strong needle with little reduction of diameter toward the point. 2. [Slang.] Ready money. 3. A foil for fencing.

**Blunt**, *n.* 1. Edmund March (b. 1770–1786), an American naval writer; *Am. Coast Pilot*. 2. James G. (1826–1881), a general; leader of the Free State party in Kansas.

**blunt**'head, 1 blun't'hed; 2 blun't'hed, *n.* An amply-blunt'head, 1 blun't'hed; 2 blun't'hed, *n.* A cephalopod snake having a short, stout head, as *Amblycephalus* bon of the East Indies.

**blunt**'ly, 1 blun'tly; 2 blun'tly, *adv.* I. n. [Dial., Eng.] **blunt**'ly, 1 blun'tly; 2 blun'tly, *adv.* I. n. [Dial., Eng.]

**blunt**'ly, 1 blun'tly; 2 blun'tly, *adv.* I. n. [Dial., Eng.]

**blunt**'ly, 1 blun'tly; 2 blun'tly, *adv.* I. n. [Dial., Eng.]

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**blunt**'ly, 1 blun'tly; 2 blun'tly, *adv.* I. n. [Dial., Eng.]

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**B. mlt.** *mus.* In Guido Aretino's scale, the third oote.

**B. mlt.** *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

**BNA**, *abbr.* *Basiliensis Nomina Anatomica*, a list of anatomical terms accepted in 1895 by the Anatomical Society, at Basel, as the most suitable for use in anatomy.

**B. N. A.**, *abbr.* British North America.

**B'nai B'rith**, 1 bnei brith; 2 bnei brith. A Jewish fraternal organization founded in New York in 1843 for the inculcation of "charity, benevolence, and brotherly love" and the disregard of dogma and ceremonial custom. It has ramifications throughout the United States, Europe, and the near East. *Hebrew Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 275. [F. & W. '03.] [Heb., sons of the covenant.]

**B. N. S.**, *abbr.* See NEGREE.

**bo**, 1 bô; 2 bô, *interj.* An exclamation uttered to frighten or drive away.

Foehroke says that this word, used to frighten children, was the name of Boh, a great general, the son of Odin.

W. FULLETON *Etymological Compend.* p. 341. [r. r. 1828.]

[Cp. L. boô, Gr. βοῶ, roar.] **boht**; **boot**; he can't say bo to a goose, he is excessively stupid or meek.

**B. O.**, *b. o.*, *abbr.* 1. Bad Order (Railroad). 2. Board of Ordnance; branch office; brought over; buyer's option. See NEGREE.

**B. O.**, *abbr.* Bookkeeping. Brought over.

**bo**, 1 bô; 2 bô, *n.* 1. Any large non-poisonous snake that crushes its prey in its folds; specif., any such tropical American snake, distinguished from a pytho. Boas commonly have rudimentary hind legs in the form of spiculate hooks. See *illus.* under ABOMA.

2. [B.] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Boida*. 3. A long cylindrical fur or feather neck-wrap worn by women. [L., perhaps < bos, ox, from its large size.]

— **bo-a-con-stric-tor**, *n.* A large serpent, a boa.

The *Boa constrictor*... proper inhabits the more tropical portions of South America. H. C. BURTON in *Standard Nat. Hist.*

*Serpents* vol. iii, p. 360. [s. r. c. c. 1885.]

**Bo-a-b-dil**, 1 bô-a-b-dil; 2 bô-a-b-dil, *n.* The last Moorish sultan of Granada (died 1536).

**A'bu Ab-dal-lah Mo-ham-mad**, *n.*

**Bo-a-c**, 1 bô-a-c; 2 bô-a-c, *n.* A town in Taysbas province, Marinduque, P. I.

**Bo-a-dil-cen**, 1 bô-a-dil-cen; 2 bô-a-dil-cen, *n.* A British queen (died A. D. 62); leader of the national revolt against the Romans in the time of Suetonius Paulinus. According to Tacitus she committed suicide after her signal defeat outside Londoo. Dio Cassius, on the other hand, says she died a natural death. [*< Celt. Boudica, victory.*] *Boudica*; *Boudica*.

**boal**, 1 bô-a-l; 2 bô-a-l, *n.* [Scot.] A goblin; apparition.

**boal**, 1 bô

(2) [So. U. S.] A rived slab of wood used for roofing.  
2. A table, especially as spread for serving food.  
3. That which is served at the board or table; food; especially, meals regularly furnished for pay; sometimes including lodging, but often, as in *table-board*, *day-board*, excluding lodging.

Thus Samuel Johnson, too, cost next to nothing in the way of board and entertainment in this world.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 361. [In.]

4. A table at which the sessions of a council or tribunal are held.  
5. A number of persons legally organized and constituted for a stated performance of a designated function; as, a *board of health*; a *board of directors*.  
6. A thin slab or tablet of wood or the like for a specific purpose; as, a *pie-board*, an *ironing-board*, a *chess-board*, a *taylor's board*, etc.  
7. A tablet for writing, or for putting up notices upon; as, a *blackboard*, a *bill-board*, a *bulletin-board*.  
8. *pl.* The stage of a theater.

Some new English hallet happened to be on the boards.

ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 28. [o. & co. 1877.]

9. A thick stiff paper sheet, usually made by pasting several layers together; as, *pasteboard*, *cardboard*, *mill-board*, *press-board*.  
10. *Bookbinding*. (1) A flat wooden slab used in various processes, as burnishing, gilding, etc. (2) A pasteboard side for a book-cover, especially when paper-covered; usually in the plural; as, the book sells at so much in *boards*.  
11. *Naut.* The side of a vessel; hence, also, the vessel, as in the phrase on *board*, *4. c.*, in a vessel; also, the line followed by a vessel while on one tack.  
12. [Austr.] The floor on which sheep are shorn.  
13. [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining, a work-place dug out at an angle of 90 degrees to the coal's line of cleavage.  
14. *pl. Mining*. The first set of excavations in post and stall work. [*< AS. bord*, board, side of a ship; table; cp. Goth. *fib-ubaurd*, footstool; *Albanian boards* [Local U. S.] (*Lumber*), commercial boards, often knotty, of uniform size, 1/4 inch thick, 10 to 15 inches wide, and 10 to 15 feet long.—*bat'ter-board*, *n.* *Civ. Engin.* An adjustable board used by builders to determine levels or otherwise determine distances with accuracy.—*bed and b.*, see *bed*.—*beveled b.* (*Bookbinding*), a heavy beveled-edged millboard, used for antique work; often in the plural.—*blinder's b.*, a tough pasteboard used for bookbinding. See *board*, *n.*, 10 (2).—*b. and b.*, *b. on b.* (*Naut.*), with sides close to each other or courses parallel.—*b. and brace*, or *b. and batten* work, walls, partitions, etc., made with thick and thin boards fitted together alternately, the thin boards being fitted into grooves in the thick.—*b.-clip*, *n.* A clasp for fastening papers, as to a table.—*b.-cutter*, *n.* A machine having a circular knife for cutting millboard or the like.—*b.-foot*, *n.* *Forestry*. The contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick: the common unit of measure for logs and lumber in the United States.—*b.-hand*, *n.* Same as *board-lawn*.—*b.-measure*, *n.* A superficial measure applied to boards: the standard of lumber measurement, this unit of which is the board-foot.—*b.-scale*, *n.* *of control*, the board of privy council, who formerly governed the British East Indies.—*b. of trade*, *1.* [Eng.] A special committee of the privy council on commerce. 2. [U. S.] An association of merchants, bankers, etc., to promote business interests. Compare *CHAMBER OF COMMERCE*, under *CHAMBER*.—*b.-residence*, *n.* [Eng.] Board and lodging; an inclusive term.—*b.-rule*, *n.* *Forestry*. A graduated stick for determining the contents of boards. The number of board-feet in boards of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick.—*b.-scale*, *n.* A weighing-balance for determining from a single sheet of pasteboard the number of such sheets in a 50-pound bundle.—*b.-school*, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] An undenominational elementary school receiving a Parliamentary grant and managed by a school board.—*b.-wages*, *n.* 1. An allowance to a servant in lieu of board; also, board and lodging without wages, in return for service. 2. Wages barely sufficient to live upon.—*b. walk*, a walk made of planks, as a promenade along a beach: often written *boardwalk*.—*first b.* 1. *N. Y. Stock Exchange*. The first of a number of calls of bonds, stocks, or produce. 2. The printed list of sales made between 10 A. M. and 12 M.—*full b.* [Austr.], a full force of shears. See *def. 12*.—*glazed b.*, see *MILLBOARD*.—*hole-b.*, *n.* *Wearring*. A board used for lifting the warp-threads, having holes through which cards pass.—*land b.* [Austr.], an official board having jurisdiction over lands leased to stockmen, miners, etc.—*mounting-b.*, *n.* A board on which photographs, prints, etc., are mounted.—*navy b.* 1. [U. S.] The Board of Navy Commission established by Congress Feb. 7, 1815; abolished Aug. 21, 1842. 2. [Eng.] A commission distinct from but subject to the Board of Admiralty: charged with civil administration of the Royal Navy; abolished by Parliament in 1832.—*on b.*, on or in a vessel; also [U. S.], on or in a conveyance; as, he jumped on *board* the train.—*on b.*, *Wearring*. A board across which the shuttle passes to and fro.—*take-off b.* (*Athletics*), a wooden bar or board set in the earth from or on the approach side of which a leap must be made, as in a broad jump.—*the American B.*, "the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," representing American Congregationalism.—to begin the *b.*, to sit at the head of the table.—to bid to the *b.* (*Pinochle*), to make an offer in a case where there is no seller, the one bidding highest gaining the desired privilege.—to go by the *b.* 1. *Naut.* To go over the ship's side: said of a mast broken off short.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice.

With the *navy* went by the *board*.

LOWELL *Wreck of the Hesperus* st. 10.

2. To go to utter wreck or ruin.—to keep one's name on the boards [Eng.], at Cambridge University, to keep one's name inscribed on the college board or rolls, as a member; hence, generally, to retain membership.—to make a *b.* (*Naut.*), to make a stretch to windward; make a leg of a tack.—to make a good *b.* (*Naut.*), to sail a long stretch in beating to windward and as close to the course as possible.—to sweep the *b.*, to win everything at a game, especially of cards; also, figuratively, to carry off all the honors or prizes.—trade *b.* [Gt. Brit.], a board of arbitration composed of representatives from employers and employees in a given trade to discuss grievances, wage-scales, and the like, in the effort to avoid or adjust strikes, lockouts, etc.

*board'er*, 1 *hōrd'ar*; 2 *bōrd'er*, *n.* 1. A person who receives and pays for his meals, or for meals and lodging, by the day, week, etc., as in a private or public house or in a school. 2. *Naut.* One of an attacking party detailed to board the ship of an enemy. 3. *Bookbinding*. One who puts the boards on books.

*board'ing*, 1 *bōrd'ing*; 2 *bōrd'ing*, *n.* 1. Boards collectively; also, boards put together, as in a partition. 2. The act or state of living at board; the obtaining of food or food and lodging regularly in the house of an-

other person. 3. *Naut.* The act of going on board a ship. 4. The process of rubbing leather with a graining-board.—*board'ing-clerk*, *n.* [Eng.] An employee of the customs who communicates with foreign ships immediately on arrival in port.—*b.-gauge*, *n.* A scribbling-gage for marking weather-boards, etc., in regular widths.—*b.-house*, *n.* A house for keeping boarders under express contract of terms and time.—*b.-jolt*, *n.* In building, a jolt in naked flooring, to which the boards are nailed.—*b.-knife*, *n.* A humber-knife.—*b.-machine*, *n.* A machine for raising the grain of leather after it has been lost by shaving, dyeing, etc.—*b.-netting*, *n.* *Naut.* A strong cord or wire netting raised around and above the bulwarks of a vessel as a guard against boarders.—*b.-officer*, *n.* A revenue officer who boards vessels on their arrival from foreign ports.—*b.-pike*, *n.* *Naut.* A long-handled pike used in repelling boarders, or in boarding a vessel.—*b.-school*, *n.* A school where pupils are boarded and lodged.—*luffer b.* (*Carp.*), a method of putting on boards so that the edge of one projects over the next; claphounding.

*Board'man*, 1 *hōrd'man*; 2 *bōrd'man*, George Dana (?/s 1801–?/11831). An American Baptist missionary to Burma. *board'mea'sure*, *b.-rule*, *b.-scale*, *b.-wages*, etc. See under *board*, *n.*

*board'y*, 1 *bōrd'y*; 2 *bōrd'y*, *a.* Stiff and unpliable: said of the wire teeth of card-clothing and the like that have been worn down or blunted.

*board'fish*, 1 *bōrd'fish*; 2 *bōrd'fish*, *n.* A fish having a hog-like snout, as a caproid (*Capros aper*) in Europe, a pentaceroide (*Pentaceros recurvirostris*) in Australia, and a zeoid (*Cyllus australis*) in New Zealand. *board'house*, 1 *bōrd'hōus*; 2 *bōrd'hōus*, *n.* [Ir.] Cow-dung dried and used for fuel.

*board'ish*, 1 *bōrd'ish*; 2 *bōrd'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a board; swinish; rough; brutal.—*ly*, *adv.*—ness, *n.* *board'stag*, 1 *bōrd'stag*; 2 *bōrd'stag*, *n.* A castrated hog. *board'scag*, *n.*

*board*, 1 *bōrd*; 2 *bōrd*, *n.* Same as *BORE*.

*boast*, 1 *bōst*; 2 *bōst*, *v.* 1. *I. I.* 1. To speak of ostentatiously; brag about; set forth with pride or vainglory.

What need to boast thy blood?

E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* *Windows* pt. ii, st. 4.

2. To possess with great satisfaction, or as a high distinction; have to exhibit as something extraordinary; as, to *boast* a first edition of Shakespeare. 3. To threaten.

*II. I.* 1. To talk vaingloriously or in a bragging manner, especially of one's doings or belongings; vaunt, pride, or plume oneself; as, he *boasts* of his ancestors. 'Thus saith the proverb of the wise.'

'Who boasteth least tells fewest lies.'

Symonds *John Ploughman's Pictures* No. vii, p. 548. *Ir. & w. I.*

2. To take pride; exult; glory; as, we *boast* in our God. *Syn.* see *BLUSTER*; *FLAUNT*.—*Prep.* *of*—to *boast* oneself, to be vainglorious or unduly elated or confident; as, *boast* not *thyself* of to-morrow.

*boast'*, *vt.* 1. In masonry, to pare with a broad chisel and mallet: said of a stone. 2. *Sculp.* To block out before finishing in detail, as ornamental work.

*boast'*, *vt.* *Cour'tennis*. To make a boast with (the ball). *boast'*, *n.* 1. An expression of vainglory or ostentation; a brag; a proud speech.

The *boast* of heraldry, the pomp of power. GRAY *Elphy* st. 9.

2. A source of pride or exultation; as, the park is the *boast* of the city. 3. An outcry; a threatening. [Cp. *G. dauen*, swell.] *boost'*; *boost'*. *Syn.* see *OSTENTATION*.

*boast'*, *n.* In court-tennis, a stroke by which a ball is sent to the wall of a court at an acute angle, the ball being thus made to spin.

*boast'er*, 1 *bōst'er*; 2 *bōst'er*, *n.* One who boasts.

*boast'er*, *n.* A boasting-chisel.

*boast'ful*, 1 *bōst'ful*; 2 *bōst'ful*, *a.* Inclined to boast.

Big words do not smite like war-clubs.

Boastful breath is not a bowstring.

LOWELL *Hiawatha* pt. ix, st. 19.

*Syn.* see *OSTENTATION*.—*boast'ful-ly*, *adv.*—*boast'-fulness*, *n.*

*boast'ing*, 1 *bōst'ing*; 2 *bōst'ing*, *n.* Proud and vainglorious speech; bragging; self-assertion. *Syn.* see *OSTENTATION*.

*boast'ing*, *n.* The rough-dressing of stone with a boasting-chisel; in sculpture, a rough carving or shapping.—*boast'ing-chisel*, *n.* A *sint* chisel with an edge 2 inches wide, used in dressing stone.

*boast'ing-ly*, 1 *bōst'ing-ly*; 2 *bōst'ing-ly*, *adv.* With boasting; ostentatiously. [*boast'ful*.]

*boast'ive*, 1 *bōst'iv*; 2 *bōst'iv*, *a.* [Rare.] Vainglorious; boast'less; 1 *bōst'les*; 2 *bōst'les*, *a.* Without ostentation.

*boat*, 1 *bōt*; 2 *bōt*, *v.* 1. *I. I.* 1. To carry or transport in a boat; also, to place in a boat; as, to *boat* the oars. 2. [Rare.] To traverse in a boat, as a river. 3. [Rare.] To furnish with a boat or boats.

*II. I.* 1. To go in a boat; row; sail; navigate: sometimes used with *it*; as, we *boated* *it*.

They *boated* and they cricketed.

TENNISON *Princess* prol., st. 10.

*boat*, *n.* 1. (1) In a broad sense, any water-craft; as,



A Whale-boat. Equipped.

to go to Florida by *boat*; a steamboat; canal-boat. (2) A small vessel; as, a rowboat; sailboat.

My boat is on the shore, and my bark is on the sea.

BRONN *Lines to Mr. Moore* st. 1.

2. Any article, especially a dish, resembling or likened to a boat; as, a stone-boat; a sauce-boat. 3. *R. C. Ch.* The receptacle that holds incense before it is put into the censer. [*< AS. bōt*], all in the same boat, all equally involved or in the same case or condition.—*blanket b.* (*Mit.*), a boat improvised by stretching a soldier's rubber blanket over a light wooden frame.—*boat'bill*, *n.* 1. A tropical American cancriform heron or herodiasian bird with a pectinated middle claw and a greatly depressed bill excessively widened laterally, as *Cancroma cochlearia*. 2. A broadmouth; eurylamid.—*b. bridge*, a pontoon bridge.—*b.-bung*, *n.* Same as *BOATMAN*. 2.—*b.-car*, *n.* A carriage to facilitate launching or beaching a boat: used in the life-saving service.—*b.-chock*, *n.* A piece of wood shaped to fit and support the bottom of a boat when it is stowed on deck.—*b.-cloth*, *n.* A lap-robe, generally of navy-blue cloth, trimmed to taste: sometimes with black stripes designating

the rank of the officer in command of the boat: used in small boats as a protection against spray.—*b.-fly*, *n.* Same as *BOATMAN*. 2.—*b.-gripes*, *n. pl.* Lashings to steady or secure a boat when swung up on the davits.—*b.-hook*, *n.* A pole having a sharp point and a hook: used in holding a boat to a ship's side or to a wharf, for fending off, etc.—*b.-insect*, *n.* Same as *BOATMAN*. 2.—*b.-keeper*, *n.* 1. One who has charge of boats or who has boats to let. 2. A seaman left in charge of a ship's boat.—*b.-load*, *n.* A boat's capacity: a unit of measurement equivalent in canal-boats to about 8,000 bushels.—*boat'man*, *n.* [*< MEN, pl.*] 1. One who manages, rows, or works on a boat. 2. An aquatic notonectid bug that swims on its back.—*b.-shell*, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A slipper-impet; half-deck (*Crepidula*). 2. A volutid (genus *Cymbidium*).—*boats'man*, *n.* 1. [Archie.] A hostman. 2. A hostswain.—*boat'tail*, *n.* An American grackle; specif., *Quiscalus major*, of the southern United States, with a boat-shaped tail.—*boat'wo'man*, *n.* [*< WO'MEN, pl.*] A woman who handles a boat.—*boat'wright*, *n.* A builder of boats.—*b.-yoke*, *n.* A cross-piece set on the rudder-head, and to the ends of which the steering-ropes are attached.—*fast b.*, a whale-boat when attached to a whale by a harpoon-line.—*fo' b.* [Idol, Eng.] a vessel employed in assisting or piloting ships.—*loose b.*, a whale-boat when not attached to a whale by the harpoon-line.

Many self-explaining compounds have *boat* as the first element; as, *boat-builder*, *b.-house*, *b.-race*, *b.-rope*, *b.-skid*, etc.

*boat'-a-bl(e)*, *a.* Navigable by boats; also, transportable by boat.—*boat'-age*, *n.* 1. Carriage by boat, or the charge for such carriage. 2. The total carrying capacity of a ship's boats.—*boat'er*, *n.* 1. One who boats. 2. [Eng.] A stiff straw hat used in boating.—*boat'ful*, *n.*—*boat'ing*, *n.* 1. The pastime or net of rowing or manning boats. 2. The business of carrying goods or passengers by boat. 3. In ancient Persia, the binding of a prisoner in a boat face upward and setting the boat adrift.—*boat'ly*, *a.* [Colloq.] Given to boating.—*boat'man'-ship*, *n.* Skill in managing a boat.

*boat'lo'nt*, *n.* A roaring; loud noise.

*boat'swain*, 1 *bō'swān* or *bōt'swān*; 2 *bō'swān* or *bōt'swān*, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A subordinate officer of a vessel, who has general charge of the rigging, anchors, etc., and whose business it is to pipe the crew to duty with his whistle, which is his badge. 2. (1) A tropicbird (*Phaethon*). (2) A jaeger or skua.

All the phæthons and some other sea-birds are known as *boat'-swain*-birds by the sailors, owing to the resemblance of the projecting tail-feathers to a marling-spike.

PENROSE in *The Iris* [London] July, 1879, p. 276.

[*< BOAT + SWAIN*.]—*boatswain's chair*, a short board slung by a rope, used as a seat by a seaman working aloft.—*boatswain's mate*, the boatswain's chief assistant, upon whom formerly fell the duty of inflicting corporal punishment.—*boatswain's pipe* or whistle, a shrill whistle on which a boatswain blows commands, to be heard above the noise of loading and unloading, storms, etc.

*Bo'ar*, 1 *bō'ar*; 2 *bō'ar*, *n.* *Eib.* A wealthy Bethlehemite, who married Ruth. *Ruth* iii, 10.

*bob*, 1 *bēb*; 2 *bēb*, *v.* [*BOBBEN* *NOBB*; *BOB'ING*.] 1. *I. I.* 1. To move with a bob or slight jerk; produce by a bob; as, to *bob* this head; to *bob* a curtsy. 2. To cut short; as, to *bob* a horse's mane or tail.

*II. I.* 1. To move up or down, or to and fro, with a quick jerky motion; as, to *bob* up from one's chair.

They stood *bobbing* and courtesying. . . . to welcome their young mistress. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 20. [n. c. 1887.]

2. To angle with a bob or float. 3. To coast or transport on a bob-sled.

4. [Scot.] To dance a hoh.—to *bob* Boatswain's Chair, at an apple, cherry, etc., to try to bite an apple or other round-shaped fruit as it swings from a string or floats on water.

*bob'*, *vt.* 1. To strike with anything rounded or knobbed; rap or tap. 2. To nudge; jog. 3. To pommel; buffet.

*bob'it*, *vt.* To mock; delude; cheat.

*bob'*, *n.* 1. In fishing: (1) A cork or float on a line. (2) A set or gang of fish-hooks; a grapple. (3) A large ball-shaped bait for eels, catfish, etc., made by stringing angleworms, rags, etc. (4) A grub or worm used for bait. 2. A small pendent object for various uses, as the ball of a plumb-line or pendulum, an ear-drop, a small weight suspended to a slide on a balance-beam, or one of the knobs or wads fastened at intervals along the tail of a kite.

To delay attaching the *bobs* until the second attempt at flying the kite would indicate but a slender experience in that useful art.

LOWELL *Biglow Papers*, *Notices of Independent Press* prelin.

3. A jerky bow or curtsy; any short jerking movement up and down or hack and forth; as, a *bob* of the head.

4. A bob-sled. 5. *sing. & pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] A shilling. 6. A hob-wig. 7. A set of changes rung on bells; as, a *bob major*; a *bob minor*; a triple *bob*. 8. The working-beam of a pump or steam-engine. 9. A small rotating huffing-tool, nearly spherical and about an inch in diameter, used for polishing the inside of spoon-hovis.

10. [Scot.] A hunch; cluster; nosegay. 11. The docked tail of a horse. 12. [Scot.] A dance. 13. A seed-capsule. 14. Same as *ROBIN*. 15. The refrain of a song. [Onomatopœic; cp. *Ice. bobbi*, knot, Gael. *babag*, cluster. For *def. 3*, cp. *Ice. boppa*, wave up and down.]—*bob* and *wheel* (*Poet.*), an arrangement by which a stanza hitherto usually alliterated, but not rimed, finishes with one usually shorter line of usually two syllables, and then a batch, usually four, of lines not quite so short, but still shorter than the staple, and rimed among themselves. G. SAINTSBURY *Historical Manual of English Prosody* p. 273. [MACH. '10.] *bob wheel*.—*bob'apple*, *n.* A child's game, played on Hallowe'en, of trying to seize apples by the teeth while they bob on water or dangle from a string.—*bob'-cherry*, *n.* A child's game of catbating a swinging cherry in the mouth.—*bob'-fly*, *n.* *Angling*. One of two or more flies sometimes attached to the leader, near the extremity, by snells; a bobber; drop-fly.—*bob'-jerom*, *n.* A bob-wig.

Who's a right to call 'em to account, whether they wear a *bob'-jerom*, or a *bob* to the ears of their legs?

FRANCIS BURNETT *Cecilia* vol. ii, p. 234. [WELL 1832.]

—*bob'-punch*, *n.* *Arch.* A pointed steel punch for marking out metalwork; a center-punch.—*bob'-robin*, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The European robin (*Erythacus rubecula*). *bob'sled*, *n.* Either of two short sleds or pairs of runners connected tandem by a top plank, or the vehicle so formed;





The supper-table was blown bodily into the tank.

Kipling *Plain Tales, False Down* p. 35. [u. r. 1890.]

3†. In the manner of the body; unspiritually.  
Syn: collectively, completely, connectedly, en masse, in mass, in toto, solidly, unitedly, wholly. — Ant: apart, disconnectedly, partially, piecemeal, separately.

bod'ly-ment, 1 bod'ly-ment or -ment; 2 bod'ly-ment, n. [Rare.] Embodiment.

Bo'din, 1 bo'dan; 2 bo'dan. Jean (1530–1596). A French political philosopher; *De la République*.

bod'ness, 1 bod'ness; 2 bod'ness, n. [Rare.] The condition of having a body; corporeality.

bod'ing, 1 bod'ing; 2 bod'ing, pa. Foreboding evil; fearful; ominous. — bod'ing-ly, adv.

bod'ing, n. A presentiment; omen; prediction, especially of evil. [*AS. bodung*, preaching, < *bodian*; see *bonē*, r.]

Bo'di-sat, Bo'di-sat'ship, etc. See *BOHAI*, etc.

bod'kin, 1 bod'kin; 2 bod'kin, n. 1. An instrument with an eye at one end and blunt at the other for drawing tape through a hem.

2. A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. 3. A long pin for fastening the hair. 4. *Print*. A sharp-pointed instrument for picking type from a form in correcting. 5†. A stiletto. [Celtic; cp. *W. bidog*, *Ir. bideog*, Gael. *biodag*, dagger.] — to ride, sit, or travel bod'kin, to sit as a third person in the middle in a carriage wide enough for two only.

bod'kin', bod'kin-work', n. Same as *BAUDEKIN*.

bod'die, 1 bod'die or bod'di; 2 bod'die or bod'di, n. An old Scotch copper coin worth about one-third of a cent. [Perhaps < *Bothwell*, a mint-master.] Bod'die.

Bod-le'an, 1 bod-le'an or bod'h-an; 2 bod-le'an or bod-le-an, a. Designating or pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and opened with 2,000 volumes in 1602. It contains more than 800,000 volumes, 41,000 manuscripts, and a famous coin collection. By law it is entitled to a copy of every copyright book printed in the United Kingdom.

Bod'ley, 1 bod'ley; 2 bod'ley, Sir Thomas (1544–1613). An English diplomat; founded the Bodleian Library, Oxford, 1558.

Bod'mer, 1 bod'mer; 2 bod'mer, Johann Jakob (1711–1698–1783). A Swiss poet and critic; professor of history at Zurich.

Bod'min, 1 bod'min; 2 bod'min, n. A town, county-seat of Cornwall, England.

Bo'din, 1 bo'din; 2 bo'din, n. *Norse Myth*. One of the cups which contained Odin's poetic mead; hence, poetry, "the wave of the Bodin." The other cup was *Son*. See *ONROERER*.

Bo'do, 1 bo'do; 2 bo'do, n. A tribe and dialect of Assam. See *INNO-CHINESE*.

bo'dock, 1 bo'dek; 2 bo'dok, n. [Kan.] The bois-d'arc, or Osage orange; a corruption.

Bo-do'ni, 1 bo-do'ni; 2 bo-do'ni, Giambattista (1740–1813). An Italian printer and scholar; published the *Lord's Prayer* in 155 languages.

bod'ragi, n. A raid. bod'rage; bod'ragi, bod'wurm, 1 bod'wurm; 2 bod'wurm, n. Same as *BOIL-WORM*.

bod'y, 1 bod'y; 2 bod'y, n. [GON'LEN; BON'Y-ING.] 1. To furnish with a body; embody. 2. To endow with substance, either physical or mental; make appreciable by the senses; exhibit in bodily form.

Matter exists only spiritually, and to represent some idea, and body it forth. *CARLILE Sorter Resartus* p. 56. [u. r.]

3. To draw up or form into a body, as troops, etc.

bod'y, n. —IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl. 1. The entire physical part of a man or other animal; the physical organism, as distinguished from the soul; as, a dead body.

It is the soul that builds itself a body.

SCILLIE *Death of Wallenstein* tr. by Coleridge, act II, sc. 1.

2. (1) The trunk or main part of an animal or thing, as distinguished from the limbs and head; as, the body of a tree. (2) The Church of which Christ is the head.

1 Cor. xii, 27. 3. A person; an individual; as, if a body meet a body: usually with any, every, no, or some prefixed; as, anybody; somebody.

She is a merry little body, and her laugh is very pleasant.

CHRISTINE C. BAUSCH *Inside our Gate* p. 59. [u. r. 1889.]

Besides the resort to pronouns of a particular person in order to achieve the effect of a pronoun impersonal, we have also some substantives which have been pronounalized to this effect, as person, people, body, etc.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 8, p. 445. [CL. F. 1873.]

4. The chief, central, or principal part or mass of anything; as, the body of a church; the main body of an army. 5. The box or bed of a carriage or other vehicle, containing or supporting the load, and carried upon the wheels, trucks, or runners; also, the central part of an aerial vehicle. 6. *Mech.* A mass of matter, considered separately from other matter.

When the distance between two bodies is doubled their mutual attraction falls off to one-fourth of what it formerly was.

P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* p. 356. [MACM. 1876.]

7. *Geom.* A solid; that which has length, breadth, and thickness. 8. A collection of persons, things, facts, principles, or the like, considered as one whole; as, a deliberative body; n body of regulations.

In every representative body properly constituted the people are practically present.

STOWEN *Speeches and Addresses* p. 207. [u. r. 1856.]

9. Opacity, density, or consistency; hence, the substantial part or quality, as, a paint with body; a wine with body. 10. *Mus.* (1) The resonant or rotund quality of a tone. (2) The resonance body of a musical instrument. 11. *Print.* The size or depth of type, as distinguished from its face or style. 12. That part of a dress, cloak, or other garment that covers the body; waist; as, the body was sleeveless. 13. *Mining.* A mass or deposit of metal-bearing ore. 14. *Chem.* A cucurbit. 15. *Metaph.* An entity or substantial existence: (1) Matter as opposed to spirit; physical substance.

But we have seen that we know body as an existence, in operation, and with, as Mr. Mill allows, a permanence; it is therefore a substance. It is vastly more than a "possibility"; it is an actuality.

McCOSH *Fundamental Truth* p. 163. [u. r. 1871.]

(2) Anything possessing metaphysical substantiality.

For all bodies agree in this, that they involve the conception of one and the same attribute.

SPINOZA *Ethics* pt. II, prop. xiii, lem. 2.

16. *Ordnance.* The tube of a built-up cannon. 17. *Theol.* (1) The sacramental bread, believed in some churches to represent Christ's body, and in others to be

the body itself. (2) A supernatural essence attributed to the human body after the resurrection.

Sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. 1 Cor. xv, 44.

18. The hull of a ship; also, a section of it when seen from different points; as, the fore body. 19. *Law.* The main part of an instrument as distinguished from the recitals and other introductory parts, the signatures, etc.

20. *Aero.* The supporting frame of an air-plane, where the planes are fixed, and on which are the mechanical apparatus, seats, etc. [*AS. bodla*] bod'let; bod'yct.

Syn: carcass, elasm, corpse, dust, form, remains, system. *Body* denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs.

*Body, form, frame, and system* may be either dead or living; *day and dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, but ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time, and is more refined and less ghastly.

*Carcass* applies only to the body of an animal, or contemptibly of a human being. See *ASSEMBLY*; *MASS*. — Ant: intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

—bod'y-bag', n. A bag in which to sleep. —b. bolster, n. An under cross-beam immediately over the center of the truck of a railway-car. —b. brace, n. An inclined brace-timber in one of the panels of the side of any frame.

—b. cavity, n. The cavity between the body-wall and the viscera; the colon. See *ILLUS* under *GERM-LAYER*.

—b. cell, n. *Biol.* A somatic cell. —b. cloth, n. A horse-cloth. —b. cloths, n. Personal apparel. (1) Under-clothing. (2) [See] Day-clothing, as distinguished from bed-clothing. —b. coat, n. 1. A dress-coat; a close-fitting coat. 2. *Coach-paint*. A coat of paint made opaque with white lead, over which the transparent coats are laid. —b. color, n. *Paint*. A color possessing body, consistency, or substance in a high degree; in water-colors, a pigment mixed with white and laid on thickly. —b. corporate, an association of persons duly incorporated for some specific purpose or enterprise. —b. guard, n. A guard of the person, as of a king; one of the life-guards; a guardsman; also, a retinue; nn escort. —b. hoop, n. *Naut.* An iron retaining-hoop, shrunk on to a built mast. —b. knee, n. [Eng.] In car-building, a wrought-iron knee securing the side of the body to the under-frame. —b. lifter, n. A body-snatcher. —b. lily, adv. [Derry, Ir.] Heels over head. —b. linen, n. Undergarments made of linen. —b. log, n. A log of the body of a tree between the butt and the branches.

—b. loop, n. An iron fastening the body of a vehicle to the running-gear. —b. louse, n. The louse which infests the human body and clothing (*Pediculus vestimentis*). —b. of a church, the nave; also, the audience-room. —b. of a county (*Lato*), the whole territory comprised within the boundaries of a county. —b. of a law, the operative part. —b. plan, n. An end-elevation of a ship's hull, showing its diagonal water-lines, buttock- and bow-lines, etc. —b. plasm, n. Somatoplasm. —b. politic, the state or nation as an organized political body; the people collectively. —b. post, n. 1. An upright timber other than a corner-post, framed into the sill and plate in a freight-car. 2. *Ship-building*. The post at the forward end of the stern-sheer opening in the deadwood. —b. servant, n. A valet: one who waits upon a person. —b. scribe, n. One who surreptitiously procures bodies for the purpose of dissection or of exacting a ransom. —b. grave-robbler; resurrectionist. —b. snatching, n. —b. stealing, n. —b. transom, n. A needle-beam or cross-frame tie-timber. —b. varnish, n. A thick copal varnish that dries rapidly: used for carriages, etc. —b. wall, n. *Zool.* The envelop, parietes, or walls of the body, as distinguished from the visceral contents. —b. whorl, n. *Conch.* The basal, usually the largest, whorl of a univalve shell. —b. wood, n. Billets of wood cut from those parts of a trunk which are without branches. —In the b., alive; not in a trance or vision. —mushroom-b., n. *Entom.* One of the two mushroom-shaped processes growing from the cerebral lobe of an insect's brain. They are conspicuous in ants, bees, wasps, etc., and to them the intelligence of these insects is attributed. —nail b., same as *EPITHELIAL PEARL*.

—Russell's bodies, rufus-bodies, spiritual b., that spoken of in 1 Cor. xv, in which the dead are to be raised. —the bodies seven (*Alchemy*), the metals corresponding to the planets, being gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, and copper, answering respectively to the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus.

bod'y-hood, 1 bod'y-hood; 2 bod'y-hood, n. [Rare.] The quality of having body; embodiment.

bod'y-like, 1 bod'y-like; 2 bod'y-like, a. 1. Like a body; solid; real. 2†. Bodily.

bo'e-bo'e-ti, 1 bo'e-bo'e-ti; 2 bo'e-bo'e-ti, n. [S.-Af. D.] Chopped meat prepared with spices, cabbages, turmeric, etc.

Boe'ce, 1 boe; 2 boe (more properly Boijs), Hector (1465?–1536). A Scottish historian; principal of Aberdeen University; *History of Scotland*.

Boeck's dis-ease', a form of itch with crusts and pustules, said to be caused by a mite parasitic on wolves.

boe'del-hou'der, 1 bo'del-hou'der; 2 bo'del-hou'der, n. [S.-Af. D.] *Rom. Dutch Law*. One who holds the community property of a deceased husband, as administrator or trustee. —boe'del-hou'ding, n.

boe'del-sche'ding, 1 bo'del-sche'ding; 2 bo'del-sche'ding, n. [S.-Af. D.] *Dutch Law*. The partition of an estate.

Bo'e'dro'mi-on, 1 bo'e'dro'mi-on; 2 bo'e'dro'mi-on, n. pl. An Attic festival of Apollo in the month Boedromion.

Bo'e'dro'mi-on, 1 bo'e'dro'mi-on; 2 bo'e'dro'mi-on, n. A Greek month. See *CALENDAR*.

boeg, 1 bu; 2 bu, a. [S.-Af. D.] Weary; tired.

Boehm, n. Same as *BEHAIM*.

Boehm, 1 büm; 2 büm, Joseph Edgar, Sir (17/1834–12/12/1890). An Austrian sculptor, settled in England; *Statue of Carlyle*, etc.

Boeh-men-ism, 1 bö'men-izm; 2 bö'men-ism, n. *Ch. Hist.* The religious system of Jakob Böhme, a German mystic (1575–1624), who founded a sect resembling somewhat the early Quakers. His teachings were directed against both papacy and predestinationism. He held that the Scriptures constitute the receptacle of truth and set forth a universal conception of Christianity. Boeh-men-ism; —Boeh-men-ist, n.; —Boeh-men-ite, n.

Boeh-me-ri-a, 1 bö'me-ri-a; 2 bö'me-ri-a, n. *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or herbs of the nettle family (*Urticaceae*), of hot countries, having opposite or alternate usually unequal leaves, and mostly moncelous flowers. B. ntea furnishes the rhea-herb, grass-cloth, or ramie. [*G. R. Boehmer*, German botanist, 18th century.]

Bo-e'o, 1 bö'e-o; 2 bö'e-o, Cape. The W. point of Sicily; *LI'Y*-ba'um; *LI'Y*-um; *LI'Y*-um; ending first Punic war.

bo'o-tareh, 1 bö'o-tareh; 2 bö'o-tareh, n. One of the annually elected chief magistrates of the Boeotian League. [*G. L.*

*Boatarches*, < Gr. *Boitarchēs*, < *Boitō*, Boetia, + *orchos*, ruler.]

Boe-o'tia, 1 bö'o-sha; 2 bö'o-sha, n. An ancient republic; N. of Attica, Greece; 1,119 sq. m. ancient capital, Thebes; now part of Attica and Boeotia name. Boe-o'tia' [Gr.]

Boe-o'tian, 1 bö'o-shan; 2 bö'o-shan, I. a. Of or pertaining to Boeotia, noted for the rusticity of its people; hence, dull, clownish. Boe-o'tic, II. n. A native of Boeotia; hence, a dull-witted or stupid person.

Boer, 1 bür; 2 bur, n. [S.-Af.] 1. A farmer in South Africa. The term is applied by English people to all persons of Dutch or French descent belonging to the old South-African families; the Africans do not call themselves Boers unless they are actually farmers.

2. [Colloq.] An inhabitant of either of the former Dutch republics in South Africa. [D.; see *BOON*, n.] Boort; Boerdom, n.

Boer-haa-ve, 1 bö'r-ha-ve or (E.) bö'r-hov; 2 bö'r-ha-ve or (E.) bö'r-häv, Hermann (12/11668–9/11738). A Dutch physician, botanist, and chemist; *Aphorisms*.

Boer-haa'vi-a, 1 bö'r-hä-vi-a; 2 bö'r-hä-vi-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceae*), widely distributed in warm regions, with spreading, branching, tumid-jointed stems, entire, opposite, ovate or rounded leaves, small, clustered flowers, and the fruit ribbed achenia. The roots of B. *difflusa*, an Indian weed, and other species are used as laxatives, vermifuges, and emetics. [*G. BOERHAAVE*.] bö'e-te-bo'y'i, 1 bö'i-te-bo'y'i; 2 bö'i-te-bo'y'i, n. [S.-Af. D.] A coarse weed plant of the genus *Xanthium*.

Bo-e'thi-nas, 1 bö'e-thi-nas; 2 bö'e'thi-nas, Anicius M. S. (475?–525). A Roman statesman and philosopher; *Consolations of Philosophy*. —Bo-e'thi-an, a.

Boe-ton, n. See *BUTON*.

Boef Bayou, 1 büf-bay; 2 büf-bay, a. A hayou in Arkansas and Louisiana; 200 m. long to Quaplar river.

Boff'n, 1 böf'n; 2 böf'n, n. In Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, "the golden dustman," shrewd, kind, and devoted to his wife.

B. n'ff, adv. Band of Hope.

bog, 1 bog; 2 bög, r. [BOGGEN, BOON; BOO'GING.] To sink or stick in a bog or quagmire; ns, to bog a horse or cart.

bog, v. 1. [Dial. Eng.] To brag. 2†. To provoke.

bog, n. Wet and spongy ground, usually covered with coarse grass and often containing peat, etc., and too soft to bear the weight of any heavy body on its surface; a marsh; morass.

The country around was somewhat bare and dreary, a scene of bogs and moors. HUGH MILLER *My Schools and Schoolmasters* ch. 9, p. 174. [w. p. N. 1872.]

[< Ir. *bogha*, < bog, soft.] Syn: see *SWAMP*.

—anchored bog, a bog which once floated, but which has become anchored by roots growing from its own mass, or attached to a shore by growths from the latter. —bog's as'pbo-del, n. Any species of *Abama*; especially, the two American ones, *A. americana* and *A. californica*, and the Old World *Lancashire asphodel*. See under *ASPHODEL*.

—bog-bean, n. See *BUCK-BEAN*. —bog-berry, n. [Rare, pl.] A small canberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). —bog-bilberry, a bog-seading, stout shrub (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) of high latitudes or altitudes in both hemispheres; or its small blue, sweet berry. —bog-blrch, n. [Minn.] The yellow or Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*). —bog-blrd, n. The American woodcock. —bog-blueberry, n. Same as *BOG-BILBERRY*. —bog-bumper, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The bitter. —bog-blifter; bog-blifter; bog-bluter; bog-bull; bog-jumper; bog-burst, n. A bursting over its usual limits by a morass mass, as of peat, caused by overstratification with water. —bog-dlow; bog-sidet; bog-butter, n. *Minerol.* Same as *BUTTER-LITE*. —bog-deal, n. Same as *BOG-PINE*. —bog-down, n. [Eng.] Cotton-grass. —bog-earth, n. A natural composition of earth and decayed vegetable matter, used by gardeners in the culture of flowers. —bog-fir, n. Same as *BOG-PINE*. —bog garden, a garden of natural or artificially made boggy ground for plants which thrive in such situations. —bog-gledle, n. [Scot.] The moor-buzzard. —bog-grass, n. Any grass or sedge usually growing in bogs. —bog-hop, n. Same as *BUCK-BEAN*. —bog-iron, n. Same as *BOG-OAE*. —bog-land, n. —bog-lander, n. One who lives in bog-lands. —bog-manganese, n. *Minerol.* Same as *WAD*. —bog-moss, n. Any moss of the genus *Sphagnum*; a peat-moss. —bog-myrtle, n. The sweet-gale; also, the bog-berry. —bog-nut, n. Same as *BUCK-BEAN*. —bog-oak, n. The wood of the trunk of oak, sunk and preserved in the peat-bogs. —bog-wood. —bog-onion, n. 1. The Indian tulip. 2. The royal fern. —bog-orange, n. [Slang.] A potato. —bog-ore, n. *Minerol.* 1. An iron hydrous ore, ns limonite, from marshy places. 2. Bog-manganese. bog; mnet; bog-mine nret. —bog-pine, n. Pine-tree trunks sunk in peat-bogs and preserved; commonly used for carving ornaments. —bog-plnk, n. One of the cuckoo-flowers (*Cardamine pratensis*). —bog-rhubar, n. The butter-bur. —bog-rush, n. 1. Any one of various plants of the genus *Juncus*, of the rush family, or, in England, the sedge *Scirpus nigricans*; also, in the United States, the sedge *Cladium mariscoides*. [Lancast, Brit.] —bog-spar, n. *Vet. Surg.* An encysted gelatinous tumor affecting the back-joint of a horse. —bog-spruce, n. The white spruce. —bog-strawberry, n. A stout herb (*Comarum palustre*) of the cooler north temperate regions of both hemispheres, nearly allied to and by some placed among the potentillas or cinquefoils. —bog-suck'er, n. The American woodcock. —bog-timber, n. Wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. See *BOG-PINE*. bog-wood; bog-trot, n. [Local, U. S.] The wood-thrush. —bog-trotter, n. One who trots over bogs; hence, humorously, an Irish peasant. —bog-trotting, bog-riget, n. [Prov. Eng.] A butterwort. —bog-wood, n. Same as *BOG-TIMBER*. —bog-wort, n. The bog-berry. —emerged bog (*Geol.*), a bog which grows normally above the water-level, drawing up the water by its spongyness, bad becoming much thicker than an immersed bog.

The peat of emerged bogs . . . is yellowish-brown, fibrous, its annual layers distinct. E. T. DUNN *Report on Brown Coal and Lignite of Texas* p. 39. [1892.]

—floating bog, a floating island of swampy character. —Immersed bog (*Geol.*), a bog which increases by various means, such as alluvion and growths under water. Compare *EMERGED BOG*. —quaking bog, a morass covered with sedge growth, that shakes to the tread. —bogg'i-ness, n. The state or quality of being boggy. —bog'gy, a. Of the nature of a bog; swampy; sodden; soggy. —bog'let, n. A small bog.

[Boastfulness; bluster.

bog', [Prov. Eng.] 1. a. Blusterish; bold; saucy. II. n. bog'a, 1 bö'ga; 2 bö'ga, n. A sparrow fish, the bogue.

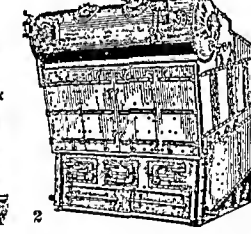
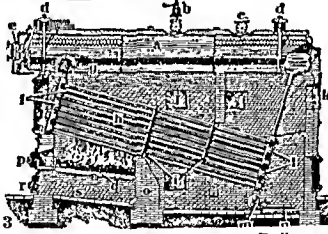
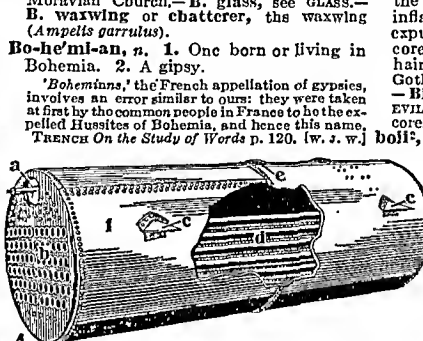
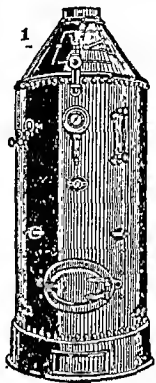
Bo'gaers, 1 bö'gär; 2 bö'gär, Adrianus (1/1795–8/11870). A Dutch poet; *Voyage of Heemskerk*, etc.

Bo-gan, 1 bö'gan; 2 bö'gan, n. A river in New South Wales; 420 bog-met, n. [Prov. Eng.]

Bo-gar'dns, 1 bö-gär'dns; 2 bö-gär'dns, James (5/11800–4/11874). An American inventor; engraving-machine, dry gas-meter, etc.

**bog'art**, 1 bog'art; 2 bog'art, n. [Loesl, U. S.] The hell-grammite.  
**Bog'arts'ky**, 1 bog'arts'ki; 2 bog'arts'ki, n. Karl Heinrich von (1790-1877). A German physicist and writer: *Golden Treasury*.  
**Bog'da-no'vich**, 1 bog'da-no'vich; 2 bog'da-no'vich, Hip-polytus (1743-1803). A Russian lyric poet.  
**Bog'do-la'ma**, n. [Tibetan.] Same as TESHÖ-LAMA. **bog'o-do-la'ma**.  
**bog'ger**, 1 bog'ger; 2 bog'ger, n. [Prov. Eng.] A young sea-bogger.  
**bog'gy**, 1 bog'gy; 2 bog'gy, n. *Golf*. 1. An arbitrary score for each hole attributed to a mythical "Colonel Bogey," the exemplar of a perfect player, against whom the players contest instead of playing against each other. 2. [U. S.] A standard, as in golf; the number of strokes in which a hole should be made, usually counting 160 yards to a general stroke and two strokes to putting. **bog'glet**; **bog'gyt**.  
**bog'gy**, n. See boggy. **bog'gy-ism**, n.  
**bog'gard**, 1 bog'gard; 2 bog'gard, n. [Scott.] A hobgoblin; especially, a local goblin or sprite; hence, a bugbear. **bog-gart**. **bog'garty**, n. Haunted by boggarts.  
**bog'ger**, 1 bog'ger; 2 bog'ger, n. [Prov. Eng.] A shoemaker who works in the house of his employer.  
**bog'gish**, n. Bonstuf; proud.  
**bog'gle**, 1 bog'gle; 2 bog'gle, n. [bog'GLEEN, BOO'LE, BOO'-BOG'LE, omino.] 1. To make a bungle or botch of. 2. [Rare.] To perplex or disconcert.  
**11. i.** 1. To start with fright; shy, as a horse. 2. To hesitate, as from doubt; hold back; shrink back. Never *boggle* at a difficulty, especially at the commencement of a new work. BLACKIE *Self-Culture* ch. 3, p. 99. [1874.]  
3. To work in a clumsy manner; bungle; fumble. Dick at the front door delivered himself of the words he had been *bogglings* over for the last two hours. KIPPLING *Light that Failed* p. 14. l. c. 1890.]  
4. To play fast and loose; equivocate; quibble.  
**bog'gle**, n. 1. **bog'gler**, n. **bog'gling-ly**, adv.  
2. A scruple; objection; difficulty. 3. [Colloq.] A bungle; a botch. **bog'gled-bat**, n. [Colloq.] A complete bungle; **bog'gled-bat**.  
**bog'gle**, n. A jug or pitcher made in imitation of a man's figure.  
**Bogges**, 1 bogz; 2 bogz, Charles S. (1811-1872). A United States admiral; commanded the "Varuna" at New Orleans, 1862.  
**Bog'haz'k'ul**, 1 bog'haz'k'ul; 2 bog'haz'k'ul, n. A village in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor; ruins of ancient Pteria.  
**bog'le**, n. 1. Same as BOGGY. 2. Same as BOGGY.  
**bog'le**, 1 bog'le; 2 bog'le, n. 1. A small truck or carriage running crosswise of a sawmill-carriage, to shift the log at right angles to the saw-cut. 2. A railway-truck mounted on two or more pairs of wheels and attached to a car or locomotive engine by means of a vertical king-pin, about which it turns to facilitate the rounding of curves; a bogie-truck; **bog'gy**; **bog'gyt**; **bog'le-bar**.  
**row**, n. A low four-wheeled truck; trolley. **b.-s** carriage, n. [Eng.] A swivel-trucked railway-carriage. **b.-engine**, n. An engine having its cylinders and driving-wheels on a pivoted truck. **b.-frame**, n. The truck-frame resting on the bogie-wheels of a locomotive. **b.-truck**, n. Same as BOGGY, 2.  
**bog'le**, 1 bog'le; 2 bog'le, n. [Scott.] To terrify.  
**bog'le**, n. Something that frights, as a boggy; a specter; bugbear. [Perhaps < MIE. bogge, bugge; see bog, n. and op. W. bogel, terror.] **bog'glet**. **bog'gle-dan**.  
**Bog'li-poor**, 1 bog'li-poor; 2 bog'li-poor, n. Same as BHAGALPUR. **Bog'li-pur**.  
**Bog'nor**, 1 bog'nor; 2 bog'nor, n. A seaside resort in Sussex, England.  
**Bog'o**, 1 bog'o; 2 bog'o, n. A seaport town in Cebu province, P. I.  
**Bog'o-du'khor**, 1 bog'o-du'khor; 2 bog'o-du'khor, n. A town in Kharok government, Ukraine.  
**Bog of Arian**, a series of bogs or marshes, between Kildare and King's counties, across from Wicklow Head to Galway, Ireland.  
**Bog'o-mille**, 1 bog'o-mille; 2 bog'o-mille, n. *Ecol. Hist.* A member of a Bulgarian sect of the 11th and 12th centuries which taught that the Deity had two sons, of whom the elder, Satauel or Satan, was the creator of the world, while the second son, Christ, Michael, or the Logos, redeemed from his power.  
**Bog'ong**, 1 bog'ong; 2 bog'ong, n. [Austral.] A large noctuid moth (*Agrotis spina*) which the aborigines use as food.  
**Bog'ong**, 1 bog'ong; 2 bog'ong, n. A county in Victoria, Australia.  
**Bog'o-ro'ditsk**, 1 bog'o-ro'ditsk; 2 bog'o-ro'ditsk, n. A town in Tuva government, Russia.  
**Bog'o-ro'dsk**, 1 bog'o-ro'dsk; 2 bog'o-ro'dsk, n. A town in the government of Moscow, Russia.  
**Bog'o-slov**, 1 bog'o-slov; 2 bog'o-slov, n. A volcano in Alaska.  
**Bog'o-ta**, 1 bog'o-ta; 2 bog'o-ta, n. A city, capital of Colombia, South America.  
**Bog-ra**, 1 bog-ra; 2 bog-ra, n. 1. A district in Bengal, India; 1,452 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
**bog'ue**, 1 bog'ue; 2 bog'ue, n. To fall off from the wind; fall to leeward. [Prob. < Sp. bogar, row, < OHG. wagan, move.] — in boguc in [New Eng.], to take part in; take a bad la.  
**bog'ue**, n. A brightly colored Old World sparsoid fish (*Boz vulgaris*) of oblong, compressed form. [OF., < LL. bocca, < L. boz (boc-), < Gr. böz, a sea-fish, named from its sound.] **bocet**; **bog'at**.  
**Boguc**, 1 bog; 2 bog, David (1750-1825). A Scottish divine; father of London Missionary Society, 1795.  
**bog'ust**, 1 bog'ust; 2 bog'ust, n. [Prov. Eng.] A bogey; ghost.  
**Bogut-mil**, n. Same as LAMP, SAMUEL GORMAN.  
**bog'ut**, 1 bog'ut; 2 bog'ut, n. [Slang.] Counterfeit, as money; hence, fraudulent; fictitious; spurious; ns, a bogus claim; a bogus stock company.  
**Boguz**, in the sense of worthless, is undoubtedly ours, but is, I more than suspect, a corruption of the French bagasse (from low Latin hagsa), which travelled up the Mississippi from New Orleans, where it was used for the refuse of the sugar-cane. [Perhaps related to boggy, DOOLE, NUO.] Syn: see counterfeiter.  
**bog'ust**, n. [Slang.] Something sham or worthless, or concerned with worthless things; formerly, an apparatus for counterfeit coinage. The word is of American origin, the derivation being variously guessed at. E. D. Howe, in his autobiography (1878), says the name was given to a

machine for coining false money, discovered in Palaeosville, O., in 1827, and adopted by the Palaeosville Telegraph that year; conjectured to be from *tantrabogus*, a New-England word applied to any strange-looking object. The Boston Courier (June 12, 1857) derived it from the name of Borghese, an Italian, who about 1837 flooded the southwestern States with fictitious checks and bills. [M.]  
**bog'us**, n. [Local, U. S.] A drink made from rum and molasses. [Perhaps < F. bagasse, refuse of sugar-cane; or < BOGUS, a.]  
**bog'gy**, 1 bog'gy; 2 bog'gy, n. [-gise, -oyre, 1-giz, 2-gis, bog'gyt, pl.] A goblin; bugbear. [Possibly a form of BOGUE.] **bog'gy-man**, n. A goblin with which children are threatened. **Old B.**, the devil. **bog'gy-dom**, n. The domain of Old Boggy. **bog'gy-ism**, n. Belief in bogies. **bog'gy-phob'ia**, n. Fear of bogies.  
**bog**, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A leader or chief of dacoits.  
**bob**, 1 bob; 2 bob, interj. Same as no.  
**Bob**, abbr. Bohemia; Bohemian.  
**bo-back'y**, 1 bo-back'y; 2 bo-back'y, n. [Prov. Eng.] A donkey.  
**Bo'hain**, 1 bo'hain; 2 bo'hain, n. A city in Aisne department, France.  
**Bo'hain**, 1 bo'hain; 2 bo'hain, n. *Bib. Josh. xv. 6.*  
**bo-baun**, 1 bo-baun; 2 bo-baun, n. [Ir.] A cottage or cabin.  
**bo-bea**, 1 bo-bea; 2 bo-bea, n. A black tea; once applied to the choicest picking, then to black tea in general, now to the poorest grade. [*< this Wu-i (pronounced bu-i) Hills, in China.*]  
**Bohem**, abbr. Bohemian.  
**Bo-he'mi-a**, 1 bo-he'mi-a; 2 bo-he'mi-a, n. A state of the Czechoslovak Republic; 20,098 sq. m.; capital, Prague.  
**Bo-he'mi-an**, 1 bo-he'mi-an; 2 bo-he'mi-an, n. 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language or people. See CZECH. 2. Pertaining to or leading the life of a Bohemian. **Bohemian Brethren**, a religious association or sect that arose in the 15th century, the original of the Moravian Church. **B. glass**, see GLASS. **B. waxwing** or **chatterer**, the waxwing (*Amphisp. garrulus*).  
**Bo-he'mi-an**, n. 1. One born or living in Bohemia. 2. A gipsy.  
"Bohemians," the French appellation of gypsies, involves an error similar to ours: they were taken at first by the people in France to be the expelled Hussites of Bohemia, and hence this name. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 120. [w. j. w.]



1. Vertical fire-tube boiler. 2. Marine boiler of U. S. S. "Wyoming." 3. Sectional side view of horizontal water-tube boiler. n, steam-drum; b, safety-valve; c, steam-outlet; d, suspension; e, water-column; f, front header; g, cross-box; h, tubes; i, baffles; j, cleaning-door; k, damper; l, rear header; m, mud-drum; n, pipe to off valve; o, bridge wall; p, fire-door; q, grate-bars; r, ash-door; s, ash-pit. Horizontal tubular boiler: n, manhole; b, ends of tube; c, g, lugs; d, tubes; e, steam-outlet; f, shell.

3. [B- or b-] A person, especially a literary person or artist, devoted to intellectual pursuits, who secedes, consciously or unconsciously, from conventionalities, in life and art; one who strives for freedom, naturalness, and originality, and ignores artificial distinctions in human relations. The word is used with considerable latitude and sometimes implies an irregularity of morals. 4. *Ch. Hist.* A Hussite. 5. The language of Bohemia, a division of the Slavic branch of Aryan, including Czech, Moravia, and Slovak. **Bo-he'mi-an-ism**, n. The life or habits of an artistic or literary Bohemian. **Bo-he'mi-an-ize**, v. To live as a Bohemian.  
**Bo-he-mond**, 1 bo-he-mond; 2 bo-he-mond, Marc (1056?-1111). A Norman crusader, Prince of Tarentum and Andolop.  
**bo-ho**, 1 bo-ho; 2 bo-ho, n. [Sp.] A humble cabin, as of the negroes of the West Indies; but.  
**Böhl de Fa'ber**, 1 böhl de fa'ber; 2 böhl de fa'ber. See CABAL-LENO.  
**Böh'len**, 1 bö'len; 2 bö'len, Peter von (1796-1840). A German Orientalist.  
**Böhm**, 1 böm; 2 böm, Theobald (1794-1881). A Bavarian flutist; invented the Böhm flute.  
**Böh'me**, 1 bö'me; 2 bö'me, Jakub (1575-1624). A German mystic and theosophist.  
**Böh'mer-wald**, 1 bö'mer-wald; 2 bö'mer-wald, n. A mountain range between Bohemia and Bavaria; 120 m. long.  
**Böhm**, 1 böm; 2 böm, Henry G. (1796-1854). An English publisher of classics; *Standard Library*; etc.  
**bo-hoc**, 1 bo-hoc; 2 bo-hoc, n. [P. I.] The hair: Tagalog term.  
**bo-ho**, 1 bo-ho; 2 bo-ho, n. [P. I.] 1. A knot: Tagalog term. 2. [B.] An island province, Visaya, P. I.; 1,617 sq. m.; capital, Tagbilaran.  
**bo-ho-lawn**, 1 bo-ho-lawn; 2 bo-ho-lawn, n. [Ir.] The tansy ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*).  
**bo'hnr**, 1 bö'hnr; 2 bö'hnr, n. A small West-African antelope (*Cercocebus beryllus*) allied to the rebebe.  
**Bo'hnr**, 1 bö'hnr; 2 bö'hnr, n. See BOAS.  
**bo'hnr**, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Same as nona.  
**Böht'lingk**, 1 böht'lingk; 2 böht'lingk, Otto (1815-1904). A Russian-German Orientalist.  
**bo'hun-u'pas**, n. Same as UPAS.  
**bo'ar**, n. Same as NOTAR.

**Bo-ist'**, 1 bo-ist'; 2 bo-ist', Matteo Maria, Count of Scandleno (1434?-1494). An Italian poet.  
**Bo'i-dæ**, 1 bö'i-dæ; 2 bö'i-dæ, n. *pl. Herp.* A family of serpents, especially peropods without premaxillary teeth and with supernumerary and postorbital, including the typical bow-constrictor, a snake, and other large American snakes. See ANOMA. [*< BOA.*] — **bo'idæ**.  
**Bo'ic'deu'**, 1 bö'ic'deu'; 2 bö'ic'deu', François Adrien (1715-1775-10/1834). A French composer; *Dame Blanche*, etc.  
**boil**, 1 boil; 2 boil, v. *1. t.* 1. To produce ebullition in; bring to or keep at the boiling-point by means of heat. 2. To expose to the action of a boiling liquid; cook by boiling. 3. To produce by boiling; ns, to boil sasp. **11. i.** 1. To bubble up, ns water when highly heated; be agitated by escaping gaseous bubbles, usually from the effect of heat; sometimes said also of the containing vessel; as, the kettle boils. See BOILING; EBULLITION. 2. To be agitated like boiling water; seethe. Where lurk the aboves, and where the whirlpools boil. AMERICAN *Art of Preserving Health* bk. iii. ch. 10. 3. To be stirred by violent emotion or passion; be fervid. 4. To be exposed to the action of a boiling liquid; as, the potatoes are boiling. [*< OF. boillir, < L. bullio, < bulla, bubble.*] **boil'et**; **boyl'** — boiling spring, a geyser, or earth-fountain of boiling or approximately boiling water and steam — to boil away, to evaporate in boiling; — to b. down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to condense; diminish in bulk by judicious omission; as, to boil down a sermon. — to b. over. 1. To flow or foam over the top of a containing vessel, as a liquid over the fire. 2. To break out in fervid or angry speech. — to b. up, to swell or rise in boiling. — to keep the pot boiling [Colloq.], to keep in active motion or progress; provide the means of living. **boil-a-bil'ce**, a. **boil-ing-ly**, adv.  
**boil'**, n. *Pathol.* A furuncle or purulent tumor seated in the skin or subcutaneous tissue, painful and highly inflammatory, characterized by the formation and final expulsion of a fibrous mass of dead tissue called the core. It is caused by bacterial infection through the hair-follicles and sweat-glands. [*< AS. bōil, byle; cp. Goth. \*baufas, b. w/baifas, b. w/baifas, b. w/baifas, b. w/baifas.*] **boil'et**, n. A blister, or Biskara, or Belfa, same as ALEZRO. **boil'**, n. A boil that does not form and discharge a core.  
**boil'**, n. 1. The act or state of boiling. 2. A subjection to action of boiling water; a boiling; as, give the clothes a boil. 3. A thing boiled, as boiled meat.  
**boil'd**, pp. Boiled. S. S. **Boil'leau**, 1 böw'leu; 2 böw'leu, Nicolas, Sieur des Préaux (1636-1711). A French satirical poet; *Le Lutin*; *L'Art poétique*.  
**boil'er**, 1 boil'er; 2 boil'er, n. 1. A utensil in which food is cooked by boiling or a liquid is boiled; as, a wash-boiler; the boiler of a range. 2. A closed vessel, usually cylindrical, used in generating steam, as for motive power; ordinarily made of riveted iron or steel plates, arranged to give an enlarged heating-surface, with a space below for the fire, and often with internal flues for the gases and smoke; a generator. Such boilers are named (1) from their method of construction or arrangement; as, coil-boiler, drop-flue b., externally fired b., flush-top b. (locomotive), hanging-leg b. (having a hanging water-leg), multitubular b., oval-flue b., single-flue b., telescope-b. (having a shell with telescopically arranged sheets), triple-draft b., etc.; (2) from their form or appearance; as, **boob**, b. (fitter over a kitchen grate), earthen b., wagon-top b., egg-ended b., elliptical b., haystack b., horizontal b., inclined b., oval b., spherical b., vertical b., etc. 3. [Bermuda & W. Ind.] A circular coral reef into which the sea breaks at flood-tide, simulating by the foam and spray a caudron of boiling water. 4. One who boils. 5. [Rare.] Food, as meat, suitable for boiling. **Boiler-plate**, a type of marine boiler in which steam is generated in water-tubes of medium size; used in the British navy and named from the inventor. **boil'er-branch**, n. A brace between the shell and the flat end of an engine-boiler. **b.-clamp**, n. A clamp used to hold boiler-plates in riveting. **b.-compound**, n. A compound used to remove the crust or scales from the inside of boilers. **b.-covering**, n. *Auto.* A non-conducting covering or cleaving used to a boiler to protect it from heat by radiation. **b.-felt**, n. A non-conducting wrapping of packed hair, for boilers, hot-water pipes, steam-pipes, etc., to prevent dissipation of heat. **b.-ferrule**, n. *Plumbing.* A screwed bushing for a bolt in a kitchen boiler, having a projection to which to solder a lead pipe. **b.-float**, n. A float in a steam-boiler, which actuates a low-water alarm or operates the feeding-device. **b.-iron**, n. Rolled iron sheets such as are used in making steam-boilers, varying in thickness from a quarter to half an inch, and in tensile strength from 40,000 pounds per square inch upward. **b.-meter**, n. A meter for measuring the water used by a steam-boiler. **b.-plate**, n. 1. Iron plate for making boilers. 2. One of the separate sheets in a boiler. **b.-scale**, n. A scum deposited on the metal of steam-boilers in contact with water. **b.-shell**, n. The body of a cylinder boiler. **b.-shop**, n. *b.-smith*, n. A man who forges parts of a boiler. 2. [Rare.] A machine for flanging boiler-plates. **b.-wagon**, n. [Eng.] A freight-car having the middle portion of its platform depressed to receive boilers or large machines. **breeches b.**, a boiler of the Galloway type, whose two furnace tubes unite into a single flat one beyond the bridge. **circulating b.**, a boiler in which a current of water is maintained, as by a pump, or by difference in temperature. **compound b.** 1. A boiler having several connected chambers with different functions, as for generating and superheating. 2. A boiler of two or more connected cylindrical shells. **Cornish b.**, a horizontal-cylinder boiler having one flue, which contains the grate and the fire, the gases passing first through the flue, then along each side of the grate, and then through a vertical flue. **crossed b.**, a steam-boiler of cylindrical form, the most common shape for small boilers. **cylindrical b.** (*Auto.*) a boiler in the form of a plate cylindrical shell, with hemispherical ends. **egg-ended b.** — **double b.** (*Cookery.*) a kitchen utensil comprising two metal vessels that fit one within the other, and into the larger of which water is placed to cook, by being raised to boiling.





**Bolt's ward, 1 bolts'vart; 2 bolts'vart, n.** A town in Friesland, Netherlands.

**bolt, 1 bält; 2 bëlt, v. I. 4. 1.** To fasten together or make secure with or as with n bolt or bolts; as, to *bolt* n door. 2. [U. S.] To refuse to support, as one's political party or a candidate; also, in college slang, to be absent from without leave; as, to *bolt* a lecture. 3. To swallow hurriedly and without proper mastication; as, to *bolt* one's food. 4. To utter hastily; blunt out. 5. To drive out suddenly or with force; discharge like a bolt; expel. 6. To start or cause to spring forth, as game. 7. To arrange in a bolt or bolts, as cloth. 8. *Golf.* To put with such force that, altho the ball is holed, it would otherwise have gone some distance beyond. 9. *Archery.* To loose (an arrow) too quickly after drawing the bow.

**II. 1.** To dash off unexpectedly; break away from restraint; run away; as, the horse *bolted*. 2. To move with a spring or sudden bound; dart.

In his way home, Booth was met by a lady in a chair, who immediately upon seeing him . . . *bolted* out of it.

**FIELDING WORKS, Amelia in vol. iii, p. 494. In *l. s.* 1857.]**

3. [U. S.] In college slang, to be absent from a lecture. 4. *Hort.* To go to seed prematurely, as some root-crops. 5. To fall like a bolt or dart, as lightning.

**bolt, vt.** To sift or separate by passing through n bolt, as ground wheat, etc.; hence, to examine as by sifting; inquire into minutely.

I have known ministers who always unconsciously sifted their audience and preached to nothing but the *bolted* wheat.

H. W. BUCKNER *Yale Lectures* lect. vii, p. 162. b. n. r. 1872.]

[< OF. *buleter* (for *bu'ter*), < *butre*, dim. of *bure*, coarse woolen cloth. < LL. *burra*, < L. *burrus*; see *amman*.]—to *bolt* to *blat*, to *blat*, to investigate minutely, so as to sift the good from the bad.

**bolt, n. 1.** A sliding bar or piece for fastening a door, window, etc.; that part of a lock which is shot into the socket, or withdrawn as by turning a key. 2. A pin or

**Bolts.**

1. Hexagon-head bolt. 2. Bevel-head bolt. 3. Button-head bolt. 4. Countersunk-head bolt. 5. Square-head bolt. 6. Coupling-bolt. 7. Oval-head bolt. 8. Railroad-track bolt. 9. Bistard-head bolt. 10. Eyebolt head. 11. Stove-bolt. 12. Shalt-bolt. 13. Stud-bolt. 14. Machine-bolt.

rod used for holding anything in its place, and often having a permanent head on one end.

Long as a mast and upright as a bolt.

CHAUVER C. T. *Miller's* Tolt 1. 78.

Various bolts are named (1) from their use; as, bridge-bolt (a rivet), fender-b., holding-down b., stove-b., tire-b., etc.; (2) from their construction; as, double-headed b., bolt (having threads at both ends), double-headed b., eye-b., (having a large eye), fan-b. (having projections or teeth to prevent its moving while the nut is being screwed up), hook-b., round-headed b., screw-b.; (3) from their method of adjustment; as, dormant b. (concealed in a mortise and operated by a key or a knob), flush-b.

3. A quarrel for a crossbow; also, any missile for hurling swiftly, as an arrow, a long cylindrical shot for a cannon, or the like; hence, anything coming suddenly; as, a thunderbolt; n *bolt* of disaster. 4. [U. S.] A refusal to support a candidate or policy of the political party to which one has belonged; also, in college slang, the act of bolting n lecture, etc. 5. A sudden start, departure, or spring; as, to make a bolt for home.

He was more strongly tempted . . . to make excessive bolts into the neighboring alley when he answered the door.

DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 9, p. 172. l. r. 1. 1836.]

6. A roll of a definite number of yards, depending upon the material. A bolt of white cotton cloth, as sheeting, is 30 to 50 yards. 7. In wood-working: (1) A block of wood from which something is to be made; as, a shingle-bolt; a stove-bolt. (2) A number of boards or planks still fastened together at one end by a stub-shot or unsawn part. 8. The folded or doubled edge and top of a sheet in an uncut book. 9. *Naut.* A bolt-rope. 10. In firearms: (1) A sliding piece which pushes a cartridge in place and carries the firing-pin. (2) That part of a snap-gun which passes into the barrel-dug to hold together the barrel and the action. 11. A bundle, as of straw, osiers, or reeds. 12. In glass-blowing, n cylindrical mass; as, a bolt of melted glass. 13. [Archaic.] A shackle. 14. The act of swallowing or bolting; the object which is gulped down or bolted. [< AS. *bol*, *entupul* (for *throwing* bolts), prop. bolt; D. *but*; G. *but*; Srn. *bol*; Lock—assimilating-bolt", n. A bolt used to fasten together the detachable parts of an instrument, machine, etc.—barrel-b., n. A bolt consisting of a cylinder fitting into n sheath fastened to n door, window, etc., and sliding into n socket fixed to the door or window-frame.—bolt-an"ger, n. In ship-building, an auger for boring holes for bolts.—b.boat, n. A strongly built boat for use in a rough sea.—b. clipper, n. A device for cutting off the projecting end of a bolt.—b. cutter, n. A machine for cutting off bolts; also, a machine for threading screw-threads on bolts.—b. drill, n. 1. A female-threaded die for cutting the thread on b. bolts. 2. A swaging-die for forming bolt-blanks.—b. dog, n. A lathe-attachment for driving square-beaded bolts.—b. end, n. *Hurdware.* A short rod, with a screw-thread on one end, to join by n nut to another rod for use as n bolt.—bolt-head", n. 1. A glass spherical vessel with n long, narrow, screw-neck used in chemical manipulations. 2. A dragon-fly.—b. hole, n. A hole through or into which a bolt is to pass. 2. *Mining.* An opening between the air-head and the main workings.

[C.]—h. hook, *n.* A check-rein hook bolted to the saddle-tree of a harness.—b. knife, *n.* In bookbinding, a knife for cutting through a bolt. See **BOLT**, *n.* 8.—b. rope, *n.* See **STRAP**, *n.* 1.—b. strake, *n.* The border of a sail.—b. strake, *n.* See **STRAKE**, *n.* 1.—b. strake, *n.* A machine for cutting threads on bolts.—bringing-bolt, *n.* A bolt used by putting together members of a structure or to tighten it.—copper b., *n.* A copper soldering-bit.—countersunk b., *n.* A bolt with a beveled head that fits into a corresponding opening in one of the pieces united by it.—dead-b., *n.* A bolt moved by turning a knob.—expansion b., a bolt which screws into a case divided lengthwise, the parts of the case spreading eldwise as the bolt is secured.—extension b., a sliding fastening for the top or bottom of a door, operated by a knob-handle passing through the door.—fender-b., *n.* A bolt the head of which projects, thus protecting the surface above which it rises. 2. *Ship-building.* A bolt driven into the outer plank to support a fender.—in-and-out b., a through bolt.—lip-head b., a bolt having a head projecting on only one side.—scarf-b., *n.* *Ship-building.* A bolt used to secure the false keel.—spring-b., *n.* Same as **NARB-BOLT**.—spring-b., *n.* A bolt or bar controlled by a spring.—through or thorough b., a bolt passing entirely through an object or objects, and having a head at one end and a nut or clach at the other.

**bolt**, *n.* *Milling.* 1. A nearly horizontal cylinder or prismoidal frame, usually rotating, covered with silk or other fabric with very regular meshes, for sifting and separating the flour of wheat from the hull or bran. Usually different sections of its length are covered with cloth of gradually decreasing sizes of mesh. 2. A given quantity of flour and bran coming from a single grist. 3. A point debated in a moot-court.

**bolt**, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt or arrow; swiftly; straight.—bolt upright, in a erect position or posture.—bolt 'up/right-ness, *n.*

**bolt**'tant, 1 bôl'tant; 2 bôl'tant, *n.* *Her.* Springing; bounding; out of bar or deer.

**bolt**'an'ger, b.'boat, b.'clpper, b.'dle, etc. See under **BOLT**, *n.*

**bolt**'tel, 1 bôl'tel; 2 bôl'tel, *n.* *Arch.* 1. (1) A shaft of a clustered pillar. (2) A shaft engaged in a jamb. 2. A convex molding, semicircular or quadrantal in cross section. **bolt**'tell.

**bolt**'end', *n.* See under **BOLT**, *n.*

**Bolt**'-en'-a, 1 bôl't'en-a; 2 bôl't'en'-a, *n.* *Ascid.* 1. A genus typical of *Bolittidae*. 2. [b-] A tunicate of this genus. [Named after Dr. *Bollen* of Hamburg, Germany.]

**Bolt**'te-ni'-t'-d, 1 bôl't-nôl'-d; 2 bôl'te-ni'-t'-d, *n.* *pl.* *Ascid.* A family of simple ascideans with a ponedunculated body.—bôl'te-ni'-ld, *n.*—bôl'te-ni'-old, *a.*

**bolt**'er, 1 bôl'tor; 2 bôl'ter, *n.* One who or that which bolts. Specif.: (1) A horse given to shying or running away. (2) U. S. *Polit.* One who refuses to support a nomination of or to work or vote with his party.

In the meantime our friends, with a view of detaining our expected bride, had been sending from me to Drumball till he had risen to 35 [votes]. LINCOLN in *Nicholas and Hay's Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 389, note. [c. co. 1890.]

(3) A sawing-machine for removing defects from boards.

(4) *Agr.* A beet which blooms the first year; a degenerate form, normal beets flowering in the second year; a shooter.

**bolt**'er, *n.* An apparatus for sifting meal or flour; a sieve; usually rotating. See **BOLT**, *n.*

**bolt**'er, *n.* A fishing-line. See **BOULTER**.

**bolt**'head', etc. See under **BOLT**, *n.*

**Bolt**'thorn, 1 bôl'thorn; 2 bôl'thorn, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A giant, the father of Bestla, mother of Odin.

**bolt**'t, 1 bôl't; 2 bôl't, *n.* A cleid fish (*Tilapia nilotica*) of Nile and Palestine, with a compressed body, and about 2 feet long. It is much esteemed for its flesh. [*< Ar.* **بُولْت**.] **bolt**'ty.

**bolt**'ting, 1 bôl'ting; 2 bôl'ting, *n.* 1. The act or process of sifting, usually in a mill or machine; hence, the sifting of evidence. 2. *Agr.* The act of producing bolters: said of degenerate beets that flower in the first year; shooting. 3. *Private argument of law cases.* **bolt**'ting. [C.]—bôl'ting'-chest', *n.* A box or case containing one or more bolting-reels.—b.'cloth, *n.* 1. A fabric, usually of unsized silk, for separating the various products of a flouring-mill. 2. A similar cloth for fancy-work.—b.'cord, *n.* A stiffened rope used in veterinary surgery to aid in removing a substance from a choking animal's throat.—b.'hoose, *n.*—b.'hoof, *n.*—b.'hoose, *n.* A mill for bolting flour, figuratively, any receptacle.—b.'mill, *n.* A mill for bolting flour.—b.'millstone, *n.* A millstone some of the panes or divisions of which are left open, with wire gauze to sift the meal ground by the other panes.—b.'reel, *n.* A reel covered with bolting-cloth and used to separate products, as in a flouring-mill.—b.'tub, *n.*

**bolt**'tog, *n.* [*Eog.*] A truss or buodie, as of straw. **bolt**'-ting; **bolt**'ton.

**bolt**'knife', *n.* See under **BOLT**, *n.*

**bolt**'less, 1 bôl'tes; 2 bôl'tes, *n.* Having no bolts.

**Bolt**'on, 1 bôl'tan; 2 bôl'ton, *n.* 1. A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England. 2. A town in Warren co., N. Y.

**bolt**'on'-ite, 1 bôl'tan'-it; 2 bôl'ton'-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A colored variety of ferrosite ( $MgSiO_3$ ). [*< Bolton*, Massachusetts.]

**bolt**'rope', *n.* See under **BOLT**, *n.*

**bolt**'spritt, *n.* A bowsprit.

**bolt**'thead. See under **BOLT**, *n.*

**bô**'lus, 1 bô'lus; 2 bô'lus, *n.* 1. *Med.* A large pill; figuratively, a dose that is hard to swallow.

When the root-doctor heard this, he . . . dosed him with a *bôlus* of wisdom. WATSON *Edwin Brockton* p. 32. [ir. a. r. 1862.]

2. A small rounded mass of any material; as, a mirror frame, ornamented with *bôluses*. 3. [*Prov.*] A bezoar. 4. Same as *bô*'? See **BOLE**, *n.*

**Bol**'verk, 1 bôl'verk; 2 bôl'verk, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Lit. he who is capable of working terrible things; a name assumed by Odin when undertaking to secure Suttung's poetic mead. **Bol**'verkr.

**Bol**'ya'-i, 1 bôl'ya'-i; 2 bôl'ya'-i, *n.* 1. Farkas (?), 1775-1780; a Hungarian mathematician and professor. 2. János (?), 1802-1875; a Hungarian mathematician who developed a form of non-Euclidean geometry; son of the preceding.

**bô**'ly'-mong, *n.* See **BULLDOG**, *n.*

**bô**'ma, 1 bô'ma; 2 bô'ma, *n.* Same as **ANOMA**.

**bô**'ma, 1 bô'ma; 2 bô'ma, *n.* **BO**'MA or (Local) **MA**'-BO, *pl.* [*E. Afr.*] A bedge of thorn-bushes, poles, etc., erected usually for defense of a temporary camp against predatory animals; by extension, the defense of a fort, a fort itself, or a government station. [Swahili.]

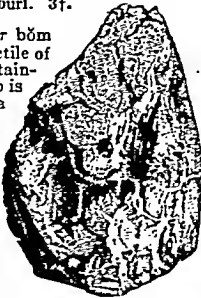
Rise from the staked *bomas* and the bedge-encircled villages; there rise the *bomas* and the *bomas* calves.

STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 137. [tr. 1879.]

**bô**'ma, 1 bô'ma; 2 bô'ma, *n.* A town, capital of Belgian Congo, Africa; near the mouth of the Congo river.

**bo'mah-nūt'**, 1 bō'ma-nūt'; 2 bō'ma-nūt', n. The fruit of a tropical African shrub (*Pycnanotus macrophylla*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*), used for tanning.  
**Bo-ma're-a**, 1 bō-ma're-a; 2 bō-ma're-a, n. Bot. A large genus of tropical American plants of the amarillid family (*Amaryllidaceae*), with showy flowers. See *AMARILLIDACEAE*. [*V. Valmont de Bomare*, French naturalist, 18th century.]  
**bomb**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, r. & c. 1. To attack with bombs, *bomb*, especially from aircraft. 2. [Prov.]  
**Eog.** To let fly with violence; *buri*. 3.  
**To bombard.** 4. To boom.

**bomb**, 1 bōm or bōm; 2 bōm or bōm (xiii), n. 1. A hollow projectile of iron, generally spherical, containing an explosive material which is fired by concussion or by a time-fuse; a bombshell; shell; also, any similar receptacle, of any shape, containing an explosive; as, a dynamite bomb. 2. A similar pyrotechnic device. 3. Geol. A large rounded lump of scorificaceous lava, thrown while molten from a volcanic vent during an explosive eruption.



Bread-crust Bomb.

The so-called "bombs" produced by rolling at the front of an advancing lava-stream are not strictly bombs and should receive some other name, as *lava-balls*.

A bomb is a round, elliptical, or pear-shaped, often discoidal mass of lava, from a few inches to several feet in diameter; sometimes tolerably solid throughout, more usually coarsely cellular inside. A. GEORGE Text-Book Geol. bk. iii, p. 20. [MAGN. 1882.]

4. The chamber in a calorimeter where the explosive combustion takes place.

**87.** A bomb-ketch. [*F. bombe*, < *L. bombus*, < *Gr. bomboz*, hollow sound.]—**bomb'chest'**, n. A box filled with explosives and buried in military mines.—**b.** gun, n. A gun for throwing bombs.—**b. harpoon**, n. A harpoon having an explosive head to be discharged at the body of a whale or other animal. *b. lance*,—*b. ketch*, n. A strongly built ketch-rigged vessel for carrying one or more mortars. *b. vessel*,—*b. proof*, *Fort.* 1. A. So constructed as to resist injury from bombs. 2. A bomb-proof structure or chamber.—**bomb'shell'**, n. A bomb. See *bomb*, 1.—**b. thrower**, n. 1. One who or that which throws bombs. 2. An anarchist. 3. A military engine of the catapult type, for throwing bombs.—**bread-crust b.** (Geol.), a volcanic bomb having a pumiceous interior with a compact glassy crust, the latter being cracked, when nearly solid, by gaseous expansion of the interior, as sometimes happens to the crust of bread.

**Bomb'ba**, 1 bōm'bā; 2 bōm'bā, n. See *KING BOMB*.  
**Bomb'ba-ce-a**, 1 bōm'bā-ke-a; 2 bōm'bā-ke-a, n. pl. Bot. A family of trees of the order *Malvales*, the silk-cotton family, bearing seeds covered with silky hairs. [*< L. bombar*, cotton, < *L. bombyx*, silkworm, silk.]—**bomb'ba-ce'ous**, a. [*base*].

**bomb'ba'cel**, n. Raw cotton; cotton wool; padding. *bomb'ba-ce'e*, 1 bōm'bā-ke-a; 2 bōm'bā-ke-a, n. pl. Bot. Same as *BOMBACACEAE*. [*< BOMBAX*].—**bomb'ba-ce'ous**, a. *bomb'bard'*, 1 bōm'bārd'; 2 bōm'bārd' (xiii), r. 1. To throw bombs into; assail with cannon-halls or shells; as, to bombard a town. 2. To assail with any missile or with abusive speech. 3. To stuff, as a fillet of veal. 4. To persist in asking impertinent, searching, or unnecessary questions. 5. To fire cannon. [*< F. bombardier*, batter with a bombard, < *bombard*; see *BOMBARD*, n.]

**bomb'bard**, 1 bōm'bārd; 2 bōm'bārd (xiii), n. 1. The earliest form of cannon, short and wide-mouthed, used first for throwing stones. 2. A bomb-ketch. 3. A large leather jug for holding liquor; a black-jack. 4. [Rare.] A bombardment. 5. pl. Loose baggy breeches. 6. A form of hassoon. 7. A toper. [*< F. bombarder*, < *LL. bombardā*, engine for throwing large stones, < *L. bombus*; see *bomb*, n.] *bomb'bardet'*, n. *bomb'bard'er*, 1 bōm'bārd'er; 2 bōm'bārd'er, n. One who or that which bombards, as a bombardier or a warship. *bomb'har-dler*, 1 bōm'bārd'er; 2 bōm'bārd'er, n. 1. Mil. (1) In the British army, a non-commissioned officer of artillery, who has charge especially of mortars. (2) An artilleryman who has charge of mortars and howitzers, bombs and shells, etc. (3) A soldier in charge of a bombard; a cannoner. 2. A carabid beetle (of the genera *Brachinus* and *Apinus*) which, on being irritated, ejects explosively from the anus an acid strong-smelling liquid, quickly vaporized.



Bombardier beetle.

The little explosions of the *Bombardier* Beetles are exceedingly like those of the grains of powder, and, like gunpowder used in war, are intended to be employed against an enemy. J. G. WOOD Insects Abroad, Coleoptera p. 35. [L. O. & CO. 1874.]

3. A European discoglossoid toad (*Bombinator igneus*). [*< F. bombarder*, see *BOMBARD*, n.]

**bomb'bard'ment**, 1 bōm'bārd'ment or mēnt; 2 bōm'bārd'ment, n. A prolonged assault with shot or shell, as on a town or fort.—**molecular bombardment**, the striking of the molecules of a gas against any object, as the walls of the containing vessel, at the rate of many millions in a second; the cause of gaseous pressure, according to the kinetic theory.

**bomb'bar'don**, 1 bōm'bārd'on; 2 bōm'bārd'on, n. 1. A wind-instrument of the hassoon type, used as a bass for n oboe or hautboy; a bass saxhorn. 2. A pedal reed-stop on the organ with 16-foot tone. [*< It. bombardone*, *bombardone*, = *F. bombarder*; see *BOMBARD*, n.] *bomb'bar-dot*, *bomb'bar-dot'net*, n. Bombast.

**bomb'bar'd-phrase'**, n. Bombast.  
**bomb'bast**, n. 1. To stuff; swell out. 2. To baste; beat. *bomb'bast*, 1 bōm'bāst; 2 bōm'bāst (xiii), a. 1. Bombastic.

A bombast circumstance Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 1.

2. Padded; puffed out.  
**bomb'bast**, n. 1. Inflated or extravagant language, especially on unimportant subjects; grandiloquence; fustian; rant. *bomb'bast-ry*; *bomb'bast'*.

*Bombast*, now swelling talk, inflated diction without substance, was originally cotton padding.

Mathews Words p. 290. [s. c. a. 1877.]

2. The cotton-plant; cotton or any other soft material used for padding; filling. [More correctly *bombace*, < *OF. bombace*, < *LL. bombax*; see *BOMBAX*.]  
*Syn.* balderdash, bluster, bragadochio, buncombe, fustian, gas, gasconade, grandiloquence, magniloquence, padding, pomposity, rant, tumulence, turgidity, wind.

**Bomb'bas'tes** *Fu'r'i-o'so*, 1 bōm-bāst'ēz fū'r'i-o'so; 2 bōm-bāst'ēz fū'r'i-o'so. The hero of W. B. Rhodess's farce *Bombastes Furioso*, a bombastic general.

**bomb'bas'tic**, 1 bōm-bāst'ik; 2 bōm-bāst'ic, a. Of pertaining to, or characterized by bombast; given to the use of bombast; inflated; grandiloquent.

This [kingly superiority] . . . sustains itself in bombastic titles and hollow liturgies of court etiquette.

J. R. SEELY *Ecce Homo* pt. ii, ch. 10, n. 118. [s. bro. 1871.]

**bomb'bas'tic-al**,—**bomb'bas'tic-al-ly**, adv.

**Bomb'bar'**, 1 bōm'bārk; 2 bōm'bārk, n. Bot. 1. A small genus of mostly tropical American trees of the family *Bombacaceae*—the silk-cotton trees—having digitate leaves with from 3 to 9 leaflets and usually axillary 1-flowered peduncles. A silky substance, silk-cotton, is attached to the seeds. 2. [b.] Any tree of the genus *Bombax*. [LL, cotton, < *L. bombyx*; see *BOMBAX*.]  
**Bomb'bay**, 1 bōm'bā; 2 bōm'bā, n. 1. A province in British India, including Sind, Aden, and Perim; still termed Presidency; 123,621 sq. m. 2. A seaport, capital of the province. 3. Native states of British India; area, 63,453 sq. m.

**bomb'ba-zet'**, 1 bōm'bā-zet'; 2 bōm'bā-zet', n. A *bomb'ba-zette*, 1 thin woven stuff, plain or twilled. A fine twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling. Black bombazine was formerly much worn in mourning. [*< F. bombazin*, < *LL. bombastum*, < *bombax*; see *BOMBAX*.] *bomb'ba-sin'*; *bomb'ba-sine'*; *bomb'ba-zet'*; *bomb'ba-zeen'*; *bomb'ba-zin'*.

**bomb'chest'**, n. See under *bomb*, n.

**bomb'd**, 1 bōm'd or bōm'b'd; 2 bōm'd or bōm'b'd, a. [Rare.] Convey; rounded.

**bomb'er**, n. 1. A soldier who throws bombs. 2. An airplane equipped in bombing.

**bomb'er-nick'**, 1 bōm'bār-nik'; 2 bōm'bār-nik', n. Pumpernickel.

**bomb'bi-ate**, 1 bōm'bī-āt; 2 bōm'bī-āt, n. A salt of *bomb'bic*, 1 bōm'bik; 2 bōm'bic, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx*; see *BOMBAX*].—*bomb'bi-acid*, a compound, having acid properties, found in the silkworm, especially in its chrysalis; probably acetic acid.

**bomb'bi-late**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, r. [Rare.] To hum or buzz. [*< LL. bomblātus*, pp. of *bombila*, buzz.]

**bomb'bi-nate**,—**bomb'bi-na'tion**, n. A humming; buzzing.

**bomb'bi-na'tion**,—**bomb'bi-l'ous**, a. A humming; buzzing; or humming. *bomb'bi-l'ous*.

**bomb'bi-l'at**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. [Sp.] The reed, or metal tube, used in South America for drinking maté.

**bomb'bi-l'at**,—*b. lance*. See under *bomb*, n.

**bomb'bi-l'at**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. A spherical glass vessel about a foot in diameter, used in condensing sublimed camphor. [*< It. bombola*, bottle, < *ombola*, < *L. bombus*; see *bomb*, n.] *bomb'bi-l'at*; *bomb'bi-l'at*.

**bomb'bi-l'at**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. [P.] 1. A tube of bamboo used for catching the sap of coconut-trees. 2. A natural cistern. 3. A fish-weigh.

**bomb'bi-l'at**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. [P.] 1. A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I. *bomb'bi-l'at*, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. [P.] 1. Shaped like a bomb; spherical; swelling. 2. Humming; buzzing.

**bomb'bi-l'at**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. [P.] 1. A small primitive Hindu pipe-organ, consisting of pipes of unequal lengths inserted in a globe.

**bomb'bi-l'at**, 1 bōm'bī-lāt; 2 bōm'bī-lāt, n. [P.] 1. A humming; buzzing. 2. A humming; buzzing. 3. A humming; buzzing.

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market: used to designate department stores where one gets good value for money spent; from a famous store founded in Paris by Jacques Aristide Boucicault.—*Bon Silène*, an old variety of tea-rose with bright-carmine, handsomely formed buds.

**Bon'**, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, n. One of the ritualistic religions of Tibet, coexistent with Lamaism: a mixture of Shamanism and Buddhism.

**Bon'**, n. [Jap.] A festival observed by the Buddhists of Japan. *Bon'ma'tsu-wu-ri*. [*Africa*.]

**Bon'**, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, n. Cape. The N. E. point of Tunis, N. bō'nā; 1 bō'nā; 2 bō'nā, n. pl. *Law*. Goods; personal property of any kind; in civil law, any property, movable or immovable. [*L. neut. pl. of bonus*, good.]

**bō'nā**, n. Same as *BONNA*.

**Bon'nā**, n. See *BONNET*.

**Bon'nā**, n. A fortified seaport and naval station in Algeria, N. Africa.

**bōn'ace-bark'**, 1 bōn'is-bārk'; 2 bōn'is-bārk', n. See *bōn'ace-tree'*, 1 bōn'is-tri'; 2 bōn'is-tri', n. A tree (*Daphniphyllum tinifolia*) of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelaeaceae*), of Jamaica. *burn-nose tree*.

**bōn'ac'**, 1 bōn'is; 2 bōn'is, n. [Sp.] Any one of several groupers. See <





**II. Bones of the Appendicular Skeleton.** (c) BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY, falling into six groups, viz.: *shoulder-girdle*, subdivided into clavicle (2); scapula (2) [in early life (2 each), as scapula proper (1), coracoid (1)]. *Upper arm*, subdivided into humerus (2). *Fore arm*, subdivided into radius (2); ulna (2). *Wrist*, subdivided into scaphoid (navicular) (2); semilunar (lunatum) (2); cuneiform (triquetrum) (2); pisiform (2); trapezium (multangulum majus) (2); trapezoid (multangulum minus) (2); os magnum (capitatum) (2); unciform (hamatum) (2). *Palm*, subdivided into metacarpals (10). *Fingers*, subdivided into phalanges (28); sesamoids (4); in all, 68 bones of the upper extremity. (d) BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY, falling into six groups, viz.: *Hip-girdle*, subdivided into hip-bone (os innominatum) (2) [in early life (3 each), as ilium (1), ischium (1), pubis (1)]. *Thigh*, subdivided into femur (2). *Knee*, subdivided into patella (2). *Leg*, subdivided into tibia (2); fibula (2). *Ankle*, subdivided into astragalus (talus) (2); calcaneum (os calcis) (2); navicular (scaphoid) (2); internal cuneiform (2); middle cuneiform (2); external cuneiform (2); cuboid (2). *Back of Foot*, subdivided into metatarsals (10). *Toes*, subdivided into phalanges (28); sesamoids (4); in all, 66 bones of the lower extremity. Total, 214 bones.

2. A separate piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal between two joints or sutures, or a connected series of pieces forming a member; as, the collar-bone; the back-bone. 3. pl. The skeleton of a whale; hence, the mortal remains. 4. One of various objects made of bone or similar material. (1) pl. A pair of clappers, as of bone or wood, to hold between the fingers and rattle, as those used by negro minstrels; also, one who plays the bones. (2) A bobbin used in lace-making, now usually of wood. (3) A whalebone in a waist or corset; (4) pl. [Collq.] Dice, or dominoes. 5. Mining. A thin seam of clay-slate in lumps of anthracite coal; also, surface-slate near coal-mines. 6. Golf. A piece of horn or fiber inserted in the sole of a club so that it will not split. 7. The internal shell of a cuttlefish; cuttle-bone. 8. A ground of contention. See BONE OF CONTENTION (below). 9. [Slang.] A dollar. 10. [Slang, U. S.] A close student. 11. Card-playing. Half the wager in bone-ace. 12. The pit of a stone-fruit. [*AS. bān.*] a bone in the mouth, foam banking up under a vessel's bows. a. b. to pick, a controversy to settle; a cause of disagreement. alkaline b., a fertilizer consisting of dissolved bone mixed with potassium salts; valued as plant-food. bone-ace, n. Same as ONE-AND-THIRTY. bone-ache, n. An ache or pain in the bones. b.-ash, n. A white, friable substance, the ash of bones, composed mainly of calcium phosphate; used in cupellation, china-making, and other arts. Called also bone-earth. b.-blinder, n. Osteocolla. b.-black, n. Animal black. See ANIMAL, o. b.-charcoal, n. b.-body, n. Ceramics. Porcelain composition of natural soft paste, into which calcined bone enters. b.-breaker, n. 1. The giant fulmar-petrel. 2. The osprey. b.-brown, n. See BROWN. b.-cartilage, n. The gelatinous matrix left after dissolving out the calcium salt of bone with dilute acid. b.-cave, n. A cave which contains bones of animals and sometimes remains or traces of man. b.-cell, n. One of the nucleated cells occupying the lacunae in bone, believed to be the active agents of its growth. b.-corpselet, n. b.-coal, n. See BONE, n. 5. b.-conductum, n. The conveying of sound-vibrations through the teeth and the bone framework of the face to the internal ear, instead of through the external ear. b.-dish, n. A small dish in which remnants, as bones, shells, etc., are placed at meals. b.-dog, n. [Local, Eng.] The dogfish. b.-dry, a. Very dry, as sun-dried bones. b.-dust, n. Finely ground bones for use as a fertilizer. b.-dunr; b.-manure; b.-meal, n. b.-earth, n. Bone-ash. b.-eater, n. A bonito. b.-fever, n. A species of rheumatic fever with violent inflammation and pains in the joints. bone-fish, n. 1. The lady-fish (*Albula vulpes*). 2. [Local, U. S.] The dogfish. 3. A surgeonfish. 4. [So. U. S.] The ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*). Not a few anglers will agree with me that the bonefish (*Elops saurus*) is, by all odds, the best all-round game fish in Florida waters. M. SELLIS Recreation March, '10.

bone-flow'er, n. [Local, Eng.] The daisy. b.-gelatin, n. Gelatin obtained by heating bones in water at a high temperature. b.-glass, n. See GLASS. b.-heap, n. A mound containing bones and other refuse of primeval villages. b.-hurdled, a. [Scot.] Stubbard; abduard; headstrong. b.-house, n. [Collq.] 1. A charnel-house. 2. A coffin. 3. A person's human body. b.-lace, n. A lace made with bobbins. b.-laced, a. b.-lappers, n. pl. Sharp surgical nippers for cutting off the ends or splinters of bone or cartilage. b.-of contention, a subject of contention or quarrel. b.-oil, n. Dippel's animal oil. b.-naphtha, n. b.-phosphate, n. The calcium phosphate of bones and of phosphate rocks, as of North Carolina; so called in commerce. b.-having bone-dust as one of its constituents. b.-pot, n. 1. A pot used in making

animal charcoal. 2. [Eng.] An ancient funeral urn exhumed from a burrow or mound. b.-saw, n. A fine-toothed saw with no set, for cutting bone. b.-scatter, n. One who sets broken bones, especially one who does so without regular surgical training. b.-shark, n. [U. S.] The basking shark. b.-spavin, n. Vet. Surg. A spavin in the region of the hock, usually on the inside, involving two or more bones. b.-splint, n. An impure ammoniacal liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of bones. b.-tallow, n. A low-grade tallow rendered from fresh bones. b.-stankage, n. Refuse meat mixed with broken bone and used in making fertilizers. b.-turquoise, n. A fossil bone or tooth colored blue by iron phosphate and resembling a turquoise. b.-vaste, n. The mineral refuse left after the gelatin has been extracted from bones. b.-whale, n. A right whale. bone'-wort, n. [Prov.]

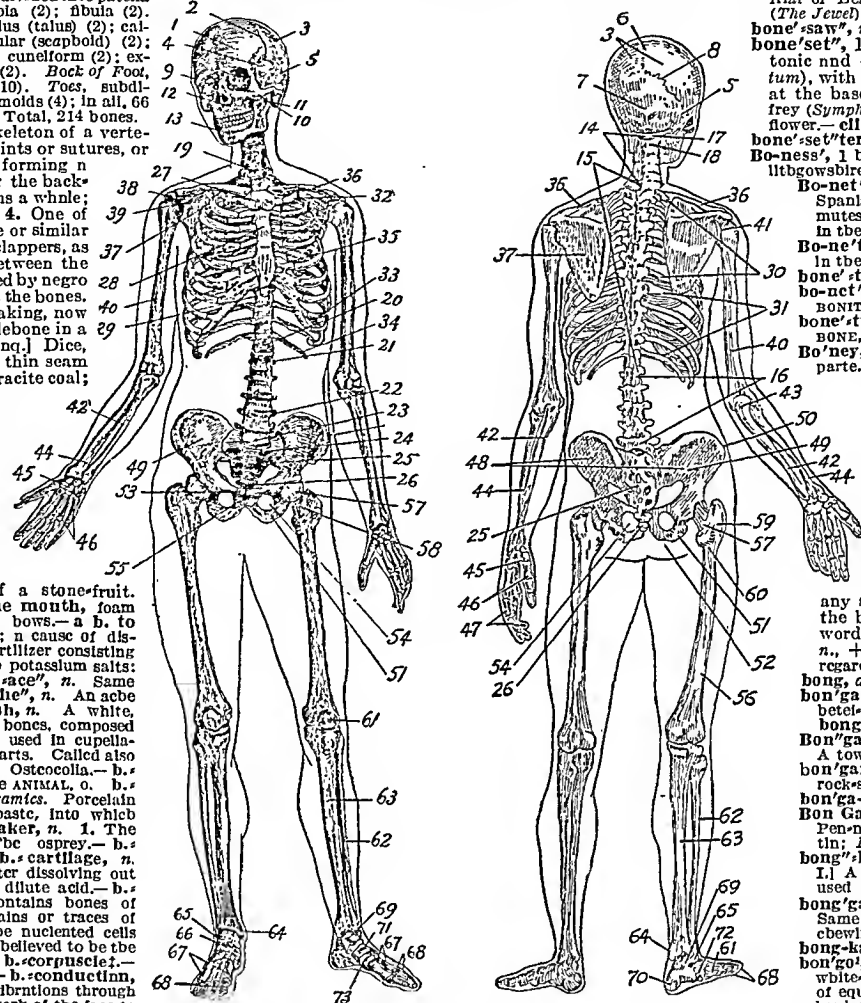
bone'-car'-ti-lage, b.-dish, b.-earth, etc. See under BONE, n. bon'-een', 1 bon'-en'; 2 bon'-en', n. [Ir.] A small or sucking pig. bone'-se'-yer, b.-gelatin, b.-heap, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-nel'-i'-de, 1 bō'-nel'-i'-de; 2 bō'-nel'-i'-de, n. pl. Helminth. A family of geophyean worms with a long oval body and a non-retractile proboscis-form appendage above the mouth. Bo'-nel'-i'-a, n. (t. g.) [*F. A. Bonelli*, Italian naturalist.] Bo'-nel'-i'-a, n. [*bo'-nel'-i'-de*, n. bo'-nel'-i'-old, o.

bone'-naphtha, b.-oil, b.-phosphate, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-ner, 1 bō'-ner; 2 bō'-ner. 1. John Henry (d. 1845-1903). 2. An American poet and editor; *Whispering Pines*. 3. Ulrich, a German fabulist and preaching friar of Bern, who flourished in 1340; *Der Edelstein* (*The Jewel*). 3. See BONE.

bone'-saw', n. See under BONE, n. bone'-set', 1 bō'-set'; 2 bō'-set', n. 1. A bitter tonic and diaphoretic herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), with opposite lanceolate rugose leaves united at the base; thoroughwort. 2. [Eng.] The comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). blue bonnet, the mist-flower climbing b., same as CLIMBING HEMPWREN. bone'-se'-ter, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-ness', 1 bō'-ness'; 2 bō'-ness', n. A seaport in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. Bo'-net', 1 bō'-net'; 2 bō'-net', n. See under BONE, n. Bo'-net', 1 bō'-net'; 2 bō'-net', n. Juan Pablo, a Spanish philanthropist and teacher of deaf-mutes who invented a manual alphabet; lived in the 17th century. Bo'-ne'-ta, 1 bō'-ne'-ta; 2 bō'-ne'-ta, n. A mountain in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia; 18,380 ft. high. bone'-tal'-low, etc. See under BONE, n. bo'-net'-ta, 1 bō'-net'-ta; 2 bō'-net'-ta, n. Same as BONITO. bone'-tur-quoise', b.-waste, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-ney, 1 bō'-ney; 2 bō'-ney, n. Napoleon Bonaparte.

bone'-yard', n. See under BONE, n. Bon'-tis'-dis-ease', Hodgkin's disease. bon'-fire', 1 bō'-fire'; 2 bō'-fire', n. 1. A large fire in the open air, as for amusement, for the burning of brush, weeds, etc., for a beacon, or in honor of some person or event. We know him well; no need of praise. Or bonfire from the windy hill. BRIT. HARTT California's Greeting to Seward st. 1.

2. Formerly, a large fire for the burning of bones, as that of a funeral pile or of a martyr's stake, or for any similar purpose; reference originally to the burning of the relics of saints, and the word dating back to Henry VIII. [*bone*, n., + FIRE. 1 has been since 1600 generally regarded as from *BOON*, n., + FIRE.] bone'-fire', n. bon'-ga, a. See BUNG, a. bon'-ga, 1 bō'-ga; 2 bō'-ga, n. [P. I.] The betel-nut palm (*Arcco catechu*), or its fruit. bon'-gat; bu'-gat. Bon'-ga-bon', 1 bō'-ga-bon'; 2 bō'-ga-bon', n. A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I. bon'-gar, 1 bō'-gar; 2 bō'-gar, n. [E. Ind.] A rock-snake. bon'-ga-rum, n. [E. Ind.] See BUNGARUM. Bon'-Gau'-li'-er, 1 bō'-gau'-li'-er; 2 bō'-gau'-li'-er. Bon-name of E. African and Theodore Martini. Bon'-Gau'-li'-er. bon'-gong', 1 bō'-gong'; 2 bō'-gong', n. [P. I.] A section of cane cut from knot to knot and used as a receptacle for water; Tagalog term. bon'-go, 1 bō'-go; 2 bō'-go, n. [P. I.] 1. Same as BONGA. 2. A native composition for chewing. See NYRO. bon'-kal, n. Same as BUNCAL. See WEIGHT. bon'-go, 1 bō'-go; 2 bō'-go, n. A large, reddish, white-striped forest-antelope (*Bocotrus isocotus*) of equatorial Africa, related to the eland, and having heavy lyrate horns in both sexes. Bon'-go, 1 bō'-go; 2 bō'-go, n. A reddish-skinned Bantu bearded people of the French Congo, West Africa, numbering about 100,000. bon'-grace', n. 1. A cloth attached to a bonnet and worn like a veil; hence, a projecting bonnet or wide-brimmed hat. 2. *Naut.* A bow-grace or junk-fender. bang'-so, 1 bō'-so; 2 bō'-so, n. [P. I.] The last-born; youngest child in a family. Bon'-guen', 1 bō'-guen'; 2 bō'-guen', n. A town in Lepanto province, Luzon, P. I. bon'-ham', 1 bō'-ham'; 2 bō'-ham', n. A sucking pig. See BONEEN. Bon'-ham', 1 bō'-ham'; 2 bō'-ham', n. A city, county-seat of Hannu county, Tex. Bon'-heur', 1 bō'-heur'; 2 bō'-heur', n. 1. François Auguste (1744-1824-1884), a French cattle and landscape-painter; brother of Rosa Bonheur. 2. Marie Rosalie (Rosa) (1822-1899), a French animal-painter; *Horse Fair*. See ILLUSTRATION. bon'-hill, 1 bō'-hill; 2 bō'-hill, n. A village in Dumbarton-shire, Scotland. bon'-ho'-mie', 1 bō'-ho'-mie'; 2 bō'-ho'-mie', n. 1. Genial nature or manner; companionableness; good-fellowship. I never knew a more prepossessing man; his bonhomie was infectious. C. D. WANNER Little journey p. 88. [in 1889.] 2. Simplicity; credulity. [F. < bon (see BONON) + homme, < L. homo, man.] bon'-home'-mie', n. Bon'-homme', 1 bō'-homme'; 2 bō'-homme', n. [F.] 1. Jacques, a picaresque peasant. 2. A Minion. 3. One of the Abilene. 4. A beggar friar of the 13th century in England. Bon'-homme', 1 bō'-homme'; 2 bō'-homme', n. A county in South Dakota; 569 sq. m.; county-seat, Tyndall. Bon'-homme 'Ri'-chard', 1 bō'-homme 'ri'-shar'; 2 bō'-homme 'ri'-shar'. The vessel with which John Paul Jones defeated the "Serapis." Sept. 23, 1779. Bo'-ni, 1 bō'-ni; 2 bō'-ni, n. 1. A gulf, S. of Celebes; 200 by 40 to 80 m. 2. A state in S. W. Celebes; 935 sq. m.; capital, Boni. Bni, abbr. Boniface. Boni'-face', 1 bō'-ni'-face'; 2 bō'-ni'-face', n. An innkeeper; hotel landlord. [*boniface*, the innkeeper in Far-quhar's *Beauz Stratagem*. [*boniface*, < L. Bonifacius, < G. bonus, good, + facio, do.] Bon'-fa'-cial, a. Bon'-fa'-cial, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. L. G. Sw. Bon'-fa'-cial, 1 bō'-fa'-cial; 2 bō'-fa'-cial, n. It. Bon'-fa'-cial, 1 bō'-fa'-cial; 2 bō'-fa'-cial, n. L. Bon'-fa'-cial, 1 bō'-fa'-cial; 2 bō'-fa'-cial, n. P. I. Bon'-fa'-cial, 1 bō'-fa'-cial; 2 bō'-fa'-cial, n. Sp. Bon'-fa'-cial, 1 bō'-fa'-cial; 2 bō'-fa'-cial, n.



Bones of the Human Body.

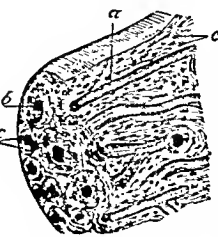
1. Frontal bone. 2. Coronal suture. 3. Parietal bone. 4. Great wing of the sphenoid bone. 5. Temporal bone. 6. Sagittal suture. 7. Occipital bone. 8. Lambdoid suture. 9. Nasal bone. 10. Malar bone. 11. Mastoid process. 12. Superior maxillary bone. 13. Inferior maxillary bone. 14. Cervical vertebrae. 15. Thoracic vertebrae. 16. Lumbar vertebrae. 17. Atlas. 18. Axis. 19. Seventh cervical vertebra. 20. Twelfth thoracic vertebra. 21. First lumbar vertebra. 22. Transverse process. 23. Fifth lumbar vertebra. 24. Promontory of the sacrum. 25. The sacrum. 26. Coccyx. 27. Manubrium or first piece of the sternum. 28. Body of the sternum. 29. Xiphoid appendage of the sternum. 30. True ribs. 31. False ribs. 32. First rib. 33. Eighth rib (first false rib). 34. Floating rib. 35. Costal cartilage. 36. Clavicle. 37. Scapula. 38. Acromion. 39. Coracoid process. 40. Humerus. 41. Head of humerus. 42. Ulna. 43. Olecranon process. 44. Radius. 45. Carpus. 46. Metacarpus. 47. Phalanges. 48. Pelvis. 49. Ilium. 50. Crest of ilium. 51. Ischium. 52. Tuberosity of ischium. 53. Pubis. 54. Obturator foramen. 55. Symphysis pubis. 56. Femur. 57. Head of femur. 58. Neck of femur. 59. Great trochanter. 60. Lesser trochanter. 61. Patella. 62. Fibula. 63. Tibia. 64. Inner malleolus. 65. Outer malleolus. 66. Tarsus. 67. Metatarsus. 68. Phalanges. 69. Arctaculus. 70. Os calcis or calcaneum. 71. Scaphoid. 72. Cuboid. 73. Internal cuneiform.

Eng.] Any one of several plants of reputed healing properties for the bones, as the English daisy, centaury, etc. b.-yard, n. 1. An open storage-place for bones. 2. [Slang.] A cemetery. 3. In dominoes, the pile from which one draws. Napier's bones, see NAPIER'S BONES. under bon. In be upon the bones of; to assault; assault. to have a b. in the throat, leg, etc., to have difficulty in talking, walking, etc. 2. humorous excuse. to make no bones of, to find no difficulty about; have no scruples in. to pick a b. with [Collq.], to discuss or settle some unpleasant matter with (a person); have a dispute or quarrel with. without more bones, without more ado; forthwith. b.-oned, a. 1. Having bones; used in composition; as, big-boned. 2. Having bones removed; fertilized with bones; made stiff with whalebone. bone'-less, a. 1. Lacking bones; hence, having no stamina or firmness. 2. Freed of bones; bony, as certain preparations of codfish, turkey, etc. bone'-less-ness, n. bone'-let, n. A little bone; nestlet. bone'-shawt, n. Sclatica. bone'-shavet. bo'-ni-ness, n. The condition or quality of being bony. Bone', 1 bōn; 2 bōn. A fort and seaport town in Constantine department, Algeria, Africa. Bo'-na', n. Bne. 1 bōn; 2 bōn, Henry (c. 1755-1783). An English enamel-painter; his *Bacchus and Ariadne* (18 x 16 inches) sold for 2,200 guineas. bone'-blinder, etc. See under BONE, n. bone'-cart', 1 bōn'-cart'; 2 bōn'-cart', [Prov. Eng.] I. r. Tn take or bear on the shoulder. II. n. The human body. to bang, rattle, or sharpen the bone-cart, tn beat; whip.

bone'-car'-ti-lage, b.-dish, b.-earth, etc. See under BONE, n. bon'-een', 1 bon'-en'; 2 bon'-en', n. [Ir.] A small or sucking pig. bone'-se'-yer, b.-gelatin, b.-heap, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-nel'-i'-de, 1 bō'-nel'-i'-de; 2 bō'-nel'-i'-de, n. pl. Helminth. A family of geophyean worms with a long oval body and a non-retractile proboscis-form appendage above the mouth. Bo'-nel'-i'-a, n. (t. g.) [*F. A. Bonelli*, Italian naturalist.] Bo'-nel'-i'-a, n. [*bo'-nel'-i'-de*, n. bo'-nel'-i'-old, o.

bone'-naphtha, b.-oil, b.-phosphate, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-ner, 1 bō'-ner; 2 bō'-ner. 1. John Henry (d. 1845-1903). 2. An American poet and editor; *Whispering Pines*. 3. Ulrich, a German fabulist and preaching friar of Bern, who flourished in 1340; *Der Edelstein* (*The Jewel*). 3. See BONE.

bone'-saw', n. See under BONE, n. bone'-set', 1 bō'-set'; 2 bō'-set', n. 1. A bitter tonic and diaphoretic herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), with opposite lanceolate rugose leaves united at the base; thoroughwort. 2. [Eng.] The comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). blue bonnet, the mist-flower climbing b., same as CLIMBING HEMPWREN. bone'-se'-ter, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-ness', 1 bō'-ness'; 2 bō'-ness', n. A seaport in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. Bo'-net', 1 bō'-net'; 2 bō'-net', n. See under BONE, n. Bo'-net', 1 bō'-net'; 2 bō'-net', n. Juan Pablo, a Spanish philanthropist and teacher of deaf-mutes who invented a manual alphabet; lived in the 17th century. Bo'-ne'-ta, 1 bō'-ne'-ta; 2 bō'-ne'-ta, n. A mountain in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia; 18,380 ft. high. bone'-tal'-low, etc. See under BONE, n. bo'-net'-ta, 1 bō'-net'-ta; 2 bō'-net'-ta, n. Same as BONITO. bone'-tur-quoise', b.-waste, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'-ney, 1 bō'-ney; 2 bō'-ney, n. Napoleon Bonaparte.



Structure of Bone.

n. Haversian canal cut lengthwise; b. the same cut across. The ring-like appearance of the Haversian canals indicate the Haversian systems. c. lacuna. The fine passages radiating from these are the canaliculi.

porcelaine, n. A ceramic ware of its constituents. b.-pot, n. 1. A pot used in making

**bnt't-'tlick'**, 1 *bont-'tlik'*; 2 *bönt-'tlik'*, *n.* [*S. Afr.*] A tick (*Amblyomma hebraeum*) which occasions heartwater in sheep and goats, and is very deadly to man. *bnt't-bos'-tli-us'*.  
**bnt'tum**, 1 *bō'tnum*; 2 *bō'tnum*, *n.* [*L.*] Good; a good thing. *bō'tnus*, 1 *bō'tnus*; 2 *bō'tnus*, *c.* [*Rare.*] To give a boons to.  
**bo'-nus**, 1 *bo'-nus*. 1. A bonus, allowance in addition to what is usual, current, or stipulational, etc.; as, a *bonus* on stocks. 2. Compensation for the obtaining of a loan. [*L., good.*]  
**bon'-ury**, 1 *ben'-ov*; 2 *bōn'uv*, *n.* [*Ir.*] A sucking pig. See **NOSEEN**.  
**bnn'-v'irant'**, 1 *bñ'-v'ir'-vñ'*; 2 *bñ'-v'ir'-vñ'*, *n.* [*F.*] A high liver; an epicure; also, a bonny companion.  
 He was lazy, peevish, and a *bonrriant*.  
**THACKERAY Vanity Fair** ch. 3, p. 25. [*a. n. c.* 1857.]  
**Bnn'w'ick**, 1 *bnn'wik*; 2 *bōn'wik*, *James* (1817-1900). An Australian author.  
**bon't'ic**, 1 *bōn'tik*; 2 *bōpn'tik*, *n.* [*Local, Brit.*] The skua.  
**bon'y**, 1 *bōn't*; 2 *bōn'y*, *a.* [*BON't-ER*; *NON't-EST.*] 1. Full of bones; consisting or made of bone or bones; of the nature of bone.  
 The possession of *bonny* armor is also a reptilian prerogative.  
**WINCHELL Walks and Talks** ch. 45, p. 259. [*CHAUT.* 1890.]  
 2. Showing the bones through the skin; thin; lean; gaunt.  
 3. Having large or prominent bones. 4. Like bone; hard and tough; said of the seeds of some plants.  
**bo'-ny-fish'**, *n.* [*Local, U. S.*] The menhaden.  
 2. Any of the scateous fish. 3. The banana-fish. 4. Same as **TEX-POUNNUS**.—**b'-fishing**, *n.* [*Local*] Fishing for menhaden.—**b'-pike**, *n.* A gnr or spidostoid.—**bnn'y-tall'**, *n.* A cyprinoid (*Gila elegans*) of the Colorado river.  
**bon'-za-ry**, 1 *ben'-za-r*; 2 *bōn'za-ry*, *n.* [*-RIES*, 1-*riz*; 2-*ris*, *pl.*] A Buddhist monastery. *bōn'-ze-ryi*.  
**bonze**, 1 *benz*; 2 *bōnz* (*xm*), *n.* A Buddhist monk; also, a believer in Buddhism or Fohism; a term used by Europeans in China and Japan.  
 Squat as the figure of a *bonze*  
 Upon a Chinese drawing.  
**CAMPBELL The Friars of Dijon** at 34.  
 [*F.*, < *Pe. bonzo*, < *Jap. bōzu*, < *Chin. fan seng*, monk.—*bon-ze'ss*, *n.*—*bnn'-z-in*, *a.*—*bnn'-zo-lin*, *a.*  
**bnn'-zo-lin**, 1 *bnn'zo-lin*; 2 *bōn'zo-lin*; 2 *bōn'zo-lin*, *n.* [*Eng.*] A compound used as a substitute for bone or ivory, as in billiard-balls.  
**boo**, 1 *bū*; 2 *bōo*. **I. vi.**  
**booh**, 1. To utter the sound boo; as, in imitation of the low of cattle.  
 2. To say boo, as for frightening or in hallooing. **II. n. & interj.** A sound of contempt or aversion, or made to startle some one. Compare **BO**.  
**boo'-book**, 1 *bū'buk*; 2 *bōo'bōk*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A small owl (*Aethus boobook*); so called for its cry.  
 The familiar call, "bū, bō" (that all the mopoks. . . at all but [is] the hooting of little rusty red feathered owl known as the boobook. *Melbourne Argus* June 23, 1894, p. 11, col. 4.  
**boo'-by**, 1 *bū'bi*; 2 *bōo'by*, *vi.* [*Rare.*] To go about like a booby. [*M.*]  
**boo'-by**, *a.* Having the nature or manners of a booby.  
**boob'y**, *n.* [*-RIES*, 1-*biz*; 2 *biz*, *pl.*] 1. A dull, stupid, or awkward fellow.  
 His master served such a *booby* rightly in turning him out of doors.  
**HOLMES A doctor** ch. 3, p. 50. [*c. & c.* 1871.]  
 2. The boy at the foot of the class; the dunce. 3. In some games, as progressive card-games, the person who makes the poorest score. 4. (1) A gannet or suloid swimming bird of warm seas, with naked throat, chin, and lower jaw, especially *Sula sula* of the coasts of tropical and subtropical America; named from its apparent stupidity. The blue-faced booby (*S. cyanops*) and the red-footed (*S. piscator*) also reach the United States. (2) The Peruvian booby (*S. variegata*) contributes to the formation of guano. (3) A maguila. (3) [*Local, U. S.*] A scoter; also, the ruddy duck.  
 5. A carriage-body put on runners; a covered sleigh for hire. [*< Sp. bobo*, fool, a stupid bird, < *L. balbus*, stammering.—*bnn'-by-hnteb'*, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A wooden covering of a hatchway leading to the forecabin or forepeak of a small sailing-vessel. 2. [*Slang.*] A fall.—*b'-but*, *n.* A sleigh baving a hood covering. *b'-hutebi*, *n.* *b'-prize*, *n.* In card-playing and in some other games, a prize, usually worthless or of no value, given to the booby. See **BOOBY**, *n.*—*b'-bortly*, *adv.* Stupidly.—*bnn'-by-ish*, *a.*—*bnn'-by-ism*, *n.*  
**Boo-by**, *La'dy*. In *Flelding's Joseph Andrews*, a vulgar upstart, a caricature of Richardson's *Pamela*.  
**bnn'-by-al'a**, 1 *bū'bi-al'a*; 2 *bōo'by-al'a*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A tree of southeastern Australia of the genus *Acacia* (*A. longifolia*), known also as *native willow*, a tall shrub cultivated as a street tree in California, where it is called *Sydney Golden Wattle*; also, one of its varieties (*A. sophora*), a large bushy shrub of the coast sand-bill, serving excellently to bind the coast dunes. *bnn'-bka-al'a*, *n.*  
**Bnn'd'ba**. **Bnn'dblism**, *etc.* See **BUNANA**, *etc.*  
**bnn'dle**, 1 *bō'd*; 2 *bōo'dl*, *n.* [*Scot.*] A hobgoblin; specter.  
**bnn'dle**, *vi.* To use or receive money corruptly.  
**boo'd'le**, 1 *bū'dl*; 2 *bōo'dl*, *n.* 1. [*Slang, U. S.*] Money; specifically, a bribery fund, or money paid as a bribe, especially to obtain some concession from public officials: first applied in reference to local scandals in New York city; plunder: used also attributively; as, a *boodle* alderman. 2. The lot or pack; as, the whole kit and *boodle*. See **CANOCARD**. 3. [*Thieves' Slang.*] Counterfeit money. 4. *Card-playing*. A game in which the players bet on the value of their hands and against the dealer. It is played with 52 cards upon a table on which the ace of hearts, king of diamonds, queen of spades, and knave of clubs are painted, or laid out from another pack. The object of the game is to make sequences, and when in making a sequence a player has either of the three cards that belong to the table, he may call to his stakes bet on that card. The player following the dealer leads any suit, but it must be the lowest one of that suit in his hand, and the next play must be in sequence, and so on. The player who first exhausts his cards wins the game. [*CP. D. boedel*, property.] *bud'dlet*—*bōo'dfe-dam*, *n.*—*bnn'dfe-lize*, *vt.*  
**bnn'dle**, *n.* [*Slang.*] A noodle; dunce.

**boo'dler**, n. [Slang, U. S.] One who accepts boodle.  
*Canadian.* "We have elections and campaigns and political parties, and bosses, and ringsters, and bootlers, and—'Boodlers!' Plenty of 'em." "Well, well! why, you are freemen just like us." *Omaha World* 1888. [F. Dict.]

**boo'dry**, 1 bō'dr; 2 bō'dry, cf. [Rare, Eng.] To look glum; sulk.

**boodry**, 1 bō'dr; 2 bō'dry, n. [-DIES, 1 -diz; 2 -dis, pl.] [Prov. Eng.] A piece of porcelain or the like used by children, as in ornamenting dolls' houses.

**boof**, 1 bōf; 2 bōof, n. [Local, U. S.] 1. A fright. 2. Peach brandy.

**boofy**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A limb or large branch of a tree.

**boo'boo'**, 1 bō'bu; 2 bō'bu, n. I. cf. To cry vociferously; bawl. II. n. Loud uncontrolled weeping or, rarely, laughing. 2. [Sailors' Term.] A histriophorous fish (*Histiophorus nigricans*) of warm Atlantic waters, one of the saltfishes. [Imitative.]

**bo'old**, 1 bō'old; 2 bō'old, n. I. o. Of or pertaining to the *Boidea*. II. n. A hold. [*BOA* + *-oid*.]

**bo'old**, I. o. Of or pertaining to the *Boidea*. II. n. One of the *Boidea*.

**Bo-of-de-a**, 1 bo-of-de-a; 2 bo-of-de-a, n. pl. *Mom.* A superfamily of ruminants, including the capreolids and deer families. [*Gr. boos, ox, + -oid*]. — *bo-of-de-an*, a. & n.

**boo'jam**, 1 bō'jam; 2 bō'jam, n. [Slang, U. S.] The highest possible grading which a student can attain: used at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**book**, 1 buk; 2 bōōk, n. & v. t. (1) To enter in a book; enroll; record; as, that transaction was not *booked*. (2) [Scot.] To enter (names) in the Session records before the proclamation of the bans. See *BOOKING*. 2. [Gt. Brit.] (1) To engage, as railway or steamer passage, transportation for merebaudise, seats in a theater, etc., recorded or formerly recorded in a register. (2) To engage passage or transportation for; as, to *book* a parcel to York. 3. [Colloq.] To engage (a person) as a guest, etc.

Remember that you are *booked* for the 10th of September. *MACAULAY* in *Trovevan's T. B. Macaulay* vol. ii, p. 271, in 1877. 4. To make into a book or compress in layers, as gold-leaf or tobacco. 5. To convey or grant by book.

II. i. To engage or secure some accommodation beforehand, as by registry or payment; as, I *booked* for the opera. 2. *Theat.* To promise or pledge oneself; make an engagement; as, I *booked* for the season.

#### SIZES OF BOOKS.

Below are listed the principal names applied in classifying books according to size of page. The names originally referred to the number of leaves into which the sheet was folded. Superior figures indicate variants. See *SIZES OF PAPER* under *PAPER*.

NAMES.	Size (Inches).	NAMES.	Size (Inches).
cap octavo....	7 1/4 x 7	medium twenty....	3 1/2 x 5 1/2
crow octavo....	5 x 7 1/2	fourmo....	2 x 2 1/2
demy octavo....	5 1/2 x 8	ninety-sixmo....	2 x 2 1/2
duodecimo....	4 1/2 x 7 1/2	octavo....	6 x 9 1/2
forty-eightmo....	2 1/2 x 4	one hundred and twenty....	1 1/2 x 2 1/2
imperial octavo....	8 1/2 x 11 1/2	eightmo....	5 1/2 x 7 1/2
medium duodecimo....	4 1/2 x 7 1/2	quarto....	7 x 8 1/2
imo....	5 1/2 x 7 1/2	royal octavo....	6 1/2 x 10
medium eightmo....	4 x 6 1/2	seventy-two mo....	2 x 3 1/2
cenmo....	4 x 6 1/2	sixty-fourmo....	2 1/2 x 3 1/2
medium six-teenmo....	4 1/2 x 6 1/2	small quarto....	7 x 8 1/2
medium thirty-two mo....	3 x 4 1/2	superroyal octavo....	7 x 10 1/2
		tavo....	7 x 10 1/2
		thirty-sixmo....	3 1/2 x 4

Medium octavo. Broad quarto. Varies in size up to 10 x 13 inches. Usually less than 7 x 8 1/2 inches.

Of the terms given above, *quarto*, *octavo*, and *duodecimo* are often written 4to or 8vo or 12mo, and *octavo* and *duodecimo* are frequently spoken of as *eighth* and *twelve*. The other terms are written as given or with the numeral followed by the suffix *-mo* or the degree-mark, as *36mo* or *36°*.

The measurements stated are by no means absolute, as the nomenclature varies in different countries and with different publishers. There are other designations sometimes used, as *Imperial quarto* (15 in. by 11 in.) and *pot quarto* (7 1/4 in. by 6 1/2 in.).

For names of materials used to bind books, see *LIST* under *BOOKBINDING*.

**book**, n. 1. A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together, whether blank, written, or printed, used for any purpose. *Specif.* (1) A printed and bound volume of some bulk, as distinguished from a pamphlet.

In copyright law a *book* is any matter that is expressive of thought or intellectual conceptions clothed in language written, printed, or graven, and may consist of a single sheet, as of music. Its character and purpose are the test, not its size; consequently, the name does not extend to a business label, nor to a mercantile trade-mark.

The earliest book properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the *Mazarin Bible* (1450 or 1452). *HALLAM*, *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 167, (iss. c. 1863.)

(2) A volume prepared for written entries or words, as a note-book; cash-book; day-book. 2. A literary composition or treatise of some length; as, he is writing a *book* on Egypt; the *books* of the ancients were in the form of scrolls or tablets.

I'll be sworn upon all the *books* in England.

SHAKESPEARE: *King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4.

3. [-] The Bible; also, any one of the separate tracts or writings of which it is made up. 4. A subdivision of a literary composition or treatise; as, an epic in twelve *books*; the fourth *book* of *Euclid*. 5. Anything considered as a record or a setting forth of truth; as, the *book* of nature.

Finds tongues in trees, *books* in the running brooks, Sermons in stones and good in everything.

SHAKESPEARE: *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 1.

6. The words of a play or opera; *libretto*; as, the music of the new opera is good, but the *book* is poor. 7. *Horse-racing*. A list made by a bookmaker of all the horses entered in a given race, with the odds laid for and against them. 8. In whist, six tricks taken by one side; in "authors" and similar games, all the cards of one suit. 9. A package of tobacco-pipes with the stems laid the same way. 10. A bundle of unspun silk in laid the same way. 11. A gold-book. See under *gold*. 12. Any article bound in the shape of a book, as samples of cloth. 13. An instrument in writing; a record; register; deed. [*AS. bōc, book, (orig., beech-tree.* At an early period both the Anglo-Saxons and Germans

used to write on beechen boards. Cp. *G. buch, book, buche, beech-tree.*] **boket**. *Syn.*: see *LITERATURE*, auxiliary book, a supplementary book used in accounting to record explanatory matter which does not belong to the regular set of entry books.—*bell, b., and candle*, see under *BELL*.—*black b.* 1. A book or record of misdemeanors as kept at some universities. 2. A book of necromancy.

3. One of several books named either from the nature of their contents or the color of their binding. Specifically: (1) A compilation by Nigel, bishop of Ely, during the reign of Henry II., describing the Court of Exchequer and the royal revenues. (2) An important book of admiralty statutes, published in 1871. First introduced as maritime laws by Edward I. from Oleron, France. (3) The record of the commissions issued under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities practised in monasteries. (4) The record of political enormities issued in 1832 by the reform party in England.

—*blue b.*, see *BLUE*.—*book'-ac-count'*, n. *Law*. A register of items entered by one against another of goods delivered or services rendered, constituting a debt or claim resting in account.—*b.-bearer*, n. The prompter in a theater.—*b.-clamp*, n. 1. A parallel vise for holding books in process of binding. 2. A handled device for holding a number of books tightly together and carrying them: used by school-children.—*b.-erab*, n. A book-scorpion.

—*b.-debt*, n. A debt entered in an account-book or ledger.

—*b.-fell*, n. A sheet of vellum or parchment provided with a writing-surface; also, such a sheet after it has been written on, hence a parchment or vellum manuscript.—*b.-fold*, n. A piece of muslin 24 yards in length.—*b.-gill*, n. A gill of membranous folds like the leaves of a book, as in the king-crab.—*b.-holder*, n. 1. A rack or clamp for holding an open book. 2. The prompter in a theater.—*b.-binder*, n. A bibliophile.—*b.-lore*, n. Learning obtained from books.—*b.-house*, n. One of various small wingless, peevish pseudoscorpion insects, as *Atropis distans*, which are destructive to books, botanical and entomological collections, etc.—*b.-lung*, n. *Zool.* A lunglike organ in many arachnids, in which its numerous membranous folds resemble, somewhat, the leaves of a book. *b.-leaf lungt.*

—*book'-man*, n. One versed in books; a scholar.

But you, my lord, a polish'd gentleman, A bookman flying from the heat and tussle.

TENNISON: *Queen Mary* act iii, sc. 4.

—*b.-mark*, n. Any object, as a ribbon, to be placed between or on the leaves of a book to mark a place for ready reference. *b.-marker*.—*book'-mate*, n. An associate at one's books; a schoolfellow.—*book'-mon'-ger*, n. A dealer in books.—*b.-muslin*, n. A fine sheer muslin, folded in book form in the piece.—*b.-name*, a name of an animal or plant which, though apparently English, has no vernacular usage.—*b.-oath*, n. An oath taken on the Bible.—*B. of Ballymore* [Ir.], a manuscript book in Gaelic written about A. D. 1391, and containing among other things exhaustive genealogies of Irish families, and a key to the Ogam, or primitive system of writing in Ireland.—*B. of books*, the Bible.—*B. of Common Order*, the service-book used in the Church of Scotland since 1564.—*B. of Common Prayer*, the liturgy used in the services of the various Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. See *PRAYER-BOOK*.—*B. of Concord*, a confession of faith of the Lutheran Church containing various creeds, articles, catechisms, and the formula of Concord, the last-named of which gives the collection its name.—*B. of Discipline*. 1. A book containing the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 2. One of two books containing the discipline of the Church of Scotland.—*B. of Fiefs*, a digest of Lombardic laws and customs, compiled about 1150. *B. of Good Counsel*, The *Hittopadesa*, a compilation of East-Indian fables, composed presumably for spiritual edification.—*B. of History*, *B. of Odes*, *B. of Rites*, see *THE FIVE CLASSICS* under *FIVE*.—*B. of Homilies*, see under *HOMILY*.

—*B. of Hours*, see *HOUR*. 4.—*B. of Kells*, a masterpiece of Irish art in illuminated manuscripts, dating from the 9th century, and consisting of a Latin version of the Gospels, made at the monastery in Kells, Ireland.—*B. of Lecain*, 1. The Great, a manuscript book in Gaelic, compiled in A. D. 1416, containing accounts of the legendary invasions of Ireland, the succession of kings, the Borne tribute, etc. 2. The Yellow, a manuscript book in Gaelic compiled in A. D. 1390, containing copies of the ancient legendary heroic tales.—*B. of Leinster*, a manuscript book in Gaelic, compiled early in the 12th century, containing legendary tales and history.—*B. of Life*, the record of the recording angel.—*B. of Martyrs*, see *FOXE, JOHN*.—*B. of Menches*, see *THE FOUR BOOKS*.—*B. of Mormon*, see under *MORMON*.

—*B. of the Covenant*, the section of the Pentateuch which follows the ten commandments and includes various laws and injunctions for religious observances (Ex. xx, 33-xxiii, 33), given to Moses on Mt. Sinai; supposed to be indicated in Ex. xiv, 7, and Heb. ix, 19.—*B. of the Dead*, the sacred texts of the Egyptians, buried with the dead as an assurance of the blessed life. *The Funeral Ritual*.—*B. of the Dun Cow* [Ir.], the oldest collection of manuscripts in the Gaelic language, which contain many of the chief tales of Irish legend: written about A. D. 1100.—*B. of the Law*, the Pentateuch.—*B. of Wisdom*, see *WISDOM*, n. 3 (5).—*b.-packer*, n. [Gt. Brit.] A package that may be sent by book-post.—*b.-palm*, n. The taliera.—*b.-plate*, n. 1. An engraved label, often artistic in design, placed on or in a book to indicate ownership or proper place in a library. 2. *Print.* An electrotype or stereotype of a page of a book.—*b.-post*, n. [Gt. Brit.] The arrangement under which books, manuscripts, and all printed matter except newspapers are carried at a special low rate of postage.—*b.-press*, see *BOOKCASE*.—*b.-rack*, n. A frame or stand to hold an open book. 2. A framework to hold books as on a table.—*b.-scorpion*, n. A small false scorpion (genus *Cheller*) found in old books, etc., as *C. caneroides*.—*b.-shelf*, n. A shelf to hold books.—*b.-shop*, n. A shop where books are sold; bookstore.—*b.-stall*, n. A stall or stand where books are sold.—*b.-stamp*, n. A stamp designed for embossing book-covers.—*b.-store*, n. [U. S.] A store or shop for the sale of books.—*b.-tile*, n. hollow tile shaped like a closed book.—*b.-wise*, a. Same as *BOOK-LEARNED*.—*b.-work*, n. 1. The study of text-books, as opposed to the system of lectures or of experiments. 2. *Print.* Work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from job-work or newspaper-work.—*book'-wright*, n. [Rare.] A maker of books; n. writer or compiler.—*book'-work*, playing-cards.—like a *b.*, with correctness and accuracy; thoroughly: as, a *book'-talk* is a *book*; I know him like a *book*.—*Little B. of the Covenant*, the

small section of Exodus (xxiv, 11-26) which is regarded as a summary of the covenant.—*The Four Books* (Chinese, *Sze-shu*), four works which may be termed the main textbooks of Confucianism. They comprise: (1) the *Annals* or *Discourses* (Chinese, *Lun-yu*), extolling filial love, and based on personal conversations with Confucius; (2) *Great Learning* (Chinese, *Ta-hio*), a treatise on self-culture; (3) *Doctrine of the Mean* or *The Golden Medium* (Chinese, *chung-yung*), advocating right conduct for its own sake; (4) *Chao-shu* or *The Work of Mencius* (Chinese, *Meng-tze*), a record and compilation of the teachings of Mencius (372-289 B. C.), who, after his founder, was the chief representative of the Confucian school.—to be in one's good (or bad or black) books, to be in favor (or out of favor) with one.—to bring to b., to demand an account from; bring to terms.

By neglecting Parliament . . . Edward IV. had habitually overstepped the bounds which had hedged the English king since the harons brought King John to book at Runnymede.

J. R. JOY: *Outline Hist. Gt. Britain* ch. 9, p. 157. [CHART. 1890.]

—to speak by the b., to speak from positive knowledge or from recognized authority.—to take a leaf out of one's b., to imitate one in a certain particular; as, I took a leaf out of his book and reigned anger.—to write a b. [Archaic] to set down or present formally, as charges or accusations, in writing.

Oh . . . that mine adversary had written a book. *Job* xxxi, 35.

—without b. 1. By memory. Miss Kitty repeated, without book, the eight best lines of the play. *MACAULAY* *England* vol. iv, p. 106, note. [*AS. b. & co.* 1856.]

2. Without authority. Many self-explanatory compounds have *book* as the first element; as, *book-buyer*, *b.-cover*, *b.-handler*, *b.-knowledge*, *b.-madness*, *b.-notice*, *b.-number*, *b.-room*, *b.-trade*, etc.

*book'-ac-count'*, *b.-bearer*. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'-bind'*, 1 buk'bind'ar; 2 bōōk'bind'er, n. 1. One whose trade is the binding of books. 2. A binder for holding loose printed sheets, sections, etc.

*book'-bind'-er-y*, 1 buk'bind'ar-y; 2 bōōk'bind'er-y, n. [*ES*, 1 -iz; 2 is, pl.] A place where bookbinding is carried on.

*book'-bind'-ing*, 1 buk'bind'ing; 2 bōōk'bind'ing, n. The art, act, or process of binding books.

PARTIAL LIST OF BOOKBINDING TERMS.

The following list exhibits some of the words used specifically in bookbinding. Those not self-explanatory will be found in their appropriate places.

arming-press	full-bound or	plgskin
backing-board	whole-bound	plow
band	gathering	plow-cutter
beveled boards	gigging	polisher or polish-
blank, blind, or an-	glair	tag-iron
lique tooling	gold-cushion	press, p.-board, p.-
bleed	gouge	pln
block-press	graining-boards	pressing-block, p.-
boards	Grolier	board
bole	guard	roll
bolt	gullotine	round
boss	gutter	rounding
broken over	half-bound	saw
calf	hand-letters	sawing in
cap	head	scraper
catch-up stitch	head-hand	sewing
Caxton	joint	sewing-press
Chippendale hook-	kettle-stitch	shaving-tub
plate	key	sheep
clasp	knocking-down	slips
cloth	iron	slabs
comb	lacing in	stabbing
cord	law-binding	stamping-press
corner	lay-cord	stitch
cropped	laying or lying-	stitching
dentils	press	tail
divinity calf	lining-paper	three-quarter
doublé	millboard	tooling
doublure	miter	tree-calf
Dutch marble	morocco	trimming
end-paper	overcasting or	tridle
fillet	oversewing	umho
finishing	padding	whipping
fly-leaf	panel	witass
forwarding	paste wash	
full-binding		

*book'-case*, 1 buk'kēs; 2 bōōk'kēs, n. A case, either fixed or movable, containing shelves for holding books: sometimes fitted with glazed doors or curtains.

*book'-craft*, 1 buk'krot; 2 bōōk'kratt, n. [Archaic.] The art of book-making; literary skill; book-learning.

*book'-debt'*, n. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'-er*, 1 buk'er; 2 bōōk'er, n. 1. A bookkeeper. 2. A writer of books.

*book'-er-y*, 1 buk'er-y; 2 bōōk'er-y, n. [Rare.] 1. A library. 2. Bookishness.

*book'-fell*, n. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'-ful*, a. Versed in books; literary. [will contain.]

*book'-ful*, 1 buk'ful; 2 bōōk'ful, n. As much as a book.

*book'-gill*, n. *b.-holder*, etc. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'-le*, 1 buk'; 2 bōōk', n. [Colloq.] A book-maker. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'-ing*, 1 buk'ing; 2 bōōk'ing, n. 1. The act or process of registering in a book; also, of acquiring from a book; rarely, of forming into a book. 2. The buying of a passage-ticket.—*book'-ing-clerk*, n. A clerk who books; specifically, in Great Britain, the ticket-clerk at a railway or steamer office, or a theater. *b.-agent*.—*b.-machine*, n. A machine for making books of tobacco-leaves. See *BOOK*, n.—*b.-office*, n. [Gt. Brit.] A place of application for passage, seats, etc.; a ticket-office.

*book'-ing*, n. [Scot.] 1. The registry of names after heretothal. 2. A banquet following the betrothal registry. See *BOOK*, n.

*book'-ish*, 1 buk'ish; 2 bōōk'ish, n. 1. Fond of books. Methods if such good fortune ever befell a bookish man, I should choose this lodge for my own residence.

HAWTHORNE: *Our Old Home*, *New Oxford* p. 191. [*in. x. & co.*] 2. Pedantic; unpractical; theoretical.—*book'-ish-ly*, adv.—*book'-ish-ness*, n. *book'-ism*.

*book'-keeper*, 1 buk'kēp'er; 2 bōōk'kēp'er, n. One who keeps books, as in a counting-house. See *ACCOUNTANT*.

*book'-keep'-ing*, 1 buk'kēp'ing; 2 bōōk'kēp'ing, n. The art, method, or practise of recording business transactions distinctly and systematically in blank books provided for the purpose, so as to show the goods and moneys received, disposed of, and on hand, the credits given, and the assets, liabilities, and general status of the business, person, or house.

*Book-keeping* is practised by either single entry or double entry. In *single entry* the day-book (a day-book and jour-

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.

*Book-plate of Samuel Pepys*, 1668.



nal kept as one) and the ledger are the essential books; in double entry, day-book, journal, and ledger are the essentials, the cash-book, stock-book, invoice-book, etc., are usually added for accuracy and convenience of reference; but all are finally united in the ledger. In case of litigation the book of original entries, whichever that may be, is the one required to be produced in evidence. By the double-entry system every transaction is made to appear on the record as both debtor and creditor by observance of the governing principle that, in every instance, the thing obtained is debtor to the thing given, and the thing given is creditor of the thing obtained, by means of which a correct ledger-balance is always at command.

**book/land**, 1 buk'land; 2 bōk'land, n. *Old Eng. Law.* A freedom as held by deed or charter under certain rents and free services. See **FOKLAND**, **bockland**.  
**book/learn'd**, 1 buk'lärn'd; 2 bōk'lärn'd, n. *Old Eng. Law.* A learned man. Learned in books; possessing the knowledge that is gained from books rather than from practical affairs of life.

Of one, who, in his simple mind,  
May boast of book-learn'd teste refined.

SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, intro., st. 14.

**book/learn'ing**, 1 buk'lärn'ing; 2 bōk'lärn'ing, n. The knowledge of or obtained from books; also, mere literary culture or attainment, as opposed to practical experience.

The prevalent disposition to confound intellectual improvement with book-learning. CHANNING *Works*, *Elevation of Laboring Classes* lect. ii, p. 51. A. U. A. 1878.

**book/less**, 1 buk'les; 2 bōk'les, o. Without books; un-scholarly.

He has his own tree, bookless lore. The lessons nature taught him.

WATTS *Among the Hills* st. 69.

**book/let**, 1 buk'let; 2 bōk'let, n. A small or unpretending book; a little book or pamphlet. **book/ling**, n. *See under book*.

**book/lung**, 1 buk'lun; 2 bōk'lun, n. A lung-like organ of scorpions consisting of numerous leaf-like folds such as a book contains.

**book/mak'er**, 1 buk'mäk'er; 2 bōk'mäk'er, n. 1. One who makes or compiles books. 2. A professional betting man, especially one connected with the turf. *See book*, n., 7. 3. One who prints and binds books. — **book'mak'ing**, n.

**book/man**, b. mark, b. marker, **book/mate**, **book'mon'ger**, b. muslin, b. oath, b. packet, b. plate, b. post, b. rack, b. scorpion, etc. *See under book*, n.  
**book/sell'er**, 1 buk'sel'er; 2 bōk'sel'er, n. One whose business is the selling of books. — **book'sell'ing**, n.  
**book'self**, n. *See under book*, n.

**book**, pp. *Booked*. S. S.  
**book/tile**, etc. *See under book*, n.  
**book/worm**, 1 buk'wurm; 2 bōk'wurm, n. 1. A book-worm. 2. A person exclusively devoted to books and study; one who lives among books.

In this choir . . . sat that prodigious book-worm, Cotton Mather, sometimes devouring a great book. HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 107. [r. & f. 1868.]

2. The larva of an insect destructive to books, as of a pinhead beetle (*Anobium paniceum* or *Plinus brunneus*).

**book/wright**, n. *See under book*, n.  
**book'y**, 1 buk'y; 2 bōk'y, i. a. [Colloq.] Bookish. II. n. [Slang.] A book-maker on the turf.

**bool**, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, n. [Scott.] 1. An old man: term of contempt. 2. A heavy-built man or boy.

**bool**, n. 1. Same as **BOUL**. 2. [Scott.] A marble; also, a round stone; a boulder.

**Boo'lak**, n. Same as **BULAK**.

**Boole**, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, George (1715-1815) (1864). An English mathematician and logician; *Laws of Thought*, 1854.

**Boo'lan**, 1 bōl'an; 2 bōl'an, a. Of or pertaining to the mathematician Boole; as, *Boolian algebra*.

**booly**, n. Formerly, in Ireland, a shelter for cattle; also, a company of people wandering from place to place with their cattle, for pasturing.

**boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. I. t. To sound in a deep, resonant tone; ns. the clock boomed out the hour.

II. i. 1. To emit a deep, hollow, resonant sound, as a cannon, the waves of the sea, or a rushing torrent; hence, to rush onward swiftly or with tumult, as a ship under full sail or a river in a freshet.

All night the surges of the worm southwest  
Boomed intermittently through the shuddering elms.

LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 4.

2. To hum loudly, as a beetle or other insect. And the wild bee hears her, around them humming, And booms about them a joyous stir.

W. W. SWART *Spring* st. 4.

[Imitative; cp. D. and G. dial. *bomme*, *baam*.]

**boom**, vt. 1. *Naut.* (1) To push away with a spar; as, to boom off a vessel. (2) To extend by means of a boom; as, to boom out a sail. 2. [U. S.] (1) To abstruct by means of a boom (see **BOOM**, n., 3); as, to boom a river. (2) To collect or pen within a boom, as logs.

— **booming** [in Eng.] (*Adv. Englin*), demolishing a bridge by the removal of pontoons—b. out [Engl.] erecting a bridge by placing pontoons in position.

**boom**, v. [Colloq., U. S.] I. t. To bring forward; od-vertise energetically; push; promote; as, to boom a candidate for a new term. II. t. To advance with a rush; grow rapidly in value or importance; as, the city is booming.

Hillbrough's face was of that sunny, sanguine sort which always seems to indicate that things are booming.

E. EOLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 5, p. 61. [A. 1891.]

**boom**, n. A deep, reverberating sound, as that of a cannon, breakers on a shore, a beetle's hum, or the cry of a hither. *Syn.*: see **BOOM**.

Far below the sea foamed white on the breakers and sent up an unceasing boom.

HAYWARD *Tales of the Coast* ch. 2, p. 25. [L. n. A. 1889.]

— **boom/pike**, n. [Local, U. S.] The hither.

**boom**, n. 1. *Naut.* (1) A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. (2) A spar attached to a yard or to another boom to extend it; as, a studding-sail boom. (3) A spar on the spar-deck, between the foremast and the mainmast, for stowing extra spars. 2. [U. S.] A chain or a barrier of floating logs to retain timber or saw-logs behind or within it. 3. *Mar.* A chain of logs to intercept or detain the advance of a vessel.

Large pieces of fir wood, strongly bound together, formed a boom which was more than a quarter of a mile in length.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 132. [W. T. A. 1881.]

4. A long boom or spar projecting from near the foot of a derrick, and sustaining what is raised from its outer end; n. jib. 5. A pole set up to mark a navigable

channel. 6. A long pole, laid lengthwise upon a load of hay and bound down at both ends, to prevent loss of hay. 7. The flange of a set-up girder which is on the upper or lower side of the same. [*< D. boom, tree, beam*]. — **boom/boat**, n. *Naut.* A boat stowed or kept on the booms. *See def. 1 (3).* — **b. company**, a business concern which makes a specialty of floating logs to mills, and controls floating ribs—b. cover, n. A cover for spars stowed on deck—b. ended, a. *Naut.* Situated at the boom's end: said of the tack of a studding-sail: said also of a studding-sail when the tack (the lower outer corner) is hauled out to the end of the boom—b. fore-sail, n. *Naut.* A schooner's foresail secured to a boom: distinguished from a *lugforesail*—b. iron, n. *Naut.* A flat iron ring at the end of a yard or boom, to receive a studding-sail boom as an extension—b. jigger, n. *Naut.* A tackle for rigging or running in a topmast-studding-sail boom—boom for, n. *Naut.* A spar projecting at the bow for hauling out the weather tack in sailing near the wind; a hauling—b. mainsail, n. *Naut.* Any mainsail carried by a boom—b. rat, n. [Slang.] One who works on a logging-boat.

**boom**, n. [U. S.] A swollen, roaring torrent that overflows its banks; hence, sudden activity or prosperity; especially, an artificial or fabricated excitement or enthusiasm; as, he is getting up a boom in stocks.

The 'boom' was something wonderful. Everybody bought, everybody sold. MARK TWAIN *Life on the Mississippi* ch. 57, p. 556. [L. n. 1883.]

**boom**, n. A town which has grown with great rapidity on account of the discovery of valuable minerals, real-estate speculation, or the like.

**Boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. A manufacturing town in Antwerp province, Belgium. [Squarred.]

**boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. [Local, U. S.] The red boom/age, 1 bōm'age; 2 bōm'age, n. 1. *Naut.* A duty exacted to compound for port dues, anchorage, etc. 2. [U. S.] A toll levied for booming logs.

**boom/mah-nut**, n. Same as **BOHMAH-NUT**.  
**boom/boat**, n. *See under boom*, n.

**boom/brace**, 1 bōm'brēs; 2 bōm'brēs, n. *Naut.* A rope extending along the outer end of the topmast-studding-sail boom to support it when the sail is set.

**boom/cor'er**, n. *See under boom*, n.  
**boom/d**, pp. *Boomed*. S. S.

**boom/das**, 1 bōm'das; 2 bōm'das, n. An arboreal African byracoid mammal or cony (*Dendrohyrax arboreus*). [*< D. boom, tree, + das, badger*].

**boom'er**, 1 bōm'er; 2 bōm'er, n. 1. The swell. 2. [Austral.] The malo giant kangaroo. 3. *See BOOMA*.

**boom'er**, n. [Colloq., U. S.] One who is active in promoting a business enterprise or a political project; one who pushes a boom. **boom/ster**.

**boom'e-rang**, 1 bōm'e-rang; 2 bōm'e-rang, n. 1. A curved wooden missile used in war and the chase by the native Australians. The skill with which the boomerang is made and thrown is very great. The thin, slightly bent piece of wood, hardly more than 2 feet in length, may be made to fly in a complex curve and to return and strike the ground behind the thrower.

The boomerang must have been discovered . . . by some savage, who, observing its branch, and by his observing its curious and unexpected flight.

DUKE OF ARDILL *Primal* Mon pt. iv, p. 152. [L. & S. 1869.]

2. Any proceeding, statement, or argument that recoils upon the originator. [*< N. S. Wales būmarin, wō-mur-rang, names of clubs*].

**boom'er-lad**, 1 bōm'er-lad; 2 bōm'er-lad, n. [Local, U. S.] A soldier; especially, one of a troop of soldiers marching with a drum. **boom'er-lad'd**.

**boom'ing**, 1 bōm'ing; 2 bōm'ing, pp. 1. Having a roaring sound; as, booming waves. 2. Progressing well or favorably; prospering; as, a booming market. — **boom'ingly**, adv.

**boom'ing**, n. 1. A place where water is scarce, the accumulation and sudden discharge of a quantity of water. **boom'ing**, b. jigger, boom'ing. *See under boom*, n.

**boom'ing**, 1 bōm'ing; 2 bōm'ing, n. The African water-cervatrin (*Dorcatherium aquaticum*).

**boom'ing**, 1 bōm'ing; 2 bōm'ing, n. [Anglo-Afr.] A dendrophine tree-snake (*Bucephalus capensis*).

**boom'ing**, 1 bōm'ing; 2 bōm'ing, n. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] 1. To reap as rade, in boom-work; da boom-work. 2. To pray for petition. 3. To grant or give as a boon.

**boon**, a. 1. Possessing cannibal or javal qualities; merry; as, a boon companion. 2. Fortunate; prosperous; as, a boon venture. 3. [Archaic.] Giving good gifts; benign; bounteous. [*< F. bon, < L. bonus, good*].

**boon**, n. 1. A good thing bestowed; a beneficent gift; privilege; favor; blessing.

It is a gracious boon for thought-crazed night like me, To meet again these summer flowers beneath this summer tree.

MORRIS *The Merry Summer Months* st. 6.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Service by a tenant to his lord, or work done as a gratuity to a neighbor. 3. A petition. [*< Ice. bōn, petition*; cp. *Sp. bōn, petition*]. **boon**.

*Syn.*: see **ADVANTAGE**; **RENEFACIION**; **FAVOR**; **OFT**. — **boon/day**, n. The day when boom-work is due. — **b. loaf**, n. A loaf given for boom-work—b. tree, n. The European elder (*Sambucus nigra*)—b. work, n. Work done without pay, as (1) by a farmer's neighbors in a special need, or (2) formerly, by a tenant for his lord, boom.

**boon**, n. [Dial. Eng.] A tenant for his lord, boom.

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**Boones'**hor-o, 1 bōn'sbur-o; 2 bōn'sbōr-o, n. A village in Madison county, Ky.: the seat of the first legislature beyond the Alleghenies, 1779.

**Booneville**, 1 bōn'vil; 2 bōn'vil, n. A town in Prentiss county, Miss.

**Booneville**, 1 bōn'vil; 2 bōn'vil, n. A town in Prentiss county, Miss.

**Boon Is'land**, 1 bōn'is-land; 2 bōn'is-land, n. An island on the coast of York county, Me.: it has a lighthouse 123 ft. high.

**boonk**, 1 bōnk; 2 bōnk, n. The European little bittern (*Botaurus minutus*). [Imitative.]

**boon'maist**, 1 bōn'mäst; 2 bōn'mäst, a. [Scott.] Uppermost.

**boon's-late**, 1 bōn's-lät; 2 bōn's-lät, n. Same as **BOON**.

**Boon'ton**, 1 bōn'ton; 2 bōn'ton, n. An iron-manufacturing city in Morris county, N. J.

**Boonville**, 1 bōn'vil; 2 bōn'vil, n. 1. A city, county-seat of Cooper county, Mo.: battle, June 17, 1861. 2. A town, county-seat, of Warwick county, Ind. 3. A village in Onondaga county, N. Y.

**bo'ops**, 1 bō'ops; 2 bō'ops, n. A brilliantly colored European sparrow fish (*Boops*). [*< Gr. bōops, < bous, ox, + ops, eye*]. — **bo-op'ic**, a. Oxyed.

**boor**, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, n. 1. A coarse rustic; a stupid, clownish, ill-bred fellow.

Lean, clumsy, ignorant, and ragged boors.

JEAN INNELOW *Brothers*, and a *Sermon* st. 13.

'Boor' has had exactly the same history; being first, the cultivator of the soil; then, secondly, the cultivator of the soil who, it is assumed, will be coarse, rude, and unmannerly; and then thirdly, any one who is coarse, rude, and unmannerly. TRENCHARD, *Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 322. [L. n. A. 1839.]

2. A peasant, especially a Dutch peasant.

There was not a boor, not a fisherman, not an artisan, in the crowds . . . whose heart did not swell with pride at the thought that the first minister of Holland had become a great king.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 3. [L. n. A. 1856.]

3. [U. S.] A South-African boer. [*< D. boer, < bouwen, till*].

**boor**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A parlor. [*of wind and steam*].

**boor'ga**, 1 bōr'ga; 2 bōr'ga, n. [Alaska.] A blizzard; storm.

**boor'ish**, 1 bōr'ish; 2 bōr'ish, a. Pertaining to or resembling a boor; rude; clownish. — **boor'ishness**, n. The boorish driver leaning 'or his team.

Vociferous, and impatient of delay. COWPER *Task* bk. 1, l. 1298.

*Syn.*: see **AWKWARD**; **RUSTIC**.

**boor-nouse**, n. Same as **BOORNOUS**.

**boor'tree**, n. Same as **BOORTREE**.

**boos**, 1 bōs; 2 bōs, n. [Sudan.] The kilipattinger.

**boos**, n. Same as **BOOS**.

**boose**, 1 bōs; 2 bōs, n. [Prov. Eng.] A cow-stall or shed; a house, crib, manger, boos'ing; boos'y; bouset.

**boose**, n. Same as **BOOSE**.

**boost**, 1 bōst; 2 bōst, vt. [Colloq., U. S.] 1. To push, raise, or lift from beneath, as a boy into a window. 2. To support enthusiastically, as a candidate or enterprise.

**boost**, vt. [Scott.] To drive or scare away; lead off.

**boost**, v. [Scott.] Same as **BOUST**.

**boost**, n. [Colloq., U. S.] The act of boosting; a lift; a helping hand; as, to give one a boost in business.

**boost'er**, 1 bōst'er; 2 bōst'er, o. [Colloq.] Effecting increase or development; as, a booster year.

**boost'er**, n. 1. *Elec.* A device for increasing the electromotive force in an alternating-current circuit, as by placing a dynamo in the circuit in series. 2. [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which boosts anything. [*< boost*].

**boot**, 1 bōt; 2 bōt, n. I. t. 1. To put boots on; as, the valet booted and spurred him. 2. To put to the torture of the boot. *See boot*, n., 6. 3. [Eng.] To beat with a jack-boot or leather belt: soldiers' slang. 4. [Slang.] To kick.

II. t. To put on one's boots.

Boot, saddle, and horse, and away!

BROWN *Boat and Saddle* chorus.

**boot**, vt. 1. To advantage; profit; benefit: now used impersonally; as, it boots me not to waste time.

Little boots it in the peace of a family, brother Toby.

STEELE *Triumph* st. 237. [L. 1870.]

2. To give (one) to boot; benefit.

**boot**, n. 1. A covering or dress for the foot and leg, usually of leather: applied generally to every form reaching above the ankle. In the United States the term *boot* denotes more especially top-boots as distinguished from shoes. In England the term *boot* is applied to any foot-wear extending over the ankle, while shoe is reserved for every form cut lower, as an Oxford shoe.

His boots clasped fair and fetidly.

CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Prologue* l. 273.

Boots are often named from their use or construction; as, horse-boots, laced boots, riding-boots, etc.

hoot above the instep. 2. In a splashing-male, a lever operating a locking device. 3. In a railroad gate, a box enclosing a portion of the gearing.—*boot'leg'*, *et. & cf.* [U. S. C.] To sell (liquor) against the law; especially, to trade in (liquor) unlawfully; to carry liquor on the person for illegal sale in violation of the Volstead Act; so called from the practice of carrying a flask in the leg of a hoot.—*boot'leg'ger*, *n.*—*boot'leg'ging*, *n.* The act of selling liquor in violation of the law.—*boot'lick'*, *n.* [Slang.] One who cringes and flatters abjectly.—*boot'mak'er*, *n.*—*b. pattern*, *n.* A template or an adjustable apparatus by which to cut out legs and uppers for boots.—*b. powder*, *n.* Powdered soapstone used for dusting the inside of a tight hoot to make it slip on easily.—*boots and saddles*, the cavalry huddle call for mounted drill.—*b. stocking*, *n.* A large overstocking drawn on to protect the booted foot and leg in severe weather.—*b. stretcher*, *n.*—*b. stop*, *n.* 1. The top of a hooties, especially the flaring top of the boots worn in the 17th and 18th centuries. 2. A lace ruffle worn round the top of a boot. 3. A light-colored leather border at the top of a hootie.—*boot-topping*, *n.*—*b. topping*, *n.* *Yawl*. 1. The process of painting a ship's copper above the waterline. 2. A process of scraping the hull and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulfur, and rosin. 3. The part of a ship's hull included between the load-water and light lines; generally painted red, the color of hoot-tops in the first part of the 19th century; also, in the United States navy, the paint used on this portion of the hull.—*b. tree*, *n.* An apparatus for stretching or shaping hoots.—to put the b. on the wrong leg, to give blame or praise to the wrong person.

**boot'**, *n.* 1. Something over and above given in barter; as, will you exchange if I give ten dollars *boot'*? 2. Advantage; resource; help; amends. [*< AS. bōt, profit, < root of BETTER.*—to boot, in addition; into the bargain; over and above; literally, for advantage.

**boot'**, *n.* [Archaic.] Booty; plunder.

**boot'ed**, 1 *būt'ed*; 2 *bōt'ed*, *o.* 1. Wearing boots. 2. Ornith. (1) Not divided into scutella except at the extreme lower portion; having such tarsi. See *CALICULA*. (2) Covered with feathers, as the tarsi in many raptorial birds; having such tarsi. [*boot*; a half-boot.

**boot-ee'**, 1 *būt-ē'*; 2 *bōt-ē'*, *o.* A woman's or child's light boot-tee'. [*Ind.*] 1. Flower- or sprig-worked cloth or muslin. 2. A white spotted Dacca muslin.

**Bo-o'tes**, 1 *bō-ō'tis*; 2 *bō-ō'tēs*, *n.* 1. *Myth.* The son of Jupiter and Callisto; when about to kill his mother, Jupiter made him a constellation. 2. The northern constellation whose brightest star is Arcturus. See *CONSTELLATION*.

**Booth**, 1 *būth*; 2 *bōth*, *n.* 1. A stall or booth. 2. A temporary erection slightly built, as of boughs, etc. [*ME. bothe, < Ice. báðh, hut, tent, dwelling, < root of bō, dwell.*]

**Booth**, 1 *būth*; 2 *bōth*, *n.* 1. *Edwards* (1833-4/1893), an American tragedian; son of Junius Brutus B.; founded Players' Club, New York. 2. *John Wilkes* (1839-4/1885), an American actor, son of Junius B., who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, 1865. 3. *Junius Brutus* (5/1796-11/1852), an English actor who came to America in 1821. 4. *Maud Ballington* (née Charlesworth) (5/1865-), an Anglo-American author and religious and philanthropic leader; wife of Ballington Booth. 5. *William* (4/1829-2/1912), an English minister; founder and "General" of the Salvation Army; wrote *In Darkest England*. His sons and daughters became prominent leaders in the movement; and one, Ballington (5/1859-), founded in New York a similar organization, the Volunteers of America.

6. The husband of the heroine in Fielding's *Amelia*.

**Booth'age**, 1 *būth'āj*; 2 *bōth'āj*, *n.* Rent or dues paid for the privilege of erecting a booth at a fair or market.

**Booth'halet**, *n.* To pillage; rob.—*boot'halet'*, *n.*

**Booth'bay**, 1 *būth'bā*; 2 *bōth'bā*, *n.* A town in Lincoln county, Me.

**Booth'bay Har'bor**. A town in Lincoln county, Me.

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* Guy Newell (9/11867-5/1905). An Australian novelist.

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* 1. An Arctic peninsula, the most N. part of the continent of America; contains the N. magnetic pole. B. Felix. 2. Gulf of, a gulf E. of Boothia Peninsula.

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* *Mineral*. A hydrous, generally massive, crystalline copper sulfate found in monoclinic pale-blue crystals. [*< Edward Booth, of California.*]

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* See under *boot*, *n.*

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* A meteor that apparently originates in the constellation Boötes.

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *o.* [Rare.] Laden with booty.

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* 1. A little boot. 2. A covering of oiled skin for the feet or hands of persons suffering from gout. 3. [Eng.] An infant's knitted overstocking. 4. An instrument of torture; the boot. [*Dim. of boot, n.*] *boot'a-kin*.

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* 1. The punishment of being kicked or beaten with a hoot. 2. Torture with the boot.

**Booth'by**, *n.* 1. Gain; profit; advantage; service. 2. Payment besides or in addition.

**Booth'by**, *n.* 1. *See* under *boot*, *n.*

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* A manufacturing and shipping borough adjoining Liverpool, England.

**Booth'by**, *n.* See under *boot*, *n.*

**Booth'by**, 1 *būth'bī*; 2 *bōth'bī*, *n.* Bringing no profit or advantage; useless; unavailing.

From *bootless* grief refrain. *Hoco Queen's Wake* pt. iii, l. 26.

—*boot'less-ly*, *adv.*—*boot'less-ness*, *n.*

**Booth'by**, *n.* Without boots.

**Booth'by**, *n.* *See* under *boot*, *n.*

**Booth'by**, *n.* Same as *Buron*.

**Booth'by**, *n.* *See* under *boot*, *n.*

*< būta, divide, deal out.* *SYN:* see *PLUNDER*.—to play booty, to act in collusion with a confederate to victimize another player; play dishonestly.

**Bo-oz**, 1 *bō-ōz*; 2 *bō-ōz*, *n.* *Bib. Matt. 1, 5.* Same as *BOAZ*.

**Booze**, 1 *būz*; 2 *bōz*, *n.* [*Colloq.*] [BOOZEN, BOOZNS, BOOZ-BOOZ', *INO.*] To drink to excess; tippie. [*Also booze; cp. MD. bāsen, G. bausen, drink.*] *booze; house.*

While good Sir Peter boozes with the squire.

**Booze**, *n.* 1. Strong drink; liquor. 2. A drunken spree; carouse. *booze;—boozed, o.* Drunk; fuddled.

**Boozer**, *n.*—*booz'ing-ken*, *n.* [*Slang, Eng.*] A low drinking-house.

**Booze**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Native lead ore.

**Booz'y**, 1 *būz'y*; 2 *bōz'y*, *o.* [*Colloq.*] Somewhat intoxicated; affected by drink; tipsy. *SYN:* see *DRUNK*.

**Booz'ly**, *adv.*—*booz'ly-ness*, *n.*

**Bo-peep**, 1 *bō-ēp*; 2 *bō-ēp*, *n.* The game of peek-a-hoo. [*< no, interj., + PEEP, z.*]

Her pretty feet like snakes did creep A little now, and then, As if they played at bo-peep, Did soon draw in again.

*HERBERT Upon her Feet* st. 1.

**Bopp**, 1 *bep*; 2 *bōp*, *Frans* (9/11791-10/11867). A German Orientalist; founder of comparative philology; *Comparative Grammar*, etc.

**Bo-py-rus**, 1 *bō-pī-rūs*; 2 *bō-pī-rūs*, *n.* *Crust.* A genus typical of *Boypiridae*. 2. [*b-*] [*ru*, 1-*ru*; 2-*ru*, *pl*] A parasitic isopod of this genus.

**Bo-qin'**, 1 *bō-kin'*; 2 *bō-kin'*, *n.* A coarse Spanish halberd. 1 *bōr*; 2 *bōr*, *n.* [*Dial., Eng.*] Neighbor; used in address.

**Bor**, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The son of Bure and father of Odin, Vill, and Ve, rulers of heaven and earth. *Borri*.

**Bor**, *abbr.* Boron; borough.

**Bor'**, 1 *bōr*; 2 *bōr*, *n.* 1. [*It.*] A blustering dry wind from the Julian Alps, blowing over the Adriatic in winter. 2. *Meteor.* Any wind resembling the bora of the Adriatic; a generic name. [*It., indirectly < Gr. BORAEAS, the north wind.*]

**Bor'**, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A Mohammedan trader or pedler; money-lender. Compare *BOXXALLAN*.

**Bor'**, *n.* [*Austrian.*] Same as *BURUNDI*.

**Bor'**, 1 *bōr*; 2 *bōr*, *n.* Katharina von (1/11499-2/11552). The German nun who married Martin Luther.

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**Bor'**, 1 *bōr*; 2 *bōr*, *n.* 1. [*It.*] A Mohammedan trader or pedler; money-lender. Compare *BOXXALLAN*.

—*bo'rax-head'*, *n.* A drop of borax. In blowpipe analysis, which, fused with a small quantity of a metallic oxide, will show the characteristic color of the element; as, a blue *bo'rax-head* indicates the presence of cobalt.—*b. carmine*, a staining-fluid formed of 4 parts of borax, 1 part of carmine, and 5 parts of water, 1 volume of the mixture being diluted with 2 volumes of absolute alcohol and filtered: used for coloring nuclei a permanent red by the aid of dilute hydrochloric acid. [*Prussia.*]

**Bor'beck**, 1 *bōr'bēk*; 2 *bōr'bēk*, *n.* A town near Essen.

**Bor'bon**, 1 *bōr-bon*; 2 *bōr-bon*, *n.* A town in Ché, P. I.

**Bor'bo-rite**, 1 *bōr-bō-rite*; 2 *bōr-bō-rite*, *n.* One holding immoral and gross doctrines; a nickname of certain Gnostics, and later of certain Mennonites. [*< LL. Bor-bortus, < Gr. borboritai, < borboros, mud.*]

**Bor'bo-ryg'mus**, 1 *bōr-bō-ryg'mus*; 2 *bōr-bō-ryg'mus*, *n.* [*Lat.*] 1-mol; 2-mol, *pl.* [*Archaic.*] Rumbling of the bowels, caused by wind or gas. [*< Gr. borborismus, < borborizo, have a rumbling in the bowels.*]

**Bor'gre-vink**, 1 *bōr-gra-vink*; 2 *bōr-gra-vink*, *Carsten Egeberg* (1864-). A Norwegian antiquarian explorer and author.

**Bor'd**, 1 *bōrd*; 2 *bōrd*, *n.* 1. *Mining.* A side-gallery parallel with the main road or drift. 2. A board.

**Bor'd**, *n.* *See* under *board*.

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The Borage.

The brook. *Bordered* with sparkling frost-work.

2. To constitute a border to; be contiguous to; adjoin; as, Texas borders Mexico. 3. To shut within limits.

II. 1. To lie on the border; be contiguous.

—to border on or upon, to lie adjacent to; hence, to approximate in character; resemble closely.

**border**, *n.* Of or pertaining to a territorial border; as, border tribes.

The heroic defense of the Alamo. . . . One of the most brilliant pages of our border history. *NICHOLAS AND HAY ABRAHAM LINCOLN* vol. 1, ch. 13, p. 233. [*c.* 1890.]

—border ruffian [*U. S.*], a rough frontiersman; specif., in American history, one of the Missourians who were accused of raiding the Kansas as a free State (1855-1858). Compare *RAIDERS*.

—border States, *B. States*, the five slave States of the United States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri—which lay next to the free States of the North; so called in the Civil War of 1861-1865.—*B. war* (*U. S. Hist.*), the armed struggle in Kansas (1854-1858) over the question of slavery.

**border**, *n.* 1. A margin or edge; outer portion or limit; brink; verge; as, the border of the stream is icy.

Her fancy and her language alike run riot, sometimes in the very borders of apparent delirium. *ELIZABETH C. CASELL Charlotte Brontë* vol. 1, ch. 5, p. 77. [*la.* 1886.]

a Scots magistrate near the line between Scotland and England for detaining the goods or person of a debtor from the English side until he furnishes security to abide by the judgment of the court.—the B. or Borders, the English and Scottish border-land.

**bordered**, pp. 1. Having a margin distinctively marked in structure, coloring, etc. 2. *Her.* With an edge or border of a specifically named tint.

**bor'de-reau**, 1 bor'de-rō; 2 bor'de-rō, n. [-REAU, 1-rō; 2-rō, pl.] [F.] An invoice or a memorandum, letter, or other written document, containing detailed information concerning documents that accompany it. The word became widely known in English-speaking countries through the Dreyfus case. [Dim. of *F. bord*, < *D. board*, edge.]

**bordered**, pp. Bordered. S.S.

**bor'der-er**, 1 bor'dar-er; 2 bor'der-er, n. 1. One who dwells on or near the border of a country or a district.

The enmity between the Highland borderer and the Lowland borderer along the whole frontier was a source of ages.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 244. fr. s. & co. 1856.

2. A maker of borders or bordering. 3. [Rare.] One who verges (upon something); as, a borderer on impiety.

**bor'der-ing**, 1 bor'der-ing; 2 bor'der-ing, n. The act of or the material for making a border; especially, an ornamental strip of wall-paper; ns, bordering for a ceiling.

**bor'der-ism**, 1 bor'dar-izm; 2 bor'der-izm, n. [Rare.] Conduct or speech characteristic of the border.

**bor'der-knife**, b.-land, etc. See under *bor'der*, n.

**Border** *Minstrel*, Sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott, given him by Wordsworth in *Yarrow Revisited*.

**bor'der-pen**, b.-rider, b.-rider, etc. See under *bor'der*, n.

**bor'd-land**, 1 bor'd-land; 2 bor'd-land, n. Feudal Law.

Land held by bordage tenure.

**bor'd-land**, 1 bor'd-land; 2 bor'd-land, n. A feudal service consisting of carrying wood, etc., to the lord's house.

**Bor-do-ne**, 1 bor'dō-ne; 2 bor'dō-ne, Paris (1500-1517).

An Italian painter of the Venetian school; pupil and imitator of Titian.

**bor'drag**, n. A border forny. **bor'drag-ing**.

**bor'd-ser-vic**, 1 bor'd-sēr-vic; 2 bor'd-sēr-vic, n. Feudal Law.

A tenure of bord-land.

**bor'dure**, 1 bor'dūr; 2 bor'dūr, n. *Her.* A border, either charged or not, around the field, of a different tincture from and one-fifth the width of the field. [F. see *bor-dure*, n.]—**bor'dured**, a.

**bor'e**, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, n. [BORRE; BOR-INO.]

1. *t.* 1. To make a cylindrical hole in or through, as by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument; as, to *bore* wood. 2. To make or advance, ns by boring; as, to *bore* a hole; to *bore* one's way. 3. To trick; cheat.

II. *t.* 1. To make a hole with a boring-tool, as the auger; pierce; turn out a hole; as, this gimlet *bore* well; to *bore* for coal or oil. 2. To yield to a boring-tool; as, this wood *bore* hard. 3. To advance by gradual persistent motion; as, he keeps *boring* on at it. 4. To thrust the head straight forward; said of a horse.

< AS. *borian*, n. Gr. *pharōs*, plow; < *phar*, cut.]

**boar**, Syn.: see *PIERCER*.

**bor'e**, n. [BORED; BOR-INO.] To weary by tediousness or dulness; tire; annoy. Syn.: see *BORE*.

His quest did not bore the viceroy. On the contrary, he amused him. KIRKPATRICK *Plain Tales*, *Germ. Destroyer* p. 84. [in. 1. 1890.]

**bor'e**, tnp. of BEAR, p.

**bor'e**, n. 1. A hole made by boring, or as if by boring. Specif.: (1) The cylindrical cavity of a tube, gun, etc. (2) The interior diameter of such cavity; the caliber, as of a gun-barrel; formerly indicated by the number to the pound of spherical lead bullets which fitted the gun-barrel—the larger the bore the smaller the number of bullets. (3) A bore-hole; also, a tunnel, especially during its construction. 2. In wall-making by hand, a tool once used for holding the nail while the head was being hammered. 3. An instrument for boring. 4. A wound. < AS. *bor*, auger. Syn.: see *BORE*.

**bor'e**, n. [AS. *bor*, auger. Syn.: see *BORE*.] A rift in the clouds, exposing the bluesky.

**bor'e**, n. [AS. *bor*, auger. Syn.: see *BORE*.] A bore and stroke (Auto), the interior diameter of a cylinder, as related to the linear distance covered by the piston in a single motion.—**bor'e-bit**, n. A rock-boring chisel.—**b.-hole**, n. A deep hole, usually vertical, made in the earth for discovering water, minerals, etc., or for inspecting the character of the strata bored through.—**b.-log**, n. A piece of wood through which the bore-rod passes.—**b.-meal**, n. The material brought up by boring.—**b.-rod**, n. A rod for making bore-holes.—**b.-worm**, n. A ship-worm.—**ten-b.**, twelve-b., sixteen-b., twenty-b., etc., designations of the calibers of shot-gun-barrels. See *BORE*, n. 1. (2).—to *wick* a b. [AS. *bor*, in curling, to propel a stone through an opening between two guards.]

**bor'e**, n. 1. A person or thing that wears one through lack of interest; a tiresome or uncongenial person; an annoyance; nuisance; as, "every hero becomes a *bore* at last." Emerson *Rep. Men* p. 26. [in. M. & Co. 1890.] 2. A high, roaring crested wave caused by the rushing of a flood-tide up a river, as in the Amazon, Hoogly, Ganges, Indus, and the Tientang estuary, or by the meeting of tides, as in the Bay of Fundy, the Bristol Channel, etc. Compare *BAOER*. [< Ice. *bára*, hillow caused by wind.] **boar**.

**bor'e**, n. [Dial. Eng.] Boreole.

**bor'e-ad**, 1 bōr'e-ad; 2 bōr'e-ad. I. a. Pertaining to Borea or to the north; boreal. II. n. [B.] A child of Borea. **bor'e-l-adj.**

**bor'e-al**, 1 bōr'e-al; 2 bōr'e-al, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the north; northern; also, pertaining to Borea, or the north wind.

1. The ship had a mytic aura; a boreal brilliancy shimmered in its wake. W. CURRIE *Prize* and *Ch.* 3, p. 89. [in. 1865.]

2. [B.] Relating to, denoting the northerly and mountainous regions of the earth north of the equator, and embracing the greater part of North America and Central America; Nearctic; as, the *Boreal* region. [< L. *borealis*, < *Borea*; see *BOREAS*.] **bor'e-an**.

—*boreal* pole, the north pole; also, the south-seeking pole of the magnet (so called because it has the same kind of magnetism as the north pole of the earth).—*B. region*, in American zoogeography, nearly all North America, and the mountain-tops of Central America.—*b. signs*, the northerly signs of the zodiac from Aries to Libra.—*B. zone*, a subdivision of the Boreal region between the Arctic and the taction zones.

**bor'e-ni-az**, 1 bōr'e-ni-az; 2 bōr'e-ni-az, n. [-IZIA; -IZ-ING.] To adopt northern ways or accent.

**bor'e-as**, 1 bōr'e-as; 2 bōr'e-as, n. Gr. *Myth.* The god of the north wind. 2. The north wind: a poetical or joecose personification.

Could Borea, w' his hoisterous crew,  
BUNSA *Fête Champêtre* st. 5.

[L. < Gr. *Borea*, north wind.]

**Bor'e-as Moun'tain**. A peak of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,723 ft. high.

**bor'e-bit**, n. See under *BORE*, n.

**bor'e-col**, 1 bōr'e-col; 2 bōr'e-col, n. An open-headed variety of cabbage with curled leaves; kale. [< D. *boerenkool*, < *boer*, peasant, & *kool*, cabbage.] **boor-col**.

**bor'e-dom**, 1 bōr'dam; 2 bōr'dom, n. 1. Borea as a class.

He acquitted himself with all the advantage of a man whose grace of hearing has long been moulded on an experience of *boredom*. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. iv, p. 118. [in. 1876.]

2. The condition of being bored; ennui. 3. Boreism.

**bor'e-er**, 1 bōr'e-er; 2 bōr'e-er, n. [Austral.] A tree (*Acacia pendula*) of New and Queensland yielding a hard, close-grained violet-scented wood used by turners and cabinet-makers.

**bor'e-er**, n. A French rustic dance. **bo-ry**.

**bo-reen**, 1 bō-rin; 2 bō-rin, n. [Anglo-Ir.] A narrow road; a lane. [Dim. of *Ir. bóthar*, road.] **boh-reen**.

**bor'e-gat**, 1 bōr'e-gat; 2 bōr'e-gat, n. A rock-trout (*Heterogrammus*).

**bor'e-hole**, n. See under *BORE*, n.

**bor'e-ism**, 1 bōr'izm; 2 bōr'izm, n. [Rare.] The behavior of a bore; the habit of being a bore. **bor'e-ism**.

**Bo-ré**, 1 bōr'e; 2 bōr'e, Jean Louis (1718-1789).

A French general who served in Algeria, Crimea, Italy, and in the Franco-German war, 1870-1871.

**bor'e-le**, 1 bōr'le; 2 bōr'le, n. A formerly supposed South-African variety of the rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*).

**Bo-ré**, 1 bōr'e; 2 bōr'e, Giovanni Alfonso (1718-1769).

An Italian physician and mathematician; *On the Motion of Animals*.

**bor'e-log**, b.-meal. See under *BORE*, n.

**bor'er**, 1 bōr'er; 2 bōr'er, n. One who or that which bores. Specif.: (1) A beetle, moth, or other insect that bores, usually in the larval state, as in xylophagous beetle whose larva bore in wood, or in larval moth (*Agrotis*) that bores in the roots of grapes. Compare *BAR-BORE*.

(2) A bivalve mollusk that burrows in wood or stone, as a teredo, a pholad, or a sardine. (3) A gastropod, *Resistatiz cinerea*, that bores through the shell of oysters and other mollusks. (4) A boring-sponge. (5) The ovipositor of an insect when used for boring. (6) [Local, Eng.] The handle (*Myrtine glutinosa*).—**annular borer**, a tool with a tubular bit for removing a cylindrical plug as a sample: used in prospecting.—**red b.**, same as *COFFEE-NOMEN*.—**sweet-potato b.**, a weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) whose grub bores into sweet potatoes.—**wine-cask b.**, a tropical beetle (*Xylorhynchus perforans*), which drills through wine-barrels, and also devours sugar-cane.

**bor'e-rod**, n. See under *BORE*, n.

**bor'e-some**, a. Tending to weary or bore.

**bor'e-tree**, 1 bōr'etree; 2 bōr'etree, n. Same as *BOUR-TREE*.

**Bor'ger-hout**, 1 bōr'ger-hout; 2 bōr'ger-hout, n. A suburb of Antwerp, Belgium.

**Bor'ghe-se**, 1 bōr'ghe-se; 2 bōr'ghe-se, n. 1. The name of a celebrated aristocratic family of Italy. 2. Camillo (1715-1782).

Pope, 1605-1621, as Paul V. See *PAUL V.* 3. Camillo F. L., Duke of Sulmona and Rossano (1715-1782).

A French soldier; husband of Pauline Bonaparte.

4. A town in the Villa city and suburban residence at Rome of the Borghese family, formerly noted for their architecture and art treasures. 5. Princess, see *BONAPARTE*, 12.—*Borghese Gladiator*, a famous statue of the 4th century in the Louvre, Paris, formerly in possession of the Borghese family. The statue has been supposed to represent a man taking part in a pyrrhic dance, but is more commonly explained as a gladiator defending himself with his shield while about to strike with the sword. The base bears the name of Agastius, son of Dositheus, of Ephesus, who is thought to have flourished about the middle of the 4th century B. C.

**Bor'ghe-si**, 1 bōr'ghe-si; 2 bōr'ghe-si, Bartolommeo (1711-1781).

An Italian count, archeologist, and astronomer; his complete works were published at the expense of the French government.

**Bor'gi**, 1 bōr'gi; 2 bōr'gi, Giovanni (1713-1782).

An Italian founder of ragged schools.

**Bor'gla**, 1 bōr'la; 2 bōr'la, n. 1. The name of a well-known aristocratic Spanish family, a branch of which emigrated to Italy and long flourished. 2. Alfonso (1378-1458), as Pope Calixtus III., 1455-1458. 3. Cesare (1478-1507), Duc de Valentinois, an Italian cardinal, soldier, and adventurer, noted for his cruel assassination of his brother, prince of Benevento, and of the nobles of Romagna; killed at siege of Viana; described by Machiavelli in *Princeps*. 4. Saint Francisco de (1510-1572), a Spanish Jesuit, 3d general of order; canonized 1671. 5. Lucrèce (1480-1549), sister of Cesare, and wife finally of Alfonso, Duke of Este; reputed of extraordinary wickedness; heroine of opera by Donizetti. 6. Rodrigo Lenzuoli (1431-1515), as Pope Alexander VI., 1492-1503.

**Bor'ne**, 1 bōr'ne; 2 bōr'ne, n. A lake or bay in S. E. Louisiana; connects with the Gulf of Mexico, and with Lake Pontchartrain by Rigolets Pass.

**Bor'go Mòz-zà-ne**, 1 bōr'gō-mòz-zā-ne; 2 bōr'gō-mòz-zā-ne, n. A town in Lucania, Italy.

**Bor'go San Don-ni-ne**, 1 san don-ni-ne; 2 san don-ni-ne, n. A walled town in Parma province, Italy.

**bor'gnne**, 1 bōr'gnne; 2 bōr'gnne, n. [Local, Eng.] The sand-bore, 1 bōr'gnne; 2 bōr'gnne, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from boron. **bor'e-act**,—**borie acid**, a colorless crystalline compound (H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>) obtained largely in volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, Italy, and found in chemical combinations, as borax. **orthoboric acid**.—**b. nitrid**, same as *azetoxen*. **boron nitrid**.

**bor'ick**, 1 bōr'ick; 2 bōr'ick, n. [Ir.] A wooden ball used by boys in playing hockey or in burling as a substitute for the regulation leather-covered ball.

**bor'ick-ite**, 1 bōr'ick-ite; 2 bōr'ick-ite, n. *Mineral*. An opaque reddish-brown hydrated calcium phosphate (CaFe<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O). [< Manuel *Borick* (1840-), Czech mineralogist.]

**bor'id**, 1 bōr'id; 2 bōr'id, n. 1. A wooden ball used by boys in playing hockey or in burling as a substitute for the regulation leather-covered ball.

**bor'ide**, 1 bōr'id; 2 bōr'id, n. A combination of boron with a more positive element or radical.

**bor'in**, 1 bōr'in; 2 bōr'in, n. [Ir.] A wooden ball used by boys in playing hockey or in burling as a substitute for the regulation leather-covered ball.

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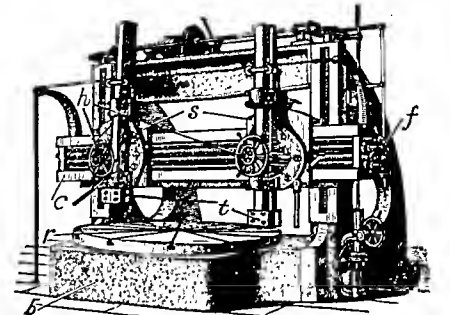
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chine in which are inserted boring-tools, bits, etc.—**b.-bit**, n. 1. A boring-tool for use in a brace. 2. A tool for re boring an obstructed gun-vent; vent-drill. 3. A block with slotted holes, for boring work to be bored. 4. A cylindrical cutter-holder for a boring-machine.—**b.-collar**, n. A pivoted disk in a lathe or other machine tool having in its face several holes of various sizes, provided with a stop so that any desired hole can be brought and held opposite to the boring- or drilling-tool.—**b.-dust**, n. The chips or fragments made in boring.—**b.-gage**, n. An auger-gage.—**b.-head**, n. 1. A short metal tube in the end of which boris are bedded: used in rock-drilling. 2. A short cylinder in which boring-cutters are keyed.—**b.**



A Boring-machine.

b, bed-plate; c, cross-slide; f, feed-motion; h, head-feed; r, rotating table; s, slide-rest; t, tool-table. The work to be bored or turned is placed on the rotating table, and the cutter set at any desired position, as for turning the inside and outside of a large pulley at one operation. The cutting-tools are fed either automatically or by hand.

**maebire**, n. Any machine for boring, especially one of large size as distinguished from a drill; a machine for dressing a bore, as the inside of a cannon, as distinguished from one that simply drills a bore. **b.-mill**.—**b.-rod**, n. A rod carrying the bit in earth-drilling or rock-boring.—**b.-sponge**, n. A clonid sponge that bores into and destroys the shells of oysters and other mollusks with its siliceous spicules.—**b.-tool**, n. 1. A rotating tool for dressing round holes already existing in metal. 2. A rotating piercing or perforating tool; a boring-bit.

**Bo-rin-que**, 1 bō-rin-que; 2 bō-rin-que, n. *pl.* [Sp.] An extinct native race of Porto Rico.

**Bo-ris**, 1 bō-ris; 2 bō-ris, III (1818-1894).

King of Bulgaria since Oct. 3, 1918.

**Bo-ris-Gu'de-nov**, 1 bō-ris-gu'de-nov; 2 bō-ris-gu'de-nov, n. A town in Russia (1818-1865), who reigned from 1895. **Go-din-nov**; **Gu'de-nov**.

**bor'ish**, 1 bōr'ish; 2 bōr'ish, a. Tiresome; dull.

**bor'ism**, 1 bōr'izm; 2 bōr'izm, n. *Med.* The toxic condition induced by the continual use of borax.

**Bo-r'isov**, 1 bō-r'isov; 2 bō-r'isov, n. A town in Minsk government, White Russia. **Bo-r'isov**; **Bo-r'isov**.



bo-ro-, 1 bō-ro-; 2 bō-ro-. From BOBON: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Bo-ro Bu'dor, 1 bō-ro-bu'der; 2 bō-ro-bu'dor. The ruins of a great Buddhist temple in Kadu residency, Java. [Javanese, the great Buddha.]

Bo-ro-cal'ic, n. The calcium salt of pyroboric acid of the form H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, containing six molecules of water of crystallization (CaB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O).

Bo-ro-din', 1 bō-ro-din'; 2 bō-ro-din'. Alexander Porphyrievich (b. 1834-1887), a Russian physicist and instrumental composer.

Bo-ro-din'o, 1 bō-ro-din'o; 2 bō-ro-din'o, n. The village near Moscow where Napoleon defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812.

Bo-ro-flu-or'ic, o. Same as FLUOBORIC.—bo-ro-flu-or'id, -ide, n. Same as FLUOBORIDE.—bo-ro-glyc'er-id, -ide, n. An antiseptic compound or food-preservative prepared by dissolving 62 parts of boric acid in 92 parts of glycerin by heat. bo-ro-glyc'er-int.

Bo-ro-lan'te, 1 bō-ro-lan'te; 2 bō-ro-lan'te, n. *Perol*. A granular igneous rock allied to nephelitic syenite, and consisting essentially of orthoclase, nephelite, melinite, diopside, and biotite, with, in some cases, leucite, noselite, etc. [Coch. Bohem., Scotland.]

Bo-ro-lan'te, 1 bō-ro-lan'te; 2 bō-ro-lan'te, n. *Chem.* A non-metallic element extracted as an olive-green odorless and very infusible powder (*amorphous boron*) from its oxide, and in octahedral or prismatic diamond-like crystals (*crystalline* or *monomorphous boron*) from amorphous boron heated with aluminum. See ELEMENT. [*< BORAX*].

Bo-ro-lan'te, 1 bō-ro-lan'te; 2 bō-ro-lan'te, n. *Chem.* A compound of carbon and boron (B<sub>2</sub>C) produced when these elements are heated in the electric furnace. With the exception of the diamond, it is the hardest substance known.—diamond b., boron in octahedral crystals of remarkable hardness and brilliancy.

Bo-ro-na'ri-cal'ic, n. *Mineral*. Same as ULEXITE.

Bo-ro-gan', 1 bō-ro-gan'; 2 bō-ro-gan', n. A town in Samar, P. I.

Bo-ro-ni-a, 1 bō-ro-ni-a; 2 bō-ro-ni-a, n. A genus of Australian shrubs of the rue family (*Rutaceae*), with opposite simple or pinnate leaves, and pink-purple or white flowers. Many of the species are in ornamental greenhouse cultivation. *B. serrulata* is the Australian rose. [*< Francesco Borone, Italian botanist.*]

Bo-ro-phe'no'l, n. *Chem.* A disinfecting compound composed of borax and phenol.

Bo-ro-po-loo, 1 bō-ro-po-loo; 2 bō-ro-po-loo, n. A large silk worm (*Bombyx textor*) of Bengal, with one generation annually, and yielding a soft, glossy cocoon.

Bo-ro-sil'i-cate, n. A salt in which both boron and silicic acids are united with a base. sil'i-cate-bo-ra'te, -bo-ro'ing'state, n. *Chem.* A double salt of tungstic and boric acids.

bor'ough, 1 bō-ro-; 2 bō-ro-. 1. [U. S.] In some of the States, a municipal corporation that is not a city; an incorporated village or town. 2. A subdivision of a city having a limited self-government; as, notably, the five boroughs of New York—Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens. 3. [Eng.] A municipal corporation, not a city, endowed by royal charter with certain privileges; generally called a *municipal borough*, to distinguish it from a *parliamentary borough*, which is simply a town, whether corporate or not, entitled to representation in Parliament, and may or may not be coextensive with the *municipal borough* of the same name. Before the passage of the Reform bill in 1832, *n pocket borough* or *close borough* was a parliamentary borough owned or controlled by a single person or family. A *rotten borough* was a borough with so scant a population as to have no longer any real constituency.

To both our houses, may they see  
Beyond the borough and the shire.

Text: *Hand All Round* et. 3.

4. A walled town; fortified place; town in general. [ME. *burgh, borche*, *< AS. burg, burh* (*< Goth. burg, town*), fort, city, *< bergan, protect*.] bo-ro-wet, -borough, -burt, n. The court of record for a borough.—b. English, n. An old custom in certain parts of England by which the youngest son, or, in default of issue, the youngest brother, inherits the estate. This custom, said to be of Saxon origin, is still prevalent in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, and parts of the Midlands. b. kind, -bor'ough-head', n. A headborough.—b. holder, n. 1. [Eng.] The head man of a borough. 2. [North. Eng.] One holding property by burgage tenure.—bor'ough-let, n. A little borough.—bor'ough-mas'ter, n. 1. The mayor of an English borough. 2. The owner of a pocket borough.—bor'ough-mas'ter, n. One who traded in borough representation in Parliament.—bor'ough-mon'ger-ing, n. The practices of a borough-monger.—bor'ough-mon'ger-y, -b. sessions, n. pl. Sessions of a criminal court of limited jurisdiction presided over by the recorder of a borough.—b. tennor, n. Borough-English.—b. town, n. A town or township with the charter or privileges of a borough.

Bor'ough-bridge, 1 bō-ro-bridge; 2 bō-ro-bridge, n. A small market-town in western Yorkshire, England, where Edward II. defeated the barons, Mar. 16, 1322.

bor'ough-court, b. sessions. See under BOROUGH, n.

bor'ough-ship, 1 bō-ro-ship; 2 bō-ro-ship, n. The status of a borough or its citizens.

bor'ough-ship, n. The netting as security for the good conduct of neighbors; frankpledge.

bor'ough-town, n. See under BOROUGH, n.

Bo-ro-vit'ch, 1 bō-ro-vit'ch; 2 bō-ro-vit'ch, n. A market-town in Novgorod government, Russia.

bor-ra'cha, 1 bō-ra'cha; 2 bō-ra'cha, n. [Braz.] Crude rubber brought to market in bottle-shaped masses or balls. bor-ra'gi-na'ceous, etc. Same as BOAG, etc.

bor-ras, 1 bō-ras; 2 bō-ras, n. *Med.* Black vomit.

bor-ras'ca, 1 bō-ras'ca; 2 bō-ras'ca, n. [Sp.] In mining, barren rock or non-paying ore: opposed to *bonanza*, *bor-ras'co*, -bous'que'.

bor-rel, 1 bō-rel; 2 bō-rel, n. [Arab.] 1. Unlearned; rude; how be I am but rude and borrell.

2. Belonging to the laity. bor'elt; bor'ell.

bor-rel, n. 1. A light silk or woolen fabric. 2. Coarse woolen clothing; serge. [*< OF. burel*, a stuff. *F. burel*; see NUREAU.]

Bor-re'ri-a, 1 bō-re'ri-a; 2 bō-re'ri-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of plants, mostly herbs and shrubs, of the family *Rutaceae*, growing in tropical America. The *Borreria ferruginea* comes from Brazil, and produces a bastard ipecacuanha. [*< W. Borrer, an English botanist.*]

bor-r'eo, 1 bō-r'eo; 2 bō-r'eo, n. [Sp.] A donkey.

Bor-ro-me'au, 1 bō-ro-mi'or-me'au; 2 bō-ro-mi'or-me'au, n. 1. Of or relating to the Borromeo family of northern Italy; specif., relating to Islets in Lake Maggiore, Italy, with

a remarkable family-seat. 2. Of or belonging to (1) the Sisters of Mercy of San Carlo Borromeo; (2) the German society of St. Charles.

Bor-ro-me'o, 1 bō-ro-mē'o; 2 bō-ro-mē'o, St. Charles (1012-1538-1543). An Italian cardinal, archbishop of Milan; canonized 1610.

bor-ro'to, 1 bō-ro'to; 2 bō-ro'to, n. [P. I.] A large, rude boat of dugout type; used by natives.

The large *borroto* led the way, with gunwales awash and her bamboo outriggers under water.

N. Y. Herald Dec. 22, '01, § ii, p. 4, col. 4.

bor-row', 1 bō-ro-; 2 bō-ro-, v. I. 1. To obtain from another (a thing) with the expressed or implied promise of returning it or its equivalent; as, to *borrow* a book or money.

If you would know the value of money go and try to *borrow* some, for, He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.

B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Almanac* p. 9. [L. A. 1839.]

2. To derive from others; appropriate; copy; adopt; as, to *borrow* ideas, language, or manner. 3. To assume as in pretense; feign. 4. *Arith.* To add ten to any figure of the minuend in order to make it as great as or greater than the corresponding number of the subtrahend, at the same time subtracting unity from the next higher place of the minuend, or adding it to the next higher place of the subtrahend. 5. To ransom; be surety for; rescue.

II. 1. To procure temporarily what belongs to another or others; copy or adopt thoughts, expressions, etc., from other persons; as, he *borrowed* from the ancients. 2. *Golf*. To play a ball up hill that it may roll down again toward the hole. [*< AS. borgian*, give a pledge, *borrow*, *< bora*, pledge, *< borcan*, secure.]

bor-row-et, -to borrow trouble, to be unduly anxious or concerned.—bor-row-a-ble, n.—bor-row-age, n. The act of borrowing. [*< and* or to wind.

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bush-buck. bosh'bok't.—bosch'rank, n. The river-bog.

See illus. in preceding column. bosh'rank't.

Bosch, 1 bōsk; 2 bōsc. Jerom, properly Hieronymus van Aeken (15th century). A Dutch painter of whimsical subjects. Bos', n. [open plain covered with bush.

Bosch'veld, 1 bōsh'felt; 2 bōsh'felt, n. [S. Afr. D.] An house near Donkerton, S. Afr. D. 1. John Giffard's house, near Donkerton, S. Afr. D. 2. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 3. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 4. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 5. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 6. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 7. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 8. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 9. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 10. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 11. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 12. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 13. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 14. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 15. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 16. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 17. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 18. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. D. 19. A city in the Cape of Good Hope, S. Afr. 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it repeatedly with a boss or lather pad. The same method serves when the color is applied already mixed with oil.

boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, r. [Colloq., U. S.] I. f. To have the control of; be master of; direct; as, to boss a job. Nobody is going to boss me but Miss Celia, so I'll learn hymns if she wants me to.

LOUISA M. ALCOCK *Under the Lilacs* p. 110. [n. nros. 1887.]

U. f. To play the boss; dominate.—boss'er, n.  
boss, a. 1. [Colloq., U. S.] Being at the head of a working force; superintending; as, a boss carpenter.  
2. [Slang.] First-rate; excellent; as, a boss game.  
3. [Scol.] Hollow; empty.

boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. 1. A circular prominence; a knob; a stud; as, the boss of a shield.  
A brood she bare upon her low colläre,  
As broad as is the boss of a buckle.

CHAUVER C. T., *Miller's Tale* l. 80.  
2. Specifically: (1) Arch. An ornament at the intersection of the ribs of a groined arch, or in any similar position, sometimes of such size as to form a pendant.  
Carved stones called bosses were often placed at the intersection of the ribs of the vaulting. JULIA B. DE FOMER *Short Hist. Art, Gothic Arch.* p. 149. [n. h.]

(2) Geol. A dome-like mass of intrusive rock which, because of greater resistance to erosion, is left standing. (3) An enlargement at each end of the mouthpiece of a bridle-bit. (4) One of a number of projecting pieces of metal, usually ornamental, placed on the side of a book, to protect it from wear. (5) [Eng.] In car-building, the central part of a wheel; the hub; in ship-building, the part of the propeller to which the blades are attached; also, the part of the sternpost through which the propeller-shaft penetrates. (6) Mech. (a) An enlargement of a shaft to couple with a wheel or another shaft. (b) A swage for sheet-metal work. (c) A projecting part which is used as the seating for another attachment. (d) The cast-iron plate at the back of a portable engine's hearth. (7) A pad used in harness. See boss's. n. 3. [*F. bossa*, bump, bump, < OEG. *bōzan*, heat.] boce; boss; boss; bossing.

boss, n. In masonry, a staffless mortar-bod, used by plasterers, having a hook by which to hang it upon the laths or upon a ladder. [*CP. OF. busse*, cask, D. bus, box.]

boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. [Colloq., U. S.] 1. A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman.  
2. A manager or dictator of a party organization, especially one who uses such leadership arbitrarily or for private or partisan purposes; the head of a "ring."

He dispenses places, rewards the loyal, punishes the mutinous, concocts schemes, negotiates treaties. . . He is a Boss. BYRON *Am. Commonwealth* vol. II, pt. III, ch. 63, p. 76. [MACH. 1838.]

[< D. *bas*, master.] SYN. see MASTER.—boss'ship, n.  
boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. [U. S.] A cow or other bovine animal; a term used in calling cattle, or by children. [*CP. L. Eng.* *boss*, *boss*']

boss, n. [Eng.] A person who squats or can use only one eye.—boss'eyer',—boss'eyed', a. 1. Having the use of only one eye: squint-eyed. 2. Defective, as if made by a cross-eyed or half-blind person: said of bad work.

boss, n. [Rare or Obs.] A straw seat; hassock. [*CP. AS. bōst*, cordage, D. *bōst*, bundle.]  
boss't, n. 1. A small wine-cask or wine-skin.  
boss't, n. 1. A gargoyle with a high paunch. 2. A fat woman.  
boss'age, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. Arch. 1. A stone left projecting in the rough from a wall, to be finished in place with sculpture. 2. Rustic work which seems to advance before the plane of a building, by reason of channels or indentures left in the joining; rustic quoins. [*F. dim. of bossa*; see BOSS, n.]

boss'cock'le, 1 bös'kek'; 2 bös'cek'l, n. [Slang, Austral.] A farmer who works land with other labor besides his own. Compare COCKATO, 2.

Bosse, 1 bös; 2 bös, Abraham (1605-71/1678). A French painter, engraver, and litterateur.  
bos'se-lat'ed, 1 bös'let'ed; 2 bös'e-lat'ed, a. Composed of or covered with small protuberances. [*< F. bosseter*, cover with bosses, < *bosse*; see BOSS, n.]

boss'ell, 1 bös'el; 2 bös'el, n. [Dial., Eng.] The corn-marl.

boss'et, 1 bös'et; 2 bös'et, n. 1. A protuberance on the head of a young stag, formed by the rudimentary antler. At the age of six months the male calf first begins to show signs of horns, by the appearance of what in technical phraseology are termed bosses. *Land and Water Feb. 13, 1875*, p. 128, col. 2.

2. A small knob or boss. [FERN.]  
boss'fer'n, 1 bös'fär'n; 2 bös'fär'n, n. Same as SHIELD.  
Boss's, 1 bös's; 2 bös's, Giuseppe (?-1777-17/1815). An Italian painter, poet, and educator.

Bos'sier, 1 bös'sir; 2 bös'sir, or Bos'sy, n. A parish in Louisiana; 832 sq. m.; parish-seat, Benton.

boss'ing, 1 bös'ing; 2 bös'ing, or Bos'sing, n. *Ceram.* 1. The process of making a coat of color uniform, by dusting the color on boiled oil, or applying it plentifully mixed with oil, and tapping to smoothness with a boss; ground-laying. 2. A coating of oil to be employed as above. 3. A boss, or boss-like part.

boss'ism, 1 bös'izm; 2 bös'izm, n. Political party management by bosses; the acts, arts, or practices of bosses. A stranger does not know, he cannot know, much, if anything, about the spoils system, about bosses and bossism. *Franklin's Review*, *Thoughts on America* p. 90. [n. n. 1880.]

Bos'suet, 1 bös'swé; 2 bös'swé, Jacques Bénigne (?-1767-17/1704). A French divine, bishop of Meaux, France, and preceptor of the Dauphin; noted as a pulpit orator; Author of *Discourse on Universal History*, etc.

Bos'sut, 1 bös'sut; 2 bös'sut, Charles (?-1730-17/1814). A French mathematician.

boss'y, 1 bös'y; 2 bös'y, a. Decorated with or as with bosses; swelling; rounded or projecting.—boss'y-ness, n. It is a bit of the world's worst seeing that bossy bell of intuition. *Wittnbor Edwin Brotherlet* pt. III, ch. 10, p. 265. [n. n. 1862.]

boss'y, 1 bös'y; 2 bös'y, a. [Colloq., U. S.] Like a boss; disposed to dominate; overbearing.

boss'y, 1 bös'y; 2 bös'y, n. A cow; chiefly so called by children. See BOSS.  
boss, pp. Bossed.  
boss't, adr. Loudly; out loud. CHAUVER C. T. l. 3099.  
boss'tal, 1 bös'tal; 2 bös'tal, n. [Dial., Eng.] Same as nonstall.

boss-tan'li, 1 bös-tan'li; 2 bös-tan'li, n. pl. [Turk.] The sultan's household guard, guards, and palace servants.  
boss-tan'git, (clumsy person). 2. A simpleton.

boss-noon, 1 bös-nū; 2 bös-nū, n. [Ir.] 1. A large boss'ton, 1 bös'ten; 2 bös'ton, n. 1. A game of cards, somewhat resembling whist, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, the different bids bearing fanciful names: said to have originated in America during the siege of Boston. 2. A bid to make

five tricks, the lowest in the game. 3. A round dance. 4. [B.] [W. U. S.] [Chinook.] A white man of the United States, as distinguished from a Canadian.

Boston, 1 bös'ton; 2 bös'ton, n. 1. A seaport borough on the North Sea, Lincolnshire, England; noted for its fisheries. 2. The largest city and seaport of New England; capital of Massachusetts and county-seat of Suffolk county; popularly called "Athens of America," because of the great interest of its citizens in intellectual pursuits. It is the seat of several important educational institutions, as Boston University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1869; Boston College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1863; Massachusetts Institute of Technology (non-sectarian), founded in 1861.—Boston baked beans, beans of hard, brown, oily appearance, usually baked, after but little parboiling, in a stone jar with pork and molasses.—B. brown bread, a bread, containing and colored dark-brown by molasses: served hot, and popularly associated with baked beans.—B. massacre (*U. S. Hist.*), a public disturbance arising from the snowballing of a sergeant's guard of British soldiers by the populace in Boston, Mass., Mar. 6, 1770. In retaliation the soldiers fired into the crowd, killing three men and wounding others.—B. Rebel, pen-name of John Lowell (see LOWELL) for articles in Russell's *Centinel* opposing war of 1812.—B. Tea Party, a humorous designation for the act of the citizens who boarded English ships in Boston (Mass.) harbor, Dec. 16, 1773, and threw their cargoes of tea overboard.

Bos'ton-ese, 1 bös'tan-es' or -iz'; 2 bös'ton-es' or -iz', n. 1. A Bostonian. 2. A local peculiarity of speech attributed to the Bostonians.

Bos-to-ni-an, 1 bös-tō-ni-an; 2 bös-tō-ni-an, I. a. Of or relating to Boston. II. n. A native or citizen of Boston.

bos'ton-ite, 1 bös'tan-it; 2 bös'ton-it, n. *Petrol.* A felsitic variety of trachyte or keratophyre, with abundant sodic feldspars. It was first found at Marblehead Neck, Mass., but is now known in many localities. [*< Boston, Mass.*]

bos'try-chite, 1 bös'tri-kōit; 2 bös'try-chit, n. A precious stone resembling a lock of hair. [*< Gr. bostrychos*, curl.]

bos'try-choid, 1 bös'tri-kōid; 2 bös'try-chōid, a. Bot. Of the nature of or like a bostryx. [*< nosstrax* + -oid.] bos'try-choidal

bos'tryx, 1 bös'triks; 2 bös'triks, n. Bot. An inflorescence with the flowers arranged on one side of the rachis, forming a usually coiled raceme-like cluster; technically, a uniparous helicoid cyme. [*< Gr. bostrychos*, curl.]

Bos'wick, Arthur Elmore (?-1880-), an American editor; librarian author; *The American Public Library*.

Bos'well, 1 bös'wel; 2 bös'wel, James (?-1740-17/1795), a Scotch lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Bos'well'a, 1 bös'wel'-a; 2 bös'wel'-a, n. Bot. A small genus of tropical African trees of the myrt family (*Eurycarya*). *E. orientalis* furnishes the oilbalm or frankincense. [*< Dr. John Boswell*, of Edinburgh.]

Bos'well'-an, 1 bös'wel'-an; 2 bös'wel'-an, a. 1. Characterized by Boswellism. 2. Of or pertaining to James Boswell.—Bos'well-ism, n. The manner or style peculiar to James Boswell's biography (1791) of Dr. Samuel Johnson; indiscriminate admiration and reproduction of small details.—Bos'well-ize, n. & v. To write like Boswell.

Bos'worth, 1 bös'wörth; 2 bös'wörth, n. 1. Joseph (1789-17/1876), an English divine and author of *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. 2. A town in Leicestershire, England; scene of battle in which Richard III. was killed, Aug. 22, 1485.

Bös'ször-meny, 1 bös'sör-mēn; 2 bös'sör-mēn, n. The capital of Haiduk district, Hungary.

bot, 1 böt; 2 böt, n. 1. The larva of a bot-fly, parasitic in various vertebrate animals. See HORSE-NOT, SHEEP-NOT, etc. 2. A bot-fly. [*CP. Gael. botus*, belly-worm, botting, maggot.] bot'heer; bott'.  
B. O. T., abbr. Beard of Trade.

bot., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

bo-tan'ic, 1 bō-tan'ik; 2 bō-tan'ic, I. a. Botanical: now used mostly in names of institutions; as, the Botanic Gardens at Kew. II. n. 1. A botanist. 2. pl. The science of plants. [*< LL. botanicus*, < *Gr. botanikos*, < *botanē*; see BOTANY.]—botanic physician, a physician who prescribes only vegetable medicines in treatment of disease.

bo-tan'i-cal, 1 bō-tan'ikal; 2 bō-tan'ikal, a. Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants.—bo-tan'i-cal-ly, adv.

bot'a-nist, 1 böt'a-nist; 2 böt'a-nist, n. A student of, or one versed in, botany.

Dr. Asa Gray was one of the two or three greatest botanists of his age. BYRON *Am. Commonwealth* vol. II, p. 631. [MACH. 1838.]

bo-tan'ize, 1 böt'a-niz; 2 böt'a-niz, v. [-NIZEN; -NIZ-ING.] I. l. To explore in search of botanical specimens or in the study of plant-life; as, to botanize an island. II. t. To search for plants for botanical purposes; study plant-life; make botanical investigations. bot'a-niz-er, böt'a-niz'er or -er, n. A botanist.

bot'a-nal'-o-ger, n. A botanist.  
bot'a-nal'-o-ger, n. Botany.

bot'a-no-man'cy, 1 böt'a-no-man'si; 2 böt'a-no-man'sy, n. Divination by plants. [*< Gr. botanē* (see BOTANY) + -MANCY.]

Bot'a-naph'a-ga, 1 böt'a-nēf'a-ga; 2 böt'a-nēf'a-ga, n. pl. Mam. A division of marsupials, comprising the herbivorous families. [*< Gr. botanē* (see BOTANY) + *phageta*, eat.]

bot'a-ny, 1 böt'a-ni; 2 böt'a-ni, n. [-NIZEN; -NIZ-ING.] pl. The science, or the branch of biology, that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, development, nomenclature, nomenclature, and classification.

The principal branches of botany are:—  
Morphology, which deals with external form.  
Histology, with the structure of tissues.  
Cytology, with the cell.  
Embryology, with the development of the egg-cell.  
Physiology, with the functions and vital action of organs.  
Phytopathology, with plant diseases.  
Ecology, with environmental influences.  
Phytogeography, with plant distribution.  
Taxonomy, with the classification of plants.  
Economic Botany, which includes Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, Pharmacognosy, Floriculture, and cognate subjects.  
Paleobotany, which treats of fossil plants.

Botanical nomenclature, long a subject of controversy, now follows certain rules adopted by the International Botanical Congress held in Vienna in 1895. Order names now end in -aceae, family names in -aceae, specific names in -a, the earliest published, proper adjectives are decapitalized. See NOMENCLATURE.

The Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Greeks were the early cultivators of this science, altho confusing its study with crude speculations as to the relations between animal and vegetable life. Aristotle, who devoted much attention to

the subject, divided plants into three classes—trees, shrubs, and herbs. Theophrastus wrote a history of plants describing about 500 species, and Dioscorides and the elder Pliny also wrote upon the subject. Otto Brunfels, a physician of Bern, in his *Herbarium* (Strassburg, 1530-1536) revived the science in Europe; he was followed by such writers as Leonhard Fuchs (*Historia Stirpium*, Basel, 1542), William Turner (*New Herbal*, 1551), and others. Systematic botany was inaugurated by John Ray (*Archeologia Plantarum*, 1686), and J. P. de Tournefort (1656-1708), who described 8,000 species. The science was greatly advanced by Linnaeus (1707-1778), A. L. de Jussieu (1748-1836), and A. P. de Candolle (1778-1841), since which time the researches of a large number of experts have contributed to a wider knowledge of the various divisions of botany and of its comparative biological relations.

# BOTANICAL SIGNS.

① An annual plant.	personal observation, or by the observation of the person to whose name the sign is attached.
② A biennial plant.	
③ A perennial herb.	
④ An evergreen.	?
⑤ A monocarpic plant.	Of doubtful or questionable authority.
⑥ A plant having a woody stem.	° or f Foot or feet.
⑦ An undershrub.	" Inch or inches.
⑧ A shrub.	" Line (1/2, 1/3, 1/4) or lines.
⑨ A large shrub.	[Sometimes European books give these as "feet," "inches," "lines,"]
⑩ A tree.	
⑪ or ⑫ A staminate (male) plant or flower.	( Twisting or winding to the right.
⑬ A pistillate (female) plant or flower.	) Twisting or winding to the left.
⑭ A climbing-plant.	In describing the <i>Cruciferae</i> the following are sometimes used:
⑮ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; or, bearing perfect flowers.	○ = Cotyledons acuminate, and radicle lateral.
⑯ A naturalized plant.	○ = Cotyledons incurvate, and radicle dorsal.
⑰ A useful plant.	○ = Cotyledons folded twice (OJ) (I thrice), and radicle dorsal.
⑱ or ⑲ Monocleous.	
⑳ or ⑳ ? Diocleous.	
㉑ or ㉑ ? Polygamous.	
㉒ Jadeate as to number; numerous.	
㉓ Wanting as a part; none.	× Crossed with the sign of a hybrid.
㉔ Certainly known, as from	

The following is a partial list of terms used in botany:

achenium	drupaceous	microspore	rostrate
acuminate	drupe	midrib	rotate
acute	ellipsoid	monadelphous	rugose
adnate	elliptic	monocleous	asc
alternate	emarginate	muricate	sagittate
ament	embryo	musonate	samarra
antherogynous	caducarp	naked	scabrous
anther	endogenous	naturalized	scale
apetalous	endosperm	node	scarious
apiculate	entrio	nodoso	acroploid
appressed	epigynous	secund	securid
arborescent	croce	nutlet	segment
aril	evergreen	obcordate	sepal
aristate	exfoliate	oblongeolate	septate
ascending	exocarpe	oblong	spectoid
atheca	exocarpe	obovate	spicate
auricled	exserted	obovoid	serrulate
auriculate	foliate	obovoid	sessile
axil	fascicle	obtus	elaute
axillary	fastigate	orbicular	sinuous
baccate	fertile	orthotropous	siaus
berry	fertilization	ovary	spathe
biplanate	filament	ovate	spatulate
biplanifid	filiform	obovoid	spicate
blade	filiform	ovule	spike
bract	flexuose	palinate	spiose
bracteate	foliaceous	panicle	spiaule
bractlet	foliate	panicle	spiaulose
caducous	foliolate	papilionaceous	spreading
calyx	follicle	papillose	spur
campanulate	follicular	parasitic	squarrose
caescent	frec	parietal	staminate
capitate	fucaceous	parietal	staminode
capsular	fusiform	pedicel	standard
capsulo	gamopetalous	peduncle	stellate
carpel	glabrate	pellitao	sterigma
caudate	glabrous	perfect	sterile
cell	gland	perianth	stigma
chartaceous	glandular	pericarp	stipulate
chirophyll	glaucous	perigynous	stipule
clavate	glossae	persistent	stolon
clavate	glomerate	petiole	stoloniferous
clift	glomerule	petioloid	stoma
confluent	gregarious	petiole	strict
connate	habit	petioloid	strigose
convolute	habitat	phyllode	stylie
cordate	hastate	phyllodium	subulate
coriaceous	bead	pilicote	unculoid
corolla	beraceous	pinnate	ulcate
corymb	hilum	pinnate	superior
corymbose	hirsuto	pinnate	suturo
cotyledon	bispid	pinnatifid	symmetrical
crenate	byaline	pistil	syncarp
crenulate	hypogynous	pistillate	terete
crustaceous	imbricate	placenta	ternate
cuspidate	imperfect	pumoso	thyrsoid
cuspidate	included	polyspermous	tomentose
cyme	indehiscent	polyptetalous	tomentulose
cymose	inferior	pome	tomentum
deciduous	inflexed	puberulcat	tortuous
decompound	inflorescence	pubescent	trimerous
decurrent	integument	punctato	truncate
delexed	internode	pyriform	tuberculate
dehiscent	introrse	racemose	turbinate
dentate	involutocro	racemose	umbel
denticulate	involvero	racis	umbellato
depressed	involute	radiant	uncinato
diadelphous	irregular	radicle	undulato
dichotomous	irregular	raphe	unilobate
dicotyl ad-	inclinate	my	valvate
diffuse	lanceolate	recurved	vascular
digitate	lanceol	reflexed	vein
digitous	legume	regular	venation
disk	lenticular	reniform	versatile
dissepiment	limb	repand	versicillate
distichous	linear	reticulate	villous
distinct	family name in -aceae	retusoid	virgate
divided	deciduous	retusoid	whorl
dorsal	medullary	revolute	whorled
	mesocarp	rootstock	winged

The professors of botany forgot that botany, in its original Greek, meant a science of things to be eaten.  
ROSSIN *Fora Clavigera* vol. II, p. 245. [w. a. 1836.]







**Bou'gla'**, 1 bñ'gla; 2 bñ'gla, n. A fortified seaport town in Constantine department, Algeria.  
**bou'gla' de'ci'male'**, 1 bñ'si' de'si'mol'; 2 bñ'zbe' de'ci'mal'. [F.] Same as **NECHAL CANOLE**. See under **CANOLE**.  
**bou'gong'**, 1 bñ'gong; 2 bñ'gong, n. Same as **BUGONO**.  
**bough**, 1 bñ't or bñ't; 2 bñ't or bñ't, n. [Prov. Eng.] Bulkiness; size. **boukht**.  
**Bou'guer'**, 1 bñ'gè; 2 bñ'gè, Pierre (1698-1755). A French mathematician; invented the heliometer in 1748.  
**Bou'gue-reau'**, 1 bñ'gè-rò; 2 bñ'gè-rò, Adolphe William (1825-1905). A French painter; *La Vierge Consolatrice*.  
**Bou'ides**, 1 bñ'idz or -aldz; 2 bñ'idz or -aldz, n. pl. Same as **bouill'la-baisse'**, 1 bñ'ya-bès; 2 bñ'ya-bès, n. [F.] A fish stew or chowder much esteemed in the south of France.  
**Bouill'laud's** dis-ease'. Endocarditis.  
**Bouill'le'**, 1 bñ'yè; 2 bñ'yè, Marquis de (1739-1814). 1800). François Claude Amour. A French general; in Seven Years' war, etc.  
**bouill'li**, 1 bñ'yli; 2 bñ'yli (XIII), n. [F.] Boiled meat, usually beef, especially that from which bouillon has been made.  
**bouill'le'**, 1 bñ'yli; 2 bñ'yli, n. Same as **BOULY**.  
**bouill'on**, 1 bñ'yon or (F.) bñ'yon; 2 bñ'yon or (F.) bñ'yon (XIII), n. [F.] 1. Clear soup, especially as made from beef; beef tea. 2. *Ved.* An excretion on a horse's foot; proud flesh in a wound. 3. In dress-making, a puff.  
**Bouill'on'**, 1 bñ'yon; 2 bñ'yon, n. 1. Duc de (1555-1629), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French marshal; father of Turenne. 2. Godfrey of, see **GODFREY**.  
**bouill'otte'**, 1 bñ'yot; 2 bñ'yot, n. [F.] A game of cards resembling *le jeu de la main*.  
**bouk**, 1 bñ't; 2 bñ't, n. [Scot. & Dial. Eng.] A body; trunk; bulk. **bouket**; **bulkt**. 2. The abdomen.  
**boukht**, 1 bñ't; 2 bñ't, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as **BOUGHT**.  
**bouky'**, 1 bñ't; 2 bñ't, n. [Scot.] Bulky.  
**boul**, 1 bñ't; 2 bñ't, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A ring-shaped part, as the ring on a watch, the bow of a key, or one of the loops in the handles of shears. 2. *pl.* A jointed ball for a kettle that has ears or loops. **boolt**.  
**Boul'au'ger'**, 1 bñ'lañ'gè; 2 bñ'lañ'gè, Georges (1837-1891). A French general; political leader; suicide.  
**boul'au'ger-lte'**, 1 bñ'lañ'ger-lt; 2 bñ'lañ'ger-lt, n. *Minerol.* A massive, metallic, bluish-gray lead sulfantimonite (PbSbS<sub>2</sub>). [*<* the discoverer, Boulanger.]  
**Boul'au'gism**, 1 bñ'lañ'gizm; 2 bñ'lañ'gizm, n. The principles of personal rule, militarism, and revenge supposed to be represented by Gen. Georges Boulanger, who attracted a party of Republican malcontents in France and was supported by the Monarchists in the hope that he might bring about a revolution. — **Boul'au'gism**.  
**boul'der**, 1 bñ'dar; 2 bñ'dar, n. 1. To polish or smooth with small flint pebbles, as an emery-wheel. 2. [Rare.] To make into boulders. **bowl'dert**.  
**boul'dert**, 1 n. A stone or rock, angular or rounded, transported by natural agencies, as by glacial action, to a distance from its original bed; an erratic; also, as used by some geologists, a worn fragment fallen from its place and reposing near by.  
We may see a huge boulder or two poised on the end of the glacier.  
**TRINDALL** *Form of Water* § 13, p. 44. *la*. 1874. [*<* Sw. dial. *bullerstein*, large pebble. *<* *bullra*, thunder, roar, + *sten*, stone.] **boul'dert**; **boul'derstone'**; **bowl'dert**. — **boul'der-belt'**, n. A belt of glacial boulders lying transverse to the direction of glacial movement. — **boul'der-clay**, n. The unstratified clay and sand deposit of the drift or glacial epoch, containing many boulders; the general till or ground moraine. — **boul'der-crack**, n. A heavy iron rod to be dropped upon a rock encountered by the drill in a deep well-boring. — **boul'der-fall**, n. *Geol.* A boulder-train, the width of which increases with the distance to which the boulders have been transported. — **boul'der-head**, n. A fence of piles driven in to resist the encroaching of the tide and waves upon a dike, or similar construction. — **boul'der-pavement**, n. *Geol.* 1. A sheet of boulders on a beach or on the bottom of shallow water; derived from deposits of boulder-clay; destroyed by the waves. 2. An indefinite layer of boulders on the surface of some drumlins, striated parallel to the direction of the ice-movement. — **boul'der-period**, same as **GLACIAL EPOCH**. — **boul'der-train**, n. *Geol.* A line of glacial boulders of a particular sort of rock, extending, sometimes for many miles, from their source in the direction of the glacial movement. — **boul'der-wall**, n. *Geol.* A glacial moraine chiefly built of boulders.  
**Boul'der'**, 1 bñ'dar; 2 bñ'dar, n. 1. A county in Colorado; 751 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat; site of the University of Colorado (non-sect.) founded in 1877. 3. Pass, a pass in Colorado; altitude, 11,670 ft. 4. Peak, a mountain in Colorado; 12,417 ft. high.  
**boul'derd**, pp. Bouldered.  
**boul'der-ét'**, 1 bñ'dar-ét; 2 bñ'dar-ét, n. *Geol.* A boulder of small size.  
**boul'der-ing**, 1 bñ'dar-ing; 2 bñ'dar-ing, n. 1. The act or process of paving with boulders or cobblestones. 2. A cobblestone pavement.  
**boul'der-ing-stone'**, n. A hard flint used to dress off emery-wheels and glazers.  
**boul'der-pave'ment**, b-wall, etc. See under **BOULDER**.  
**boul'der-y**, 1 bñ'dar-y; 2 bñ'dar-y, n. Abounding in boulders.  
**boule'**, 1 bñ'le; 2 bñ'le, n. Same as **BOUL**.  
**boule'**, 1 bñ'le; 2 bñ'le, n. (Gr.) 1. An ancient Greek legislative council. In democratic times it was composed of aristocratic advisers to the king, while in the time of Solon it was an elective body of 400, which number was ultimately increased to 500 with somewhat extended powers. 2. The modern Greek legislative assembly.  
**boul'leu-te'ri-on**, 1 bñ'leu-te'ri-on; 2 bñ'leu-te'ri-on, n. [Gr.] A council-chamber; senate-house.  
**boul'le-vard**, 1 bñ'le-vard or (F.) bñ'la-vär; 2 bñ'le-vard or (F.) bñ'la-vär (XIII), n. 1. A broad city avenue specially designed for pleasure-walking or driving, generally planted with trees, often in the center.  
The boulevard assumes at the newspaper hour a peculiar aspect.  
F. SARCET in *Scribner's Magazine* June, 1891, p. 670.  
2. Originally, a fortress or a strong rampart; hence, a street or walk laid out on the site of such ramparts after their destruction. [F., corrupted form of *G. boulevard* = Dan. *bulværk*; see **NUBARK**.] **boul'le-vard'**; **boul'le-vard-ike'**, n. 1. To provide with boulevards. II. 4. To frequent or stroll on the boulevards.  
**boul'le-vard-ier'**, 1 bñ'le-vor-dir or (F.) bñ'vor-dir; 2 bñ'le-vor-dir or (F.) bñ'vor-dir, n. [F.] A frequenter of the boulevards; especially, in Paris, a boulevard lounser, man about town. **boul'le-vard-ist'**.  
**boule-vers'ment**, 1 bñ'vèrs'ment or -ment or (F.) bñ'vèrs-män; 2 bñ'vèrs'ment or (F.) bñ'vèrs-män (XIII), n. [F.] A turning upside down; convulsion.  
**boul'ill'm'**, n. Same as **NUBILIA**.

**bou-lin'-kon**, 1 bñ-lin'-ken; 2 bñ-lin'-cön, n. [Eng.] Oilcloth made from a pulp composed of rawhide, rags, and coarse hair. [*<* G. *bous*, ox + *linon*, flax.]  
**boul'ly-bawn'**, 1 bñ'ly-bän; 2 bñ'ly-bän, n. [Ir.] Flour bread as distinguished from meal bread.  
**Bou-logne'**, 1 bñ-lön or (F.) bñ'lon; 2 bñ-lön or (F.) bñ'lon, n. A seaport town in Pas-de-Calais department, France. **Bou-logne-sur-mer'**.  
**Bou-logne-sur-Seine'**, 1 bñ-sen; 2 bñ-sen, n. A town in Seine department, France, S. W. suburb of Paris; has extensive woods.  
**boul'tet**, n. Same as **BOLT**. **CHAUCER** *C. T.* l. 15,246.  
**boul'ter**, 1 bñ'ter; 2 bñ'ter, n. A sea fishing-line armed with many hooks. See **LONG-LINE**. **bult'er**.  
**Boul'ton**, 1 bñ'ton; 2 bñ'ton, Matthew (1728-1817). An English mechanic and partner of Watt, who improved the steam-engine; built engine for the "Clermont".  
**bou'man**, 1 bñ'man or bñ'mön; 2 bñ'man or bñ'män, n. [Scot.] The tenant of a bowing or dairy-farm. [*<* *böwa*, n. + *MAN*.]  
**boun**, 1 bñun; 2 bñun, a. [Archaic.] Ready; prepared. [Early form of **BOUND**, a.] **bounet**; **bouwet**; — **bout**, n. & v. To make ready; betake; start.  
**bounce**, 1 bñuns; 2 bñuns, v. [*BOUNCEN*, *BOUNCING*.] I. 1. To cause to bound; as, to bounce a child up and down; to bounce a ball. 2. [Slang, U. S.] To turn out; forcibly eject; discharge from employment. 3. [Slang, U. S. & Canada.] To toss (a person) in a blanket for sport; blanket. 4. [Gt. Brit.] To bully; scold. 5. To beat; bang.  
II. 1. To move with a bound; spring suddenly and violently, or with an elastic recoil; as, this ball bounces well. 2. To come or go violently and suddenly; as, the maid bounced indignantly out of the room.  
My lady bounces in. **SAXE** *Comic Miseries* st. 6.  
3. [Gt. Brit.] To talk big; bluster; lie.  
Nay, nay, old gentleman, no bounding; you're mistaken in your man, Sir! **COLMAN** *Polly Honeycombe* act i, sc. 1.  
4. To give a sudden noisy blow; bang. [*<* I. G. *bun-sen*, beat, knock; cp. *D. bonzen*, strike, bounce, *G. bumsen*, *bunzen*; nil imitative.] **bouncet**. **SYN.** see **LEAP**.  
**bounce**, n. 1. A sudden or violent spring or leap; as, the fish gave a bounce in the basket. 2. A bounding or elastic motion; a rebound; as, the bounce of a ball. 3. [Slang, U. S.] Dismissal from a position; discharge; expulsion; as, he got the bounce. 4. [Local, Eng.] The large-spotted dogfish. 5. A heavy blow; a bang.  
I heard two or three irregular bounces at my landlady's door. **ADDISON** *Spectator* May 20, 1712.  
6. [Gt. Brit.] (1) An audacious lie; a bouncer. (2) Boastful exaggeration; bluster; swagger.  
A certain stiffness and decorum which contrasted pleasantly enough with the exceeding 'bouncer' of his earlier career. **R. F. BURTON** *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* ch. 4, p. 108. [in 1860.]  
7. A loud, sudden noise; an explosion. — to get the grand bounce [Slang, U. S.], to be summarily discharged. — **bounced**, pp. Full of bluster; overbearing.  
**bounce**, adv. Suddenly; with a bounce.  
**bounce-a-bile**, 1 bñuns-a-bl; 2 bñuns-a-bl, a. [Eng.] 1. **bounce-a-bile**. [*Given* to bounce or bluster; trisyllable. 2. [Rare.] That may be bounced. — **bounce-a-bly**, adv.  
**bouncer**, 1 bñuns'er; 2 bñuns'er, n. 1. One who or that which is large or strong; as, those fish are bouncers. Did you ever see the bouncers? They are young, they are girls, they always go in pairs, and they bring a breeze. **B. F. TAYLOR** *World on Wheels* ch. 7, p. 52. [a. c. 1874.]  
2. One who or that which bounces. 3. [Colloq.] An audacious lie; a whopper.  
What an incredible number of royal bouncers were carried to and fro in the despatches of that [Mary Stuart's] period. **M. E. BRADTON** *Deeds* See *Frucht* ch. 22, p. 100. [a. c. n. a.]  
4. A braggart or liar. 5. [Slang, U. S.] A person employed to eject disorderly persons, as from a hotel or restaurant.  
**bounce'ing**, 1 bñuns'ing; 2 bñuns'ing, a. 1. Strong and active; large; strutting; as, a *bouncing* girl.  
The pair *Ushered* you into life a *bouncing* boy. **BROWNING** *Ring and Book* pt. v, l. 1470.  
2. Excessive; exaggerated; as, a *bouncing* bill or account. 3. Swaggering; boastful; untruthful. — **bounce'ing-ly**, adv. The soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). — **bounce'ing-ly**, adv.  
**bound**, 1 bñund; 2 bñund, v. I. 1. To leap lightly; advance in or by leaps; spring; as, to bound up-hill. And the waves bound beneath me as a steed. That knows his rider. **BYRON** *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 2.  
2. To spring back in recoil; rebound; as, this ball will not bound.  
II. 1. To cause to rebound. [*<* F. *bondir*, leap, rebound. *<* LL. *bombito*, buzz. *<* L. *bombus*, buzzing.] **SYN.** see **LEAP**.  
**bound'**, v. I. 1. To set bounds to; fix the limit of; restrict; as, his ideas are bounded by his experience. The Presidency, the highest function in the state, is exceedingly bound by the Constitution, and still more by the spirit of the community. **CHANNING** *Works, The Union* p. 638. [a. v. a. 1850.]  
2. To form the boundary of; adjoin; as, Long Island Sound bounds Connecticut on the south. 3. To describe or name the boundaries of; as, bound the State of Colorado. 4. To shut up within bounds; cramp.  
II. 1. To adjoint.  
**SYN.** see **CIRCUMSCRIBE**; **LIMIT**.  
**bound-a-bile**, a. That may be bounded.  
**bound**, n. 1. Made fast; tied; specifically, confined in bonds; as, he was taken bound to Rome.  
And I could wish my days to be Bound each to each by natural piety. **WORDSWORTH** *My Heart Leaps Up* l. 10.  
2. Morally or legally constrained or compelled; obligated by conscience or the sense of honor; as, you are bound to pay.  
We are bound . . . to maintain the . . . principles of public liberty. **WEBSTER** *Works, Settlement N. E.* vol. 1, p. 47. [a. v. a. c. o.]  
3. Having a cover or binding of leather, cloth, or the like; said of books. 4. [Colloq.] Doomed; destined; as, they are bound to fail. 5. [Colloq., U. S.] Determined; resolved; as, I am bound to have it, cost what it may. 6. Apprenticed; indentured.  
The great man also, to what shall he be bound apprentice? **CANTLEY** *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 74. [a. c. n.]  
7. Conspicuous. 8. Pregnant; said of a woman with child. [*<* AS. *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, bind.]  
**bound**, n. 1. A charge; a county-court or sheriff's bailiff; by corruption, a *bumbailiff*. — **charge** (*Elec.*), a charge which is held from action or from escaping to the earth by the proximity of another charge. — **up** in. 1. Inseparably connected with; summed up in. 2. Devotedly attached to; absorbed in; as, bound up in study.

**bound**, 1 bound; 2 bound, o. Having one's course directed; on the way; destined; as, bound for a day's pleasure; bound on a journey. [ML. *boun*, *<* lce. *bainn*, pp. of *bua*, prepare.] Prep.: bound for (rarely to) n port or other destination; on or upon an expedition.  
**bound'**, n. 1. A light elastic loop or spring; also, a rebound, as of a ball from the ground.  
Leaps with a bound of graceful handihood. **WORDSWORTH** *Tour Among the Alps* st. 20.  
2. In artillery firing, the distance passed over by a ricocheting ball, between adjacent places where it strikes.  
**bound'**, n. 1. That which indicates or constitutes the limit of anything, material or immaterial; that which circumscribes; a boundary; limit; confine; as, his anger knew no bounds.  
The voice of the mighty sea Beating his pebbly bound. **BRANT** *The Unknown Way* st. 10.  
2. *pl.* The district included within a boundary or limits.  
3. [Cornwall, Eng.] An area taken up for tin-mining; a tin-bound. [*<* OF. *bonde*, *<* LL. *botina*, limit.] **SYN.** see **BOUNDARY**; **END**; **PERION** — beating the bounds, see **PERAMBULATION** — rough bounds [Scot.], the Highlands of Scotland, a western portion of Inverness-shire.  
**bound-a-ry**, 1 bound-a-ri; 2 bound-a-ri, n. [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, pl.] 1. A limiting or dividing line or mark; also, any object serving to indicate a limit or confine; as, the boundaries of Holland.  
The North; the South; no geographic line Can fix the boundary. **WHITTIER** *The Panorama* st. 15.  
2. The limiting line of a cricket-field; also, a hit to this line.  
**SYN.** barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge. The boundary was originally the landmark, that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The bound is the limit, marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the boundaries of a nation or of an estate; the bounds of a college, a halibound, etc. Bounds may be used for all within the limits, boundary for the limiting line only. Boundary looks to that which is without; bound only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the bounds, not the boundaries, of a subject, of the universe, etc.; as, the students were forbidden to go beyond the bounds. A barrier is something that bars ingress or egress. A barrier may be a boundary, as was the Great Wall of China. Bourn, or bourne, is a poetical expression for bound or boundary. A border is a strip of land along the boundary. Edge is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. Limit is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the limit of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. Line is a military term; as, within the lines or through the lines, of an army. See **BARRIER**; **BARREN**; **BARON**. — **Ant.**: center, citadel, estate, inside, interior, land, region, territory. — **Prep.**: the boundaries of an estate; the boundary between neighboring territories.  
— **bound-a-ry-ly**, adv. 1. In ship-building, the line where the sides of the hull meet the stem, keel, and stern-post. — **b. problem** (*Math.*), in the theory of functions, a problem in which a function within a given region is to be determined from its values on the boundary of that region. — **b. rider**, n. In Australian station life, one whose duty is to patrol and inspect an estate. **SCRIBNER'S** *Magazine* Feb., 1892, p. 147.  
**Bound-a-ry Peak**. A mountain in Colorado; 12,840 ft. high.  
**Bound'brook'**, 1 bound'bruk; 2 bound'bruk, n. A borough in Somersetshire, N. J.  
**bound'ed**, 1 bound'ed; 2 bound'ed, n. Having limits or limitations; limited; cramped; narrow; as, a bounded intellect. **bound'ed-ness**, n.  
**bound'en**, 1 bound'en; 2 bound'en, a. 1. Obligatory upon one; necessary, as a duty. 2. [Archaic.] Under obligations; obliged; beholden; as, I am greatly bounden to you. 3. Bound; tied; wed. [Old pp. of **BIND**.]  
— **bound'en-ly**, adv.  
**bound'er**, 1 bound'er; 2 bound'er, n. 1. One who fires or marks bounds. 2. [Slang, Eng.] One who dresses in bad taste, or whose manners, etc., are offensive. 3. Baseball. A ball batted, or thrown to a basemen by a fielder, so that it bounds. 4. [Eng.] One who, in early times, yearly fixed or marked the bounds of tin-mines in Cornwall. 5. One who lives near the borders. 6. A boundary.  
**bound'ing-ly**, 1 bound'ing-ly; 2 bound'ing-ly, adv. With bounding motion; in a bounding manner.  
**bound'less**, 1 bound'les; 2 bound'les, a. Having no appreciable limit, but without the positive significance belonging to the word infinite; vast; measureless; as, God's boundless love. — **bound'less-ly**, adv. — **bound'less-ness**, n.  
This truth within this mind rehearse, That in a boundless universe Is boundless better, boundless worse. **TENNISON** *Two Voices* st. 9.  
**bound'ly**, 1 bound'ly; 2 bound'ly, a. Within bounds; finite; limited.  
**bound'ness**, 1 bound'nes; 2 bound'nes, n. The state or bounds of things; 1. bound'ness; 2. bound'ness; n. [Ir.] The ditch that marks the boundary of a holding.  
Each man's interest now is centered in his bound'ditch. **CANON SHERBURN** *The Blindness of Dr. Gray*.  
**bound'te-ous**, 1 bound'te-us; 2 bound'te-us, a. 1. Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent; as, a bounteous king. 2. Marked by liberality or bounty; abounding in blessings; plentiful; as, a bounteous repast. 3. Intrepid. Beside the bounteous board of home.  
**WHITTIER** *For an Autumn Festival* st. 10.  
[ME. *bounteous*, *<* OF. *bontif*, *<* *bonte*, see **BOUNTY**.]  
— **bound'te-ous-ly**, adv. — **bound'te-ous-ness**, n.  
**bound'th**, 1 bound'th; 2 bound'th, n. [Scot.] A gratuity over and above regular wages; bounty. **bound'th**.  
**bound'th-a-bile**, 1 bound'th-a-bl; 2 bound'th-a-bl, a. Subject to bounty.  
**bound'th**, 1 bound'th; 2 bound'th, a. In receipt of a bound'th-ful, or bound'th-ful, 2 bound'th-ful, a. Full of, distinguished by, or exhibiting bounty; free and generous in bestowing gifts; liberal; beneficent; hence, showing abundance as, the bountiful Giver of all good; a bountiful harvest. **SYN.** see **BOUNTY**; **AMPLE**; **GENEROUS**; **HOSPITALITY**. — **ly**, adv. — **ness**, n.  
**Bonn't-ful**, n. A village in Davis county, Utah.  
**bonn't-head'**, n. Generosity.  
**bonn'tree'**, 1 bñn't-ri; 2 bñn't-ri, n. [Scot.] The bounteous tree.  
**bonn'ty**, 1 bñn'ty; 2 bñn'ty, n. [-RIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, pl.] 1. A generous dispensation of gifts or favors; liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence; as, God's bounty to man.







**bow'er-y**, 1 bou'er-y; 2 bow'er-y, o. Abounding in bowers; resembling a bowery; shady.  
The green and bowery summer had passed away.  
DIARRELL VICTOR GREY H.K. vi. ch. 1, p. 266. [L. & C. Co.]

**bow'er-y**, n. [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] A form or plantation: so called by the Dutch settlers of New York. The street in New York called the *Bowery* passed through the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. In later times it became noted for cheap shops and places of amusement, and for the loud and flashy character of its frequenters; hence *Bowery style*, *Bowery boy*, etc.

'The Bowery boy,' the queerest product of America in his day, was . . . full of an affectation of rough airs that he considered exquisite.

JULIAN RALPH in *Century Magazine* Dec., 1891, n. 228. [C. D. Bowery, farm, < *bowier*, *boer*, *boor*.]—Bow'er-y-ish, o. Befitting the Bowery; rough-mannered; lawdly; bowst, n. pl. Rights and privileges under which papal benefices were held. *bowst*.

**bow'et**, 1 bou'et; 2 bou'et, n. [Scot.] Same as *BUAT*, 1. **bow'fast**, n. See under *bow*, n.

**bow'fin**, 1 bou'fin; 2 bou'fin, n. A small, voracious, dark-colored, ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) found in many of the fresh waters of the United States.

**bow'grace**, n. & c. Same as *BOUGE*. [bow, n.]

**bow'hand**, n. See under *bow*, n.

**bow'head**, 1 bou'head; 2 bou'head, n. 1. The Greenland right whale. 2. See *NEP PHALANPE*, under *PHALANPE*.

**bow'head**, c. See under *bow*, n.

**bow'holes**, n. pl. Same as *BURDES*. [—bow'le-ful, o. *bow'let*, 1 bou'let; 2 bou'let, n. [Scot.] A bucket or small tub. *bow'let*, 1 bou'let; 2 bou'let, n. 1. A county in Texas; 907 sq. m.; county-seat, Texarkana. 2. A town in Montague county, Tex.

**bow'le**, 1 bou'le; 2 bou'le, James (—/a1336). An American fighter in the Texan war of independence; with William B. Travis and David Crockett made heroic defense of Fort Alamo, Tex., hut, being captured alive, was put to death with his companions by order of Santa Anna.

**bow'le-knife**, 1 bou'le-knife; 2 bou'le-knife, n. [U. S.] A bunting-knife having a slightly curved edge, a long two-edged point and thick back, a hilt, cross-piece, and sheath; used also as a weapon for sloshing.

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5. *pl.* A pair of rolls for calendering muslin, etc., one of iron, hollow and steam-heated, the other of compressed paper disks. 6. [Scot.] A marble, or game of marbles. 7. [Local, Eng.] A float for a herring-net. [C. F. *boule*, < L. *bullo*, bubble.]—**bow'le-al'ley**, n. See *BOWLING-ALLEY*.—**b-ball**, n. [Austral.] A pastime of the aborigines, consisting of throwing spears at a rolling ball, to hit in an attempt to strike it. **bow'le**, 1 bou'le; 2 bou'le, n. [Prov. Eng.] The large iron washing-pan used in wool-manufacture before carding.

**bow'le**, 1 bou'le; 2 bou'le, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A portmanteau. **bow'land** En'et, 1 bou'land; 2 bou'land. A forest in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, covering 25,245 acres.

**bow'ld**, 1 bou'ld; 2 bou'ld, *pp.* *Bowled*. **bow'lder**, n. Same as *BOULDER*.

**bow'le'g**, n. See under *bow*, n.

**bow'tens** Pyr'a-mld, 1 bou'tens; 2 bou'tens. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,348 ft. high.

**bow'ter**, 1 bou'ter; 2 bou'ter, n. 1. A workman who shapes the bowls of spoons. 2. A drunkard.

**bow'ter**, n. 1. One who plays at bowls. 2. In cricket, the player who delivers the ball. 3. [Eng.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; derby.

**Bow'les**, 1 bou'les; 2 bou'les, William Lisle (1762-1785). An English poet and clergyman.

**bow'ful**, 1 bou'ful; 2 bou'ful, n. Enough to fill a bowl; also, the contents of a filled bowl.

**bow'ful**, 1 bou'ful; 2 bou'ful, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope *bow'ful*, 1 connected by bridges to the middle of the leech of a square sail, to keep the weather edge of the sail forward when sailing close-hauled, thus holding the vessel close in to the wind. 2. A curve showing a vertical section of a vessel's bow. 3. See *EXOR*. [C. F. *bow*, ship's bow & *line*, line.]—**bow'line**, n. *Naut.* The span of a rope connecting a bowline with the cringles on the leech of a square sail.—**cringle**, n. The eye or cringle on the edge of a sail for the attachment of the bowline.—*on a bow*, close to the wind; said of a vessel.—*running b.* (*Naut.*), a noose made by a bowline about a part of another rope.

**bow'line**, n. Same as *NIPEST-LINE*.

**bow'ling**, 1 bou'ling; 2 bou'ling, n. In dyeing, a washing process in which fabrics are passed over rollers in water.

**bow'ling**, n. 1. Playing at bowls, tenpins, or the like. 2. The act of delivering a ball in cricket in conformity with the rules of the game, and especially the rule which prohibits throwing and jerking.—**bow'ling-al'ley**, n. 1. [U. S.] (1) A long narrow planned space for playing at tenpins, having at one end a pit to receive the balls and overturned pins. (2) A building containing one or more such alleys. 2. Any enclosure for playing bowls. *bow'ling-al'ley*, n. *green*, n. See *CREASE*.—*b.* green, n. A lawn for playing at bowls. *b.* ground.

The following list exhibits some of the most important terms used in bowling. Those that are not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

**alley** American bowls battle loft needle-pin ninepin (s) ball ninepin head-pin bowling-alley h. nine-pin and nine-pin down pin, pinch, pin-pit, pin-spot

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**bow'rock**, 1 bou'rock; 2 bou'rock, n. [Scot.] A cabrio; hut; hourock.

**bow's**, 1 bou's; 2 bou's, n. *pl.* *Naut.* Same as *bow's*, n. *bow'se*, *bow'sy*. Same as *BOOZE*, etc.

**bow'se**, n. A bursar.—*bow'ser-y*, n. A bursary.

**bow'sh**, n. See under *bow*, n.

**bow'sle**, 1 bou'sle; 2 bou'sle, n. [Scot.] A bairy distorted hobgoblin, the bugbear of naughty children.

**bow'sprit**, 1 bou'sprit; 2 bou'sprit, *naut.* 1. A spar projecting forward and usually slightly upward from the bow of a vessel, resting upon the stem and the apron, and in a ship supporting the jib-boom ood the flying-jib-boom. Sometimes called *bol'sprit*. See *illus.* under *SHIP*. [C. *bow*, n. & *sprit*.]

**bow'sprit**, n. *Naut.* The seat of the bowsprit in the stem of a ship.—*b.* cap, n. An iron cap on the end of the bowsprit, having a band on the upper side through which the jib-boom passes.—*b.* shrouds, n. Stay-ropes or chains from the bowsprit-tip to the luff of the bow. See *illus.* under *SHIP*.—*running b.*, a bowsprit that may be run out and in as desired; opposed to standing or fixed h.

**bow'stent**, n. [Rare.] To duck or immerse, especially in a body well, as a cure for insanity. [C. *Cornish bent*.]

**bow'stall**, 1 bou'stall; 2 bou'stall, n. [STAVES, 1-stav; 2-stav's, pl.] A strip of wood, generally of yew, intended for a bow.

**bow'ster**, 1 bou'ster; 2 bou'ster, n. [Scot.] A bolster.

**Bow Street**, 1 bou; 2 bou. A street in London, near Covent Garden market, in which is situated the principal police station of the metropolitan district. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was a fashionable center, containing Will's coffee-house, where the wits of the day congregated.—*Bow Street runner* [Eng.], formerly, a London policeman; specif. [pl.] eight famous officers of Bow Street Court, appointed in 1805, who were red waistcoats and were nicknamed *Robin Redbreasts*. *Bow Street officer*.

**bow'string**, 1 bou'string; 2 bou'string, *tr.* 1. To strangle with a bowstring. 2. To fit with a bowstring.

**bow'string**, o. Of, pertaining to, or like the string of a bow.—*bowstring beam* (*Building*), a bowstring girder. See under *GIRDER*, n.—*b.* bridge, a bridge having an arched frame with a strong horizontal tie. See *BRIDGE*, n.—*b.* creeper, a greenish-yellow twining shrub (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) from India, with coriaceous, acuminate leaves, and large cymes of greenish-yellow flowers. The fiber is used for bowstrings, cordage, etc., and is known as *Jejee*.

**bow'string**, n. 1. The string of a bow. 2. A string for strangling criminals; hence, execution by strangling.

**bow'tel**, 1 bou'tel; 2 bou'tel, n. Same as *BOITEL*.

**bow'wise**, etc. See under *bow*, n.

**bow'wow**, 1 bou'wow; 2 bou'wow, *tr.* To bark; *bow'wow*, n. 1. The bark of a dog, or an imitation of it; sometimes applied attributively to a loud, hectoring manner. 2. (1) A dog; a child's word. (2) [Slang.] A sausage. [Imitative word.]—the *bow-wow* theory, the theory that all human speech started in the cologne of imitative words, as *bow-wow*, *duzz*, or *crash*.—*bow'wow*, n.

**bow'yang**, 1 bou'yang; 2 bou'yang, n. [Austral.] Same as *bow'yer*, 1 bou'yer; 2 bou'yer, n. 1. A maker of bows. 2. [Rare.] An archer.

**Bow'yer**, William (1690-1777). An English printer, noted for his learning, benevolence, and amiability.

**bow'ze**, 1 bou'ze; 2 bou'ze, n. Same as *BOZI*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bou'ze; 2 bou'ze, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To move swiftly, as the wind; flow quickly, as a fluid. *II. n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rebound, as of a rush of wind, against a house.

**bow'zel-y**, 1 bou'zel-y; 2 bou'zel-y, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Disorderly; untidy.

**Bow'zy-hu's**, 1 bou'zy-hu's; 2 bou'zy-hu's, n. In Gay's *Sheep's Head*, a good-natured, simple fellow.

**box**, 1 bek; 2 bôks, *v.* 1. *tr.* To put into or enclose in a box; often with *up*; as, to box cigars; to box up goods. 2. To furnish with a boxing or box; as, to box a wheel. 3. [U. S.] (1) To tap or gash, as a sugar-mopple, that the sap may gather. (2) To bore, as a tree-trunk, so as to sample the quality of the wood. 4. To boxhaul. 5. To make box-shaped. 6. To fit into a mortise, as a tenon. 7. [Austral.] To mix (separate flocks of sheep); confuse. 8. *Tanning*. To treat (a hide) with the graining-board, on the grain side, so as to impart a pebbled surface to the leather. 9. *Eng. & Scots Low*. To place in the hands of the court; file; enter.

**II. i.** To fit closely, as in a receptacle.

—to box off. 1. To cut up into separate compartments. 2. To boxhaul.—to box the empass (*Naut.*), to rectify in consecutive order the 32 points of the compass; hence, to adopt successively all possible opinions on a question.

**box**, n. 1. A container or receptacle; said especially of the cars or side of the head.

I suppose, some day, you'll be trying to box my ears? DOUGLAS JERROLD *Cauld Lectures, The Skylarks* p. 15. *lit. n.* 1871.

2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] To press with the horns or head; butt, as an ox.

**II. i.** To spar with boxing-gloves for practice or amusement; formerly, to fight with the bare fists.

If they want a man to box at, let 'em box at me.

DICKENS *Black House* ch. 20, p. 420. [L. & C. 1856.]

[C. *Dan. bask*, *slip*

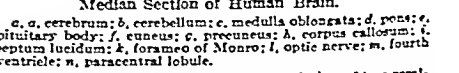




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parts contiguous thereto; (3) the mesencephalon or mid-brain, comprising the *crura cerebri* and the *corpora quadrigemina*; (4) the metencephalon, comprising the *cerebellum* and the *pons Varolii*; and (5) the myelencephalon or medulla oblongata. To these may be added the rhinencephalon.



Median Section of Human Brain.



cephalon or nose-brain, a comparatively large portion in many vertebrates, reduced in man to the inconspicuous olfactory bulb.

The average weight of the human brain is about 50 ounces avoirdupois for males and 44 ounces for females, being 2.16 per cent. of the weight of the body in males and 2.24 per cent. in females, surpassing, in this respect, that of all other animals, altho the gross weight of the brain in some bulky animals (whales, elephants) is greater than in man.

The essential active elements in the brain are the nerve-cells, which constitute the bulk of the gray matter, forming a layer on the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum and various ganglionic masses elsewhere. For the cavities of the interior of the brain, see under VENTRICLE.

In the brain of a great scholar, the furrows are very deep and crooked and hundreds of creases appear which are not found at all in the brains of ordinary men.

FIXED DESTINY OF MAN CH. 5, p. 49. [n. m. & co. 1890.]  
2. The intelligence or mental power of which the brain is held to be the seat; mind; intellect; often in the plural; as, the man is absolutely without brains.

Opie's receipt for his painting is universally good—mix the colors with brains.

GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Success* p. 70. [r. v. a.]  
3. Zool. The principal regulating ganglion of invertebrate animals. 4. Imagination; fancy. [*AS. bregan.*] braynet.

Syn.: see MIND.—brain'blad'der, n. An embryonic cerebral vesicle.—b. box, n. The bony case enclosing the brain; the cranium. b. case; brain'pan'—. b. cap, n. The top portion of the skull.—b. cavity, n. 1. The interior of the cranium. 2. A ventricle of the brain.—b. coral, a meandroid coral having a convoluted or brain-like appearance.—b. gage, n. *Pathol.* Brain-weakness; nervous exhaustion.—b. fever, *Inflammation* of the brain or its membranes; phrenitis; meningitis.—b. fever bird, an Indian hawk-cuckoo (*Heterococcus carthus*); so named in fancied imitation of its cry.—b. maggot, n. The brain-worm.—brain'pan', n. Same as BRAIN-NOX.—b. racking, a. Puzzling the brain.—brain'sand', n. Calcareous particles found in the pineal body and occasionally in the folds of the pia mater.—brain'sick', a. Mentally disordered; whimsical; crazy.—brain'sick'ly, adv.—brain'sick'ness, n.—b. stem, n. The collective bundles of fibers that pass from below to the hemispheres or expanded portion of the brain, *candex cerebri*.—b. stem, n. The fascicle of nerve-fibers forming the nexus between the brain and the spinal cord.—brain'stone', n. Brain coral.—brain'storm', n. [U. S.] Cerebral disturbance of a sudden and violent character; impulse; insanity.—b. throbb, n. *Med.* Arterial pulsation in the brain; throbbing in the head.—b. tire, n. Same as BRAIN-FAG.—b. wave, n. A supposed psychical vibratory movement, assumed to account for telepathy.—b. work, n. Mental labor; cerebration.—b. worm, n. 1. A worm that infests, or is supposed to infest, the brain; figuratively, peevish and pertinacious disposition. 2. The worms of the cerebellum.—little (or blinder) b., same as CEREBELLUM.—to have on the b., to be perpetually thinking about; to be obsessed with; as, to have baseball on the brain.

—brain'al, a. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the brain.—brain'ish, a. [Rare.] Hot-headed; frenzied; headstrong.—brain'tess, a. 1. Having had the brain removed; as, brain'tess frogs. 2. Wanting intelligence or discretion; senseless; witless.—brain'tess-ness, n.—brain'ward, adv. & a.—brain'y, a. [Colloq., U. S.] Possessed of brains; having a vigorous intellect; quick of understanding; mentally able.

brained, 1 bränd; 2 bränd, a. 1. Killed by having the brains dashed out. 2. Having a brain of a certain quality; as, the negro is not brain'd like the Indian; frequent in compounds; as, addle-brained.

brain'd, 1 bränd; 2 bränd, n. 1. David (c. 1718-1747), an American missionary to the Indians. 2. A city, county-seat of Crow Wing county, Minn.

brainze, 1 brän; 2 brän, v. I. f. To strike heavily. II. t. To act impetuously and noisily.

brainge, 1 brän; 2 brän, n. [Scot.] A heavy blow. brain-ol'o-gy, 1 brän-ol'o-gy; 2 brän-ol'o-gy, n. *Chr. Sci.* A system of thought founded on material consciousness (the opposite of real mind or spirit), teaching that man was created to suffer and die, that spirit is horn of matter and returns thereto, and that man can be resurrected from dust. [*AS. brain + -ology.*]

brain'tree, 1 brän'tree; 2 brän'tree, n. 1. A market-town in Essex, England. 2. A town in Norfolk county, Mass.

braird, 1 brärd; 2 brärd, [Scot., I. r.] To sprout; germinate.

II. n. Newly sprouted grail or grass. [badger.]

bral'ro, 1 bräro; 2 bräro, n. [Canadian F.] The American Bralth'wate, 1 bräth'wät; 2 bräth'wät, William (1807-1885). An English physician; published *Retrospect of Medicine*.

bralze, 1 bräz; 2 bräz, v. [BRAIZEN, BRAIZN; BRAIZ'INO.] bralze, 1. To cook (meat) with vegetables, etc., as a pot-roast, and then bake. 2. To cover the surface of (meat) with a mixture to be browned as a crust. [*F. braiser, < braise, embers, < Seend; cp. Dan. brase, fry, Sw. brasa, flame.*]

bralze, n. Metal. Same as BRZEZ, n.

bralze, n. Braized meat. bralzet.

bralze, n. 1. A European sparoid fish (genus *Pagrus*), especially the European *P. vulgaris*. Beck'eri; king of the braams. 2. [Scot.] The roach. [*CP. nass, n. and DREAM, n.*] bralzet.

bralze'er, 1 bräz'er; 2 bräz'er, n. A covered kettle or pan used in braizing. brals'er; bralz'ing-ket'tlet; bralz'ing-pan'—. brak, 1 brük; 2 brük, n. [S. Afr.] A salt-pan; an arid piece of land. hrak'pan'—. brake, 1 bräk; 2 bräk, v. [BRAKEN; BRAK'ING.] I. t. 1. To stop or slow the motion of, by applying a brake. 2. To separate the boom from the fiber of (flax or hemp) by hammering and bruising; scut. 3. To pulverize with a harrow. 4. To knead.

II. t. To act or be employed as a brakeman.

brake't, v. & t. To vomit. [*C.*]

brake't [Archaeol or Obs.] *Imp.* of BREAK, v.

brake't, n. 1. A device, frequently a clog or shoe of wood or metal, for retarding or arresting the motion of a vehicle or any sliding or rotating body, as a wheel or runner, by friction; also, such clog together with the mechanism for applying it.

Many brakes are named (1) from the object to which they are attached; as, bicycle-brake, car-h., driver, or driving-wheel h., engine-h., motor-car h., sled-h., vehicle-h., wagon-h.; (2) from their inventor; as, Eames h., Westinghouse h.; (3) from the manner or means of action; as, automatic b., band b., double-lever b., vacuum b.

2. A harrow for braking elods. 3. A lever for working a pump or other machine. 4. An implement for braking flax, hemp, etc. 5. A baker's kneading-machine. 6. A framework to hold a horse's or an ox's foot while it is

being shod. 7. The fore-carriage of a vehicle. 8. An instrument for stripping the bark from willow wands. 9. A curb-bit for breaking colts. 10. A machine for extracting juice from fruit or vegetables. 11. A brake van. 12. Same as BREAK, n. 7. 13. A medieval war-machine; ballista. 14. An old instrument of torture. 15. A snare; strait; perplexity. [*LG. brake, flax-brake, < root of BREAK, v.*]

—atmospheric brake or air-b., a railway-brake operated by compressed air, under the control of the engineer. A device for compressing the air is placed under the locomotive, and flexible pipes connect with cylinders under the cars, from which power is applied to the wheel-brakes. See CAR and LOCOMOTIVE.—brake'shar' or beam', n. A beam under a carriage or a car, hearing the brake-shoes.—b. block, n. The piece which forms the backing of a brake-shoe.—b. dog, n. The pawl of a brake-ratchet. b. finger.—b. gear, n. *Mech.* The parts collectively comprised in the gearing-apparatus of a railroad locomotive or car.—b. hanger, n. A hanger for a brake-har.—b. head, n. A combined brake-block and shoe, or sometimes a brake-block having a detachable shoe.—b. rod, n. 1. A rod connecting brake-levers. 2. [Eng.] A rod connecting the brake-shaft arms and brake-blocks.—b. rubber, n. A brake-shoe.—b. shoe, n. A curved friction-piece for pressing against a wheel to stop its rotation.—b. slave, n. *Mining.* A coarse sleeve attached to the end of a lever for communicating and

sifting ores.—b. van or compartment, n. [*CT. Brit.*] Railway. A van or compartment in which the brakes are operated; sometimes, also, a luggage-van.—b. wheel, n. 1. A small hand-wheel attached to a car, to operate the brake. 2. A heavy cam-wheel for actuating a trip-hammer. 3. A wheel or pulley which reacts against a friction-brake.—continuous b., a train-brake that may be operated on every member of the train from the engine, or from any car, as an air-brake or a vacuum-brake.—emergency b., a brake for stopping a car or train promptly without regard to consequences likely to arise, as from sudden stop; used to avoid collisions and in other cases of emergency.—expanding b., a brake, as used between locomotive-wheels, of which the two wings are expanded to grip the wheel-rims, as if a wedge were driven between them.

Other compounds, self-explaining or nearly so, name various things used in connection with railway-brakes; as, brake-cylinder (of an air-brake), b. hose, b. leather, b. pipe (carrying compressed air to a brake-cylinder).

brake', n. A polyopodeaceous fern of the genus *Pteris*, especially *P. aquilina*; a bracken. [*AS. bracc.*]

brake's, n. A thicket of bushes, brushwood, brambles, canes, etc., or any portion of such a thicket; as, the brake at this point was very dense; it is a cane-brake.

At intervals, some bird from out the brakes Starts into voice a moment, then is still.

BRONX *Child Harold* can. 3, st. 87.

[*CP. D. brack, fallow, G. brach, fallow, unplowed, < root of BREAK, v.*]—brake'shop'per, n. [*Brit.*] The grass-hopper-warbler. [*Introling.* power of a brake.]

brake'age, 1 bräk'ä; 2 bräk'ä, n. The action or consequence of braking; as, brake'age. Having no brake.

brake'less, 1 bräk'les; 2 bräk'les, a. Having no brake.

brake'man, 1 bräk'män, bräks'män; 2 bräk'män, bräks'män, n. [*MEN, pl.*] One who attends to a brake or brakes, as on a railroad-car.

brake'ty, 1 bräk'ty; 2 bräk'ty, a. Overgrown with brushwood.

bram, n. Same as BRAK.

Br. Am., abbr. British America.

bram'ak, 1 bräm'äk; 2 bräm'äk, n. Same as BRAHMA.

bram'ab, 1 bräm'ab or bräm; 2 bräm'ab or bräm, Joseph (c. 1748-1814). An English mechanic, inventor of the Bramah lock, hydraulic press, and beer-pump.

bram'man'te, 1 bräm'män'te; 2 bräm'män'te, Donato d'Angnolo (commonly called Lazzari) (1444-1514). An Italian architect and painter; designed St. Peter's at Rome.

bram'man'tesque, 1 bräm'män'tesk; 2 bräm'män'tesk, a. Of or pertaining to the style of Renaissance architecture evolved by Bramante.

bram'man'tip, 1 bräm'män'tip; 2 bräm'män'tip, n. *Loqte.* A valid mood of the fourth figure. See *moon*.

bram'ma-there, 1 bräm'mä-thir; 2 bräm'mä-thir, n. An extinct gigantic 4-horned mammal, probably related to the giraffe, fossil in the later Tertiary rocks of India. [*AS. BRAHMA + Gr. thērion, wild beast.*]

bram'ble, 1 bräm'bl; 2 bräm'bl, v. [*BRAM'BLE; BRAM'bram'bl; BRAM'no.*] 1. To gather brambles. 2. To go blackberrying.

bram'ble, n. 1. The European blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), or any other plant of the genus *Rubus*; hence, any prickly shrub. 2. Same as BRAMBLING. [*AS. brēmbel, for brēmēl; cp. OHG. brämber, blackberry, brämo, berry of a briar; cp. naom, n.*]—bram'ble-ber'y, n. The fruit of the bramble; a blackberry. b. kite.—b. bush, n. A bramble, or a growth of brambles.—b. finch, n. The hrambling.—b. net, n. A net for bird-catching.—b. rose, n. The dogrose.—b. shark, n. Any shark of the family *Echthrorhynchidae*, order *Cyclospindyl*.—b. worm, n. Same as BRAMBLING.

bram'bled, 1 bräm'bl'd; 2 bräm'bl'd, a. Covered with bram'bl'd, 1 bräm'bl'd; 2 bräm'bl'd, n. [*BRAM'BLE.*] 1. To gather brambles. 2. To go blackberrying.

bram'bling, 1 bräm'blng; 2 bräm'blng, n. The European mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*), nearly related to the chaffinch.

bram'lin', n. Ernest de Sire, long.

bram'ling, 1 bräm'li; 2 bräm'li, a. Having or full of brambles.

bram'net, n. Ernest de Sire, long.

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[*F., < W. bran, husk.*]—bran bread, bread made of unbolled flour.—bran'dust'er, n. A machine for removing the flour that remains in bran after bolting.—b. pie, a box or tub filled with bran in which small packages are hidden to be drawn out at random, sometimes at a trifling charge; used at church bazaars and children's parties.

bran', n. [Local, Brit.] The crop.

bran', 1 bran; 2 bran, n. 1. In Welsh legend, an ancient king and demigod, who, defending his sister against the cruelty of her Irish husband, was poisoned, and whose head, severed from his body, discoursed wisdom for nearly a century. 2. The most celebrated of the hounds of Flann. 3. *Ice. Saga.* Frithiof's favorite dog.

bran'card, 1 brän'kard; 2 bräp'card, n. [*F.*] A horse-litter.

branch, 1 bränč; 2 bränč, n. [*XM.*] v. I. t. 1. To divide into or arrange in branches. 2. To adorn with embroidery in a pattern of flowers and foliage.

His coat was of branched velvet with a satin lining.

II. i. 1. To put forth branches; spread in branches. 2. To divide or separate into divisions or subdivisions. [*OF. branchi, < branch; see BRANCH, n.*]—to branch off, to diverge or ramify from a main trunk, stem, line, etc.—to h. out, to enlarge, amplify, or diverge from the main subject, as in a speech; extend, as in one's business.

branch, a. Diverging from or tributary to a trunk, stock, or main part; as, a branch store; a branch road.

branch, n. 1. A secondary or subordinate stem of a tree, shrub, or the like; one of the smaller stems formed by the forking of a larger stem; a bough; an offshoot of middle size; distinguished from limb and twig.

Branches or shoots in their undeveloped state are buds. *See GRASS Field-Book of Botany*, lesson iv, p. 20. [*n. m. & co. 1868.*]

2. A separate or diverging part or offshoot; division; department; subordinate or coordinate class; as, a branch of business; a branch of science; the Scotch branch of the family.

The resolutions for the annexation of Texas passed both branches of Congress.

London *Daniel Webster* p. 263. [*n. m. & co. 1887.*]

3. A tributary stream; a brook or river; as, the eastern branch of the Potomac. 4. Anything having resemblance or analogy to a branch. (1) One of the subdivisions of a deer's antler. (2) In a distribution system, as of electricity or gas, any considerable distributing conductor from which outlets are taken or taps made. (3) In fortification, the wing or long side of a hornwork or crownwork; one of the parts of a zigzag approach. (4) The coupling-piece at the end of a hose, to which the nozzle is attached. (5) In mining, a vein separating from the main lode. (6) In plumbing, a forked pipe; a Y or a T; often named from the shape; as, a double Y-branch; half-Y branch. (7) A short railroad, diverging from a main line. (8) One of a pair of parallel levers, fitted with rings for the chain and curb, which run through the ends of a curb. (9) Arch. One of the ribs in the Gothic style of vaulting. (10) *Mech.* The beam or axis of an engine or pump. (11) Either a Branch side of a horseshoe. (12) Either guard or side pipe.

5. Math. One of two or more distinct curves which satisfy the same equation. 6. Naut. A pilot's certificate of competency to pilot ships in certain specified waters. 7. Zool. One of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom. 8. A division in classifying the subdivisions of linguistic families and stocks. It includes more than group but less than stock. 9. A subordinate local office, store, etc.; as, a branch bank. 10. [Local, U. S.] A creek; brook. [*F. branche, < LL. branca, claw.*] bran'cheet. Syn.: annex, bough, division, extension, limb, member, offshoot, offspring, part, portion, ramification, relative, scion, shoot, sprig, subdivision, twig. Ant.: ancestry, origin, root, stem, stock, tree, trunk.

—branch'block', n. *Elec.* A device attaching a branch of an electric circuit to a main circuit.—b. chuck, n. *Mach.* A lathe-chuck having four projections, each with a set-screw.—b. cuts or b. lines, the cross-lines or links connecting the planes of Riemann's surface. See under SURFACE.

—b. herring, n. The alewife.—b. pilot, n. [*Eng.*] A pilot holding a special commission or branch.—b. pipe, n. A pipe with a branch; a branch. See def. 4 (6).—b. point, n. *Math.* A point corresponding to a value of a complex variable such that, in going round it, an interchange of the values of the function occurs.—complete b. of a curve (*Math.*), a branch of a curve considered as extending through infinity and back.—root and b., entirely; absolutely.

Branch', n. A county in Michigan; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Coldwater.

branch'age, 1 bränč'ä; 2 bränč'ä, n. [Rare.] A mass of branches; branches collectively. branch'er-y.

bran'chel'l'i-dae, 1 brän'čel'l'i-dä; 2 brän'čel'l'i-dä, n. pl. *Helminth.* A family of leeches with an entire oral sucker and a series of lateral gill-like lobes. Bran'chel'l'i-dae; bran'chel'l'i-dae, n.—bran'chel'l'i-old, a.

bran'chel'l'on, 1 brän'čel'l-on; 2 brän'čel'l-on, n. *Helminth.* 1. A genus typical of *Branchellidae*. 2. [*b.*] A leech of this genus, as *B. torpedinis*, parasitic on the torpedo. [*Gr. branchia, gills, pl. of branchion, fin.*]

branch'er, 1 bränč'er; 2 bränč'er, n. 1. That which puts forth branches. 2. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to perch on branches. 3. In millinery, one who attaches the branches to the stems in the manufacture of artificial flowers.

bran'chi-a, 1 brän'ki-a; 2 brän'ki-a, n. [*-x, 1-i; 2-e, pl.*] A gill; especially, in the plural, gills or gill-like appendages; respiratory organs modified for breathing the air contained in water. [*L., < Gr. branchia, gills, pl. of branchion, fin.*]—dermal branchia (*Echin.*), n. papula.—bran'chi-a-form, a. Branchiform.—bran'chi-a'ta, n. pl. *Zool.* Animals with branchia or gills, as (1) a section of (a) vertebrates, (d) arthropods, (c) gastropods, or (d) annelids, or (2) a division of echinoderms with nodal gills.—bran'chi-ate, a. Having gills or branchia; of or pertaining to the *Branchiata*. bran'chi-a'ted, n.—bran'chifer, n. pl. *Conch.* A section of a group of gastropods which contains abranched or lung-bearing as well as gill-bearing forms, as of the polybranchiate nudibranchiata, tenebricosae, and rhynchidocostae.—bran'chifer-ous, a. 1. Bearing gills or branchia. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiata*.—bran'chi-form, a. Having the form of gills.—bran'chi-hyal, i. a. Of or pertaining to the branchial and hyaloidan arches. II. n. An element of a branchial arch.

bran'chi-al, 1 brän'ki-al; 2 brän'ki-al, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated near the gills or branchia; of the nature of or like gills. 2. Of or pertaining to a



Brambling. 1/2

branchial arch. 3. Having gills; as, a branchial leg.—branchial aperture, an outlet for water, behind the gills. Fishes usually have a branchial aperture on each side of the body or cartilaginous arches that support the gills, as in fishes. 2. A postoral visceral arch, especially the third, fourth, and fifth.—b. cleft, a branchial aperture or its homolog in the embryos of the higher vertebrates.—branchial hearts, the enlargement of the muscles of the velos at the entrance of the gills in cephalopods.

bran-chi-o-lous, 1 bran-ki-ō-lous; 2 brān-ki-ō-lōs, o. Zool. Living on the gills of fishes; said of certain parasites. [*< BRANCHIA + COLOUS.*]

bran-chier, 1 brān-ki-er; 2 brān-ki-er, n. [Local, U. S.] The wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*).

branch-i-ness, 1 branch-i-ness; 2 brān-ki-nēs, n. The state or condition of being branchy.

branch-ing, 1 branch-ing; 2 brān-ki-ng, n. 1. The act of budding forth in branches; ramification; a branch or branches. 2. The act of decorating with foliage or the like, as in embroidery.

bran-chi-o-, 1 bran-ki-o-, 2 brān-ki-ō-, brān-ki-ō-, brān-chi-, {c. From Greek *branchia*, gills; combining forms.—bran-chi-o-a-nal, o. Pertaining to the gills and anus.—bran-chi-o-a-nal, a. Pertaining to the gills and anus.—bran-chi-o-a-nal, a. Pertaining to the gills and anus.—bran-chi-o-a-nal, a. Pertaining to the gills and anus.

bran-chi-o-a-nal, 1 bran-ki-o-a-nal; 2 brān-ki-ō-a-nal, o. Pertaining to the gills and anus.

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bran-chi-o-a-nal, 1 bran-ki-o-a-nal; 2 brān-ki-ō-a-nal, o. Pertaining to the gills and anus.

2. A mark burned with a hot iron, by a maker or owner, as upon a cask or cattle; hence, a trade-mark in general. 3. Quality; kind; as, *r. brand* of cigars.

All brands and ages have I tried.  
SAYE *The Connoisseurs* 1. 29.

4. A letter or mark burned upon the flesh of a criminal as a punishment; hence, figuratively, any mark of disgrace or infamy; a stigma.

5. A branding-iron; also, by extension, an iron die for stamping goods. 6. A pustular appearance of plants, caused by a parasitic fungus, usually the teleutospore stage of certain *Uredines*. 7. [Archaic.] A sword.

[*< AS. brand, burning sword from its flashing.*] *< beor-non, burn.*] brandet. Syn: see BLENDISH; SWORN.—brand-book, n. A book in which brands, as of cattle, are recorded.—h-fung, n. The *Ustilaginaceae*.—b-goose, n. The brand-goose.—h-iron, n. 1. A branding-iron. 2. An andiron. 3. A gridiron. 4. A trivet.—b-mark, n. See BRAND. 2.—b-spore, n. Bot. See TELEUTOSPORE.—brand-tail, n. Same as BRANDTAIL.—lazy b., a brand, as on cattle, so stamped that it appears to be lying down; as, *> —sugar-cane b.*, a disease which attacks the sugar canes, due to *Ustilago sacchari*, a smut.

brand, n. [Scot.] Brawn; the calf of the leg.

Brand, 1 brand; 2 brānd, John (1744-1806). An English clergyman and antiquary; *Popular Antiquities*.

brand-book, n. See under BRAND, n.

Brand, 1 brand; 2 brānd, William Thomas (1788-1866). An English chemist; assistant and successor to Sir Humphry Davy.

brand-ed, a. [Dial. or Obs.] Branded; barred.

Brand-ds, 1 brand-ds; 2 brān-ds, Louis J. Brandt (1855-1920). Associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Brand-burg, 1 brand-burg; 2 brān-dēn-burg, n. 1. One of a series of ornamental loops worn on an outer garment in the place of buttons; a frog. 2. A facing of embroidery on a military coat; usually in parallel bars. [*< Brandenburg, Prussia.*]

Brand-burg, 1 brand-burg; 2 brān-dēn-burg, n. 1. A province of Prussia; 15,333 sq. m.; capital, Berlin. 2. A town in this province.

brand'er, 1 brand'er; 2 brān-dēr, n. To batten (a joist) before plastering.—brand'er-ing, n.

brand'er, n. [Scot.] To broil or grill.

brand'er, n. 1. One who or that which brands. 2. [Dial.] A support of a grain-stack. [*< BRAND, n.*]

brand'er, n. [C.] A student during his second term in a German university.

brand'er, n. 1. [Scot.] A gridiron. 2. [Dial., Eng.] A stand for a kettle; a trivet.

Brand'es, 1 brand'es; 2 brān-dēs, George Morris Cohn (1842-1920). A Danish literary critic; *Modern Currents of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century*.

brand'-goose, n. See under BRAND, n.

brand'id, 1 brand'id; 2 brān-did, o. Mixed or flavored with or preserved in brandy.

brand'id-ly, 1 brand'id-ly; 2 brān-did-ly, n. [*< BRAND, n.*] [Rare.] To mix or affect with brandy. [*< BRANDY, n.*]

brand-ing, 1 brand-ing; 2 brān-ding, n. The act or process of marking with a hot iron.—brand-ing-chute, n. A corral narrowing inward, into which cattle are driven to hold the head of a person whose cheek was to be branded; applied in the 16th century to criminals pleading benefit of clergy. *b-iron*, n. An iron for burning.

brand-iron, n. See under BRAND, n.

Brand-is, 1 brand-is; 2 brān-dis, Christian August (1790-1867). A German scholar; author of *History of Greek Philosophy*, etc.

brand-ise, 1 brand-ise; 2 brān-dis, n. [Dial., Eng.] A trivet or brand-iron.

brand-ish, 1 brand-ish; 2 brān-dish, v. 1. To wave, shake, or flourish triumphantly, joyfully, or defiantly, as a sword or a spear.

II. *i.* 1. To flash from the teeth; flourish; wave. Above the side, each broadsword bright.

Was brandishing his beam of light.  
Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 6. st. 18.

2. To gleam; glitter; coruscate, as the sun. [*< F. brandiss-, a stem of brandir, brandish a sword, < OF. brand, < OHG. brand, burning, sword, < brinnon, burn, shine.*] Syn: flourish, shake, wave, wield. Ant: ground, lay down, lower, put aside, put down, sheathe, stack.—brand-ish-er, n.

brand-ish, n. A flourish, as with a weapon.

brand-ish-ing, n. Brattling; a corruption.

brand-ist, n. Brandished.

brand-dis-ite, 1 brand-dis-ite; 2 brān-dis-ite, n. Mineral. A sub-metallic brownish magnesium-calcium-aluminum silicate ( $(\text{H}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Ca})\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10})$ ), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and is closely related to sebertite. [*< William T. Brande, English chemist.*]

brand-diet, n. & c. To astute; bandy; totter. brand-let, 1 brand-let; 2 brān-dlet; 3 brān-ding, n. [Brit.] 1. A small red worm (*Lumbricus fatidus*), used as bait. 2. [Local, Brit.] A salmon-parr. brand-lin, n.

brand-mark, n. See under BRAND, n.

brand-new, 1 brand-nū; 2 brān-dnū, a. Quite new; fresh and bright like newly forged metal or a burning brand; as, a brand-new dress.

Brand-new, . . . The brand is the fire, and brand-new, equivalent to fire-new (Shak.), is that which is fresh and bright, as being newly come from the forge and fire. SEAR *Etym. Dict.*

—brand-new-ness, n.

brand-on, 1 brand-on; 2 brān-don, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] A brand-straw. 2. A torch. 3. A sword.

Brand-on, 1 brand-on; 2 brān-don, n. 1. Saint, same as BRENDAN, SAINT. 2. A town in Manitoba, Canada. 3. A town in Rutland county, Vt. 4. A market-town in Suffolk, England.

Brand-on and Bysh-ot-Hies, 1 bysh-ot-Hies; 2 bysh-ot-Hies. A parish and town in the county of Durham, England.

brand-drench, 1 brand-drench; 2 brān-drench, n. To wash (cattle) in sour bran to remove lime. brand-boll, n.

brand-steep, n. brand-steep, n.

brand-rēth, 1 brand-rēth; 2 brān-drēth, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A trivet; gridiron. 2. A wooden stand for a cask. 3. A fence around a well-mouth. 4. Piling under a house or a grain-stack. brand-rette, n.

brand-schatz, 1 brand-shats; 2 brān-shāts, n. [Rare.] To (by a town) under contribution in time of war by threat of burning. [*< G. brandschatzen*]

brand-stick, 1 brand-stick; 2 brān-dstik, n. [Orkneys.]

The stickleback: at one time the only name used by the natives.

brand'tite, 1 brand'tit; 2 brān'tit, n. Mineral. A vitreous white calcium-magnesium arsenate ( $\text{MnCa}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [*< Georg Brandt, master of the mint.*]

brand'y, 1 brand'i; 2 brān'dy, n. [BRAN-CHIE; BRAN-CHIE-ING.] 1. To mix, flavor, or strengthen with brandy. 2. To serve or refresh with brandy.

brand'y, o. [Prov. Eng.] Dusky-red.

brand'y, n. [NIES, 1-diz; 2-dis, pl.] 1. An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine.

Brandy is almost pure alcohol and water, the percentage of alcohol varying from 48 to 56 per cent. C. F. CHANDLER in *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. 1, p. 591. (1. a. s. 1871.)

2. [U. S.] A liquor distilled from the fermented juice of other fruits than the grape; as, apple brandy; peach brandy.

3. An imitation of cognac made from other liquors or materials; as, British brandy; potato brandy.

[*< BRANDY-WINE, < D. brandewijn, brandy, lit. burning wine, < branden, burn (< brand, a burning), & wijn, wine.*] *< brandy, wine, < brandy-bail, n.*

brand'y-bottle, n. A bottle containing brandy. brand'y-bottle, n. 1. A bottle to hold brandy. 2. [Local, Eng.] The yellow water-lily (*Nuphar luteum*).—b-faced, o. Having a be-sotted face.—b-fruit, n. Branded fruit.—b. pawnee [Anglo-Ind.], brandy and water.—b. smash [U. S.], a bar-room drink of brandy and cracked or shaved ice flavored with mint.—b. snap, a gingersnap flavored with brandy.—b. wine, n. Brandy. brand-wine, n. British b., s. brandy made in Europe from malt liquors and flavored and colored to imitate French brandy.—Jackass b. [Colloq., U. S.], a contraband brandy manufactured in the Southern States.

Brandy Nan. Nickname of Queen Anne of England.

Brandy-wine, 1 brand-i-wain; 2 brān-dy-wīn, n. A creek in Pennsylvania and Delaware; to Delaware river, scene of the victory of Lord Howe over Washington, Sept. 11, 1777.

Brand'ford, 1 brand'ford; 2 brān-ford, n. A post-town and watering-place in New Haven county, Conn.

brang, 1 brān; 2 brāng [Scot.], imp. of BRING, v.

brang-ge, 1 brān-ge; 2 brān-ge, n. [BRAN-GLIE, BRAN-GLIE, n. & c.] A wooden cage. [*< BRANGLIE, n. & c.*] [Rare.] To bawl; wrangle.

[*< OF. WRANGLE, < brang-er, n.*] *< brang-er, n.*

brang-ge, n. 1. A wrangle. brang-ge-ment, n. brang-ge-some, a.—brang-ge, n.

brang-ge, n. 1. A shake; an impulse. 2. A dance.

Brang'tons, 1 brān-tanz; 2 brān-tanz, n. pl. In Frances Burney's  *Evelina*, a family of vulgar, jealous, and malicious gossips.

Brang'wain, 1 brān-wēn; 2 brān-wān, n. In the medieval romance of *Tristan and Isolde*, the waiting-woman of Isolde, to whose care the queen confides a love-potion. [*< brang, aenet.*] [*< brang, aenet.*]

brān'al, 1 brān'al; 2 brān'al, o. Of or pertaining to the brand, 1 brān; 2 brān, n. 1. [Rare.] To prance; caper; to break of horses. 2. [Dial., Eng.] To prance; strut; said of persons.

brank, n. [Dial., Eng.] Buckwheat.

branks, 1 brānks; 2 brānks, n. pl. 1. A scold's bridle; a metal frame enclosing the head, with a gag for the tongue; used formerly in Great Britain for the correction of scolding women. 2. [Scot.] A wooden bridle. 3. The muzzle of a cannon.

[*< OF. branc, brancas, form of pillory.*] brank, n.

brank'-ur-sine, 1 brān-kr-sin; 2 brān-kr-sin, n. An acanthus or bear's breech. [*< F. brancursine, < LL. branca, claw, & L. ursinus, belonging to a bear, < ursus, bear.*]

brank'y, 1 brān-ki; 2 brān-ki, a. [Scot.] Gaudy; showy. brand-klet, n.

brant, 1 brān; 2 brān, n. [F.] A popular dance in which the participants imitate the steps and movements of the leading pair still in vogue among French Canadians.

brant'-lin, 1 brān-lin; 2 brān-lin, n. The branding.

Brant-ly, 1 brān-ly; 2 brān-ly, Édouard (1811-1846). A French physician and electrician, inventor of a coherer for wireless telegraphy.

brant'-ball, 1 brān-mak fō-til; 2 brān-mak fō-til, n. A character in early Italian literature who took a voyage to Moy Mel, the Pleasant Plain or Fairyland, lured by a fairy enchantress.

brant'-er, 1 brān-er; 2 brān-er, n. One who or that which brand-new, 1 brand-nū; 2 brān-dnū, a. [Colloq.] Quite new; fresh and bright like newly forged metal; erroneous form of BRAND-NEW.

Mr. and Mrs. Venerable were brand-new people in a brand-new house in a brand-new quarter of London.

DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* p. 9. fr. s. 1867.]

brant'-ling, 1 brān-ling; 2 brān-ling, n. The process of steeping cloth or leather in a brand-bath.

brant'-ny, 1 brān-ny; 2 brān-ny, o. Consisting of, containing, or resembling brand.

brant'-et, n. 1. Agitation; movement. 2. A brotic.

brant, 1 brān; 2 brān, a. [Dial., Eng.] 1. Steep; precipitous. 2. Straight; unwrinkled; said of the forehead. [*< AS. brant, steep.*] brant, adv.—brant-ness, n.

[*< DIAL.*] The etato of being brant.

brant, n. 1. A small wild goose (*Branta bernicla*) of the

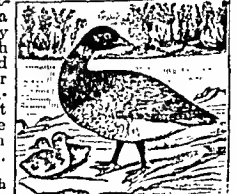
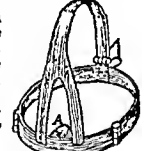
coasts of Europe and eastern North America, of a prevailing brownish gray above and pale grayish below, having the head and neck black, the latter streaked about the middle with white. The brant breeds only within the arctic circle, coming south in great flocks in autumn. For the people of the village saw the flock of brant with wonder.

Lowell *Journal* at xvii, st. 32.

2. Some other goose of the genus *Branta*, as the black brant (*B. nigricans*). [*< F. brand-goose, < ice, brand-goose, < brand, brand (with reference to the color), & gōs, goose.*]

—brant-bird, n. [Local, U. S.] One of various shore-birds, as the red-backed sandpiper, the turnstone, &c.

—brant-pet, n. A root, n. [Local, U. S.] The velvet scoter; semi-brant; b-fox, n. A Swedish fox—gray b. [Local, U. S.], the white-fronted goose.







bra-vo-ite, 1 br'vo-ite, 2 br'vo-ite, n. A reddish-yellow iron-nickel sulfide associated with pyrochlore at Cerro de Pisco, Peru. [*< Señor José Broel*].

bra-vu-ra, 1 bra-vu-ra, 2 bra-vu-ra, n. 1. Mus. A showy passage that requires dash, spirit, and brilliant execution; also, a brilliant style of execution; as, eon bravura. 2. Any ambitious or pretentious attempt at display; dashing style; as, the picture has a bravura of execution.

A short bravura of John Paul Richter. I call it a bravura, as being intentionally a display of display and a liberate execution. De Quincy *Narr. Papers*, *Syst. Heavens* vol. ii, p. 46. [*r. & p. 1856*]. [*It*], bravery, < bravo; see BRAVE, a.

brav, 1 hrē; 2 bra, a. [*Scot.*] Brave or bravely dressed; splendid; handsome; fine.

Brav, brav lade of Gala Water.

Burns *Brav Lade of Gala Water* chorus.

brav'et, 1 brou'et; 2 brou'et, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] An elver.

brav'ati.

brav'i, 1 hrē; 2 bral, v. I. 1. Ta utter noisily; dispute about. 2. To drive away by brawling; scald.

II. 1. Ta quarrel noisily and contentiously; scold.

In another room we find . . . a woman in an opium stupor. Drunken men were about her.

Wm. Booth *In Darkest England* p. 163. [*r. & w. 1891*].

2. To make a roaring or babbling sound, as water rushing over a stony bed. [*Sp. D. brallen, brag.*] brallit;

braule;—brav'et, n.—brav'ing-ly, adv.

brawl, n. A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a raw.

Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

brawl'i, n. A dance, or the music for it.

My grave Lord-keepered the brawls. GRAY *A Long Story* st. 3.

[*< F. branle, < branler, shake; cantr. of brandeler, < brandir; see BRANDISH.*]

brawl's, n. [*E. Ind.*] A striped blue-and-white cloth formerly manufactured in India. brault.

brawld, pp. Brawled.

braw'l'some, 1 brē'som; 2 brā'som, n. Quarrelsome.

braw'y, 1 brē'y; 2 brā'y, adv. [*Scot.*] In a brave, hearty way; excellently; well. braw'let; braw'line; braw'line.

brawn, 1 brōn; 2 brān, v. I. 1. Ta fatten. 2. Ta make hard or callous. II. 1. Ta grow hard or callous.

2. To grow fat.

brawn, n. 1. Flesh or muscle, especially of the arm or leg; firm muscular tissue; hence, muscular strength.

Full big ho was of brown, and eke of bones.

CHAUVER C. T., *Prologue* l. 548.

2. The flesh of the boar or of swine; especially, the flesh collared, balled, pickled, and pressed.

After the dance was concluded, the whole party was entertained with brawn and beef, and stout home-brewed.

IVANHOE *Sketch-Book*, *Christmas Day* p. 270. [*r. & p. 1863*].

3. Callousness or hardness of the skin. 4. The arm, calf of the leg, or buttock. 5. [*Dial.*] A boar or pig fattened for the table. [*ME. brawn, < OF. brawn, shro of flesh, < OHG. brato, < bratan, roast.*] brawn't.

brawn'd, y. Brawny; muscular; callous. -ness, n.

brawn'er, 1 brēn'er; 2 brān'er, n. A boar fattened for the table.

brawn'i-ness, 1 brēn'i-ness; 2 brān'i-ness, n. 1. Muscularity. 2. Callousness.

brawn'y, 1 brēn'y; 2 brān'y, a. 1. Having a characterized by brawn; muscular; strong; as, a brawny arm.

2. Callous or hardened, as the skin at the sensibilities.

Syn.: see ATHLETIC.

braws, 1 brōz; 2 brās, n. pl. [*Scot.*] Flaccid; best clothes.

braw'tan, 1 brāks'tan; 2 brāks'tan, n. 1. Carter (*v. 101736-101797*), an American patriot; born in Virginia; signed Declaration of Independence. 2. A county in West Virginia; 641 sq. m.; county-seat, Sutton.

brax'y, 1 brāks'y; 2 brāks'y, n. 1. Affected with braxy.

II. n. A carbuncular fever which attacks sheep; also, a sheep affected with this disease, or mutt from such a sheep. [*CP. NAASHY, n.*]

bray', 1 brē; 2 brā, v. 1. To bruise or pound with ar as with a pestle; mix; as in a mortar; grind to powder; triturate.

As a critic, he [John Forster] belonged to the school of Bentley and Gifford—who would always bray in a literary mortar all critics who disagreed with them. THORNTON *Autobiog.* p. 20. [*in 1853*].

2. To pound (as woolen cloth) in a scouring liquid. [*< OF. breier, < Gw. brechen, break.*] bray'et.

bray', v. I. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

II. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

III. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

IV. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

V. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

VI. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

VII. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

VIII. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

IX. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

X. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XI. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XII. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XIII. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XIV. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XV. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

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XXXVIII. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XXXIX. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

XL. 1. To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

make an or ornament with brass; hence, to make bard as brass; color like brass. [*< AS. brasin, < bras, brass.*]

braze', vt. To join by the use of hard solder. [*< F. braser, solder, < Ice. brasa, harden by fire.*]—braz'ing-tangs', n. pl. Clamping-irons used in brazing.

brā'zen, 1 brē'zn; 2 brā'zn, vt. 1. To face or treat with impudence. 2. To make bald or reckless.

Braced and braced up with Christmas wines

For any murderous brawl. TENNYSON *Becket* v, ac. 2.

—to brāzen it out, to persist with effrontery.

brā'zen, a. 1. Made of brass; chiefly poetical. 2. Hard or strong as brass; colored like brass; sounding like brass. 3. Hardened in effrontery; impudent; shameless.

Brāzen brāzen Goliath, when little David stepped forward and claimed a meeting. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 27. [*in 1874*].

[*< AS. brasen, of brass, < bras, brass.*] brā'sent.

Syn.: see IMPUDENT; IMPUDENT.

—brāzen age (*Myth.*), a period of war and violence, when Neptune reigned; distinguished from bronze age. See AGE.

—brāzen-browed', a. Shameless; impudent;—brāzen-face', n. A person marked by boldness or impudence.

—b. faced, a—b. serpent (*Bib.*), a sign erected by Moses in the wilderness after the visitation of fiery serpents, on looking upon which those who had been bitten were healed. *Numb.* xxi, 9. See NEPHETHIM.

brāzen-ly, adv. —brāzen-ness, n. —brāzen-ry, n. [*Rare.*] Presumptuous self-assertion; shamelessness.

brāzen, pp. Brazed.

S. S.

brā'zier, 1 brē'zar; 2 brā'zier, n. One who works in brass. brā'ster;—brā'zier-y, n.

brā'zier, n. An open pan or basin for holding live coals, often mounted on feet and armed: used for warming rooms, as in most southern and Oriental countries. [*< F. brasier, < raise, live coals; see NARIZ, v.*]

brā'ster.

brā'zier, n. [*North. Fr.*] The sea-bream.

brā-zil', 1 brā-zil'; 2 brā-zil', n. 1. The red wand of a Brazilian tree (*Cesalpinia echinata*) or of several related species used as a dyestuff.

2. A dyewood from several nearly allied genera. 3. Originally, the Oriental sapan-wood (*Cesalpinia sappan*). [*Perhaps < Sp. brasil, or It. brasile, < name of country Brazil, from a similar wood found there.*]

brā-zil'-wood', n.

brā'zil, n. Same as BRASSIL.

brā-zil', 1 brā-zil'; 2 brā-zil', n. [*Port.*] A federal republic in South America; 3,290,566 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro. The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

—Brā-zil'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*. From 18 to 24 of these are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. cream'y nut'; Pa-ra'-nut'.

II. root, n. Ipecacuanha.

brā-zil'-let', 1 brā-zil'-let'; 2 brā-zil'-let', n. An insect, a variety of brazil-wood from certain West-Indian and South-American trees, as *Cesalpinia brasiliensis* and *Cesalpinia crista*, and several other tropical species. [*Dim.*]

brā-zil'-lan, 1 brā-zil'-lan; 2 brā-zil'-lan, n. A native or legally constituted citizen of Brazil. [*< Brazil; see BRAZIL.*]

—Brazilian arrowroot, a starch obtained from bitter cassava. —B. pebbles, lenses ground from Brazilian quartz or rock-crystals. —B. subregion (*Zoogeog.*), tropical South America; part of the Neotropical region.

brā-zil'-lin, 1 brā-zil'-lin; 2 brā-zil'-lin, n. A crystalline compound (*C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub>*) contained in brazil-wood, sapan-wood, Bahia, California, Jamaica, and other woods of the genus *Cesalpinia*, of which it is the red coloring principle. brā-zil'-line; brā-zil'-line; brā-zil'-line.

brā-zil'-lino, 1 brā-zil'-lino; 2 brā-zil'-lino, n. A Brazilian variety of haddeleyite. [*< BRAZIL.*]

brā-zil'-nut', n. See under BRAZIL.

brā-zil'-ri-a, 1 brā-zil'-ri-a; 2 brā-zil'-ri-a, n. A county in Texas; 1,435 sq. m.; county-seat, Angleton.

brā-zil'-s, 1 hrē'zōs; 2 hrā'zōs, n. 1. A river in Texas; 950 m. long to Gulf of Mexico. 2. A county in Texas; 510 sq. m.; county-seat, Bryan.

brā-zil'-s Peak, A mountain in Colorado; 11,274 feet high.

brā-zil'-za, 1 brā-zil'-za; 2 hrā-zil'-za, n. 1. Pierre Paul F. C., Comte de (1782-1852), a French explorer of Africa; full name, *Brazza-Satorogani*. 2. An island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic sea; 152 sq. m.; capital, Sana Pietro.

brā-zil'-zile', 1 brā-zil'-zile'; 2 hrā-zil'-zile', n. A town on Stanley Pool, French Congo, West Africa.

brā-zil', adv. Bright bolt.

brā-zil' 1 brē'z; 2 hrē'n, n. [*Sp. Am. & W. U. S.*] Pilech or bituminous exudations indicative of old deposits. [*Sp. pilech.*]

brē'n, n. [*P. I.*] Either of two species of *Canarium*, yielding resins: (1) *brea blanca* (*C. album*), for calking ships; (2) *brea negra* (*C. pinnale*), for illumination. See CANAR.

breach, 1 brēch; 2 brēch, v. I. 1. To make a breach in; break through; as, to breach a wall.

II. 1. To leap from the water, as a whale.

2. To cause a breach or quarrel; separate.

breach, n. 1. The act of breaking; infraction; infringement; especially, violation of official duty, lawful right, or a legal obligation, whether by neglect, refusal, action, or resistance; as, a breach of arrest; breach of the peace. See phrases. 2. That which is broken; a gap or break, as in a wall, dike, etc.; as, the battery had

made a breach in the wall. 3. A rupture of amicable relations; dissensions; quarrel; as, a breach between friends.

Cousin, there's fallen between him and my lord

An unkind breach. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iv, sc. 1

4. The breaking of waves or surf; a surge. See phrases.

5. The leaping of a whale from the water. 6. [*Archaeol.*] An injury; wound. 7. [*Prov. Eng.*] Land broken by the plow before seed-time. 8. [*Archaeol.*] An assault; inroad. [*ME. breche, fracture, < OF. breche, < MHG. breche, breach, flax-brake, < brechen, break; or < AS. brece, fragment, < dream, RAEAK. Syn:*

break, chasm, chink, cleft, crack, cranny, crevice, fissure, flaw, gap, hole, opening, rent, rupture. See note; QUARREL. —Ant: adhesions, apposition, connection, contact, coagulation, juxtaposition, union, unity. —breach of arrest (*Archaeol.*), the offense committed by an officer under arrest when he leaves the confines of his place of detention without authority. The punishment for this offense, under the U. S. Articles of War, is dismissal from the service. —b. of class, a trespass on lands. —b. of contract or of covenant, violation of a contracted agreement. —b. of faith, a betrayal of confidence or trust. —b. of pound, same as POUND-BREACH. —b. of prison, same as PRISON-BREACH. —b. of privilege, wilful disobedience to the rules and orders of a legislative assembly, or insult or obstruction to it or its members, in the exercise of their functions. —b. of promise, failure to fulfil a promise, especially a promise to marry.

A refusal to fulfil the contract may be as well manifested by acts as by words. After the lapse of a reasonable time if one party without excuse neglects or refuses to fulfil his promise the other may consider this a breach and sue. It is sufficient if plaintiff shows that defendant has violated his promise by refusing to marry her without averring or proving an offer on her part to marry defendant. *Bovviza Law Dict.*, *Rawle's revision*, vol. ii, p. 775. [*in n. co. 1897*].

—b. of the peace, unlawful disturbance of public tranquillity, as by assault or riot. —b. of trust, violation of duty in a position of trust. —clear b. (*Nov.*), a shipped sea that carries away everything loose from the deck. —clear b. (*Nov.*), a shipped sea that mils over the deck without breaking.

breach'er, 1 brēch'er; 2 brēch'er, n. [*Rare.*] One who commits, or that which makes, a breach; a breaker.

breach'ful, 1 brēch'ful; 2 brēch'ful, n. Like ar having the quality of a breach.

breach't, pp. Breached.

S. S.

breach'y, 1 brēch'y; 2 brēch'y, a. 1. Apt to break out at an enclosure; as, breachy cattle. 2. Full of breaches; as, a breachy hedge. —breach'ly, adv.

breed', 1 brēd; 2 brēd, v. I. 1. To dress with bread-crumbs before cooking. 2. To rub with bread-crumbs for cleaning. 3. To provide with bread or food.

breed', 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. To net, as a seine; braid; plat. [*< AS. bredan.*] breed'et; breed'et.

breed'et, n. [*Dial. Eng.*] To make broad; spread, as manure. breed'et.

breed', 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. 1. An article of food made of the flour or meal of grain, mixed with water or milk and salt, to which yeast, baking-powder, or the like is commonly added to produce fermentation and rising, lightness, or sponginess, the mixture being kneaded and baked in loaves or as biscuits, rolls, etc. In some countries bread is made of beans, chestnuts, potatoes, and other roots, etc. Compare AERATED BREAD under AERATE; YEAST-CAKE under YEAST.

Bread of flour is good; but there is bread, sweet as honey, if we would eat it, in a good book.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 49. [*in n. s. 1865*].

2. Food in general; also, the necessities of life; as, he can not earn bread for his family.

It has been said that these five thousand years, that toil sweetens the bread of life.

HAWTHORNE *Mosses*, *The Old Manse* p. 22. [*in n. s. co. 1891*].

3. Bee-bread. [*< AS. bread, cp. naew.*] bread', black bread, rye bread, especially as made in Germany;—bleeding b., bread in which the action of a bacillus (*Bacillus prodigiosus*) has caused the appearance of red patches;—bread-and-butter', n. 1. Actuated by need; mercenary; as, bread-and-butter candidates. 2. Youthful; immature; or unfurnished; as, a bread-and-butter miss. —b. and butter, means support, as, how does he get his bread and butter? —b. and cheese, n. [*Dial. Eng. & I.*] Hawthorn-leaves; so called from their flavor like sprig. —b. basket, n. 1. A basket or tray for carrying bread. 2. [*Slang.*] The stomach. —b. beetle, n. A small brown beetle (*Stodrepa pumila*) found in foodstuffs, tobacco, etc. Its bite is bee-like; drug-store beetle. —bread'ber'y, n. Bread soaked in hot water and sweetened; pap. —b. board, n. A board on which dough is kneaded, rolled, cut, etc. or one on which a loaf is cut after it has been baked. —b. carn, n. Grain from which bread is made, as wheat, maize, rye, millet, etc. —b. crum, n. 1. Bread crushed or grated for breadmaking, nysters, etc. 2. The crum or soft part of bread as distinguished from the crust. —b. maker, n. A device for the mechanical mixing and kneading of dough, consisting of a covered tin pan in which a kneading-prong as in BRAID. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] Bread for bread-making; barley-meal. —b. room, n. A pantry for storing bread, especially a water-tight and rat-proof compartment on board ship. —b. sauce, n. A sauce made with bread highly seasoned and flavored; usually served with game. —b. tree, n. See UNBREAUT. —b. weight, n. Troy weight. —bread b. 1. Bread made of unholted wheat-flour; Graham bread. 2. Bread made of rye-flour and corn-meal; rye and Indian bread. —b. sugar, n. Bread made of acorns, bark, or some other substitute for flour; sometimes used for food in Russia and other countries in times of famine. —pulled b., fragments of fresh bread browned and crisped for serving with soup, chocolate, etc. —to break b. 1. To take a meal; enjoy hospitality; as, I have never broken bread with them. 2. To partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them *Acts* x, 7. —to know on which side one's b. is buttered, n. To be mindful of one's own interests. —unleavened b., bread made of meal or flour without the addition of leaven or yeast. —Feast of Unleavened Bread, a Jewish feast, held in the month of Abib, at which a sheaf of the new grain was offered to the Lord. It began the next day after the Passover, into which it was ultimately merged. —traf, n. Bread made from whole-wheat flour, potatoes, etc. —bread', 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [*Archaeol.*] Same as BREAD. —bread'y, n. Breadth. —bread'et; breed'et.

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bread'y, n

**bread'fruit**, 1 bred'früt'; 2 bröd'früt', n. 1. The oval or nearly spherical fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus communis*) of the family Moraceae, especially *A. integrifolia*, both of the South Sea Islands: thought to resemble fresh bread when roasted. This tree is closely allied to the mulberry and the Osage orange, resembling them in the structure of its fruit, which is a large roundish starchy mass formed by the coalescence of numerous small female flowers. 2. The tree bearing this fruit: now cultivated in the West Indies; also, one of others bearing like fruit. — **African breadfruit**, a West-African tree (*Treculia africana*) of the same family and closely allied to *Artocarpus incisa*. — **Australian b.**, a shrub (*Gardenia edulis*) of the madder family (Rubiaceae).



Breadfruit. 1/10

**bread'less**, 1 bred'les; 2 bröd'les, a. Having no bread; destitute of food. — **bread'less-ness**, n. **bread'mak'ing**, etc. See under **BAKE**, n. **bread'ness**, 1 bred'nes; 2 bröd'nes, n. *Theol.* The quality of being bread: n term used in discussions on transubstantiation. **bread'nūt'**, 1 bred'nūt'; 2 bröd'nūt', n. The edible fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Brosimum alicatum*) of the family Moraceae. **bread'root'**, 1 bred'rūt'; 2 bröd'rūt', n. A plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the bean family, of the plains of the United States, or its starchy edible root. **bread'stuff'**, 1 bred'stuf'; 2 bröd'stuf', n. Material for stuff; grain, meal, or flour; in the plural, as a commercial term, such materials collectively; as, *breadstuffs* ruled higher.

Every New Englander might easily raise all his own breadstuffs in this land of rye and Indian corn. THOMAS WALDEN, *Economy* p. 69. [c. 1879.] **breadth**, 1 bredth; 2 brēdth, n. 1. Measure or dimension; tance from side to side; width; as distinguished from length, height, or thickness; distance across; as, the *breadth* is half the length. 2. Freedom from narrowness of view or sentiment; largeness; as, of vision or sympathies; catholicity; liberality; also, grossness. The historian should be a gentleman and possess a moral breadth of temper. A. BIRKBECK, *Obiter Dicta*, *Carlyle* in first series, p. 21. [s. 1885.] 3. *Art.* That impression of largeness, comprehensiveness, and mastery which is produced by simple arrangement and subordination of details to general effect. By *breadth* is meant such a massing of the quantities, . . . as shall enable the eye to pass without obstruction . . . from one to another, so that it shall appear to take in the whole at a glance. W. ALLSTON, *Lectures on Art*, *Composition* p. 154. [s. 1850.] 4. That which has breadth; especially, a piece of a fabric of the full width; as, four breadths of silk. 5. *Logic.* Extension. [*AS.* *brādu* (the th of *breadth* being due to LENGTH, WHITTE, etc.), < *brād*, *BROAD*.] **breadth**, bimaxillary breadth (*Anthropom.*), the greatest breadth of the maxilla; — **bitemporal b.** (*Crantom.*), the greatest breadth between the temporal bones; — **bitrochanteric b.** (*Anthropom.*), the breadth between the two greater trochanters; — **external biorbital b.** (*Crantom.*), the breadth between the two external orbital points; — **moulded b.** (*Ship-building*), the horizontal width of the widest frame of ships. — **breadth'en**, tr. [*Rare.*] To broaden; widen. — **breadth'less**, a. — **breadth'wise**, adv. In the direction of the breadth. — **breadth'win'ing**, n. 1. One who supports himself and others by his earnings; a producer. 2. [*Rare.*] That by which a living is earned, as a calling. — **bread'win'ning**, a. & n. **break**, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, v. Many meanings of this verb depend largely on the context in which they appear, and no synthetic definition is possible in any general scheme. Illustrations of this will be found in the phrases given below. [*SMOKE* (archaic or poet.); *BRU'KEN* or *BROKE*; *BREAK'ING*.] 1. To separate into parts or fragments; make a fracture in, as by a blow or strain; rupture or shatter; hence, to give or get change for, as a bank-note; as, to *break* an arm or a blood-vessel; *broken glass*; to *break* a ten-dollar bill. 2. As the gentle dip of the swallow's wing. *Breaks* the bubbles on the sea. HALLECK, *Love* st. 1. 2. To fail to carry out or act in accordance with; violate; transgress; disturb; as, to *break* a promise, engagement, contract, peace, or the law. 3. To make bankrupt; as, to *break* a bank, or a firm. A stoppage of the trade with Flanders . . . would have broken half the merchants in London. GREEN, *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 393. [n. 1875.] 4. To deprive, as a military or naval officer, of commission, warrant, or rating; cashier, or reduce to the ranks. The two colonels had been broken but the year before for drinking perdition to the tories. THACKERAY, *Henry Esmond* p. 240. [n. 1875.] 5. To force an opening or an entrance into, or a passage for; as, to *break* a safe or a house; to *break* a way. 6. To interrupt the continuity of; disconnect the parts or destroy the completeness of; as, to *break* silence, a set, one's sleep, an electric circuit, or a line of defense. 7. To give the first hint of; make a partial or cautious disclosure of; as, to *break* the news to a person. 8. To diminish the force or exhaust the strength of; wear out; as, the bush *breaks* his fall; to *break* one's spirit. My grief and solitude have broken me. TENNYSON, *Enoch Arden* st. 56. 9. To get under control; reduce to discipline; tame; as, to *break* a horse. 10. To plow up; as, to *break* prairie land. 11. *Cricket & Baseball.* To cause (a ball) to deviate in its course after it has been pitched or bowled. See *FRICK*, n. 12. *Tele.* To interrupt (a message) in order to have doubtful words repeated. 13. [*Dial.*] To tear. 14. To carve, as game; tear in pieces; as, the hounds *broke* up the fox. 15. To disband, as a regiment. 1. To become fractured, disconnected, interrupted, dislocated, or shattered; as, the bubble *broke*. 2. To begin, open, or change suddenly; as, the storm *broke*; the day *broke*; his voice is *breaking*; the horse *broke* in his excitement. The morning *broke* without a sun. WHITTIER, *Snow-Bound* st. 4. 11\*

3. To lose health, strength, credit, position, or reputation; fail; become bankrupt; as, the bank *broke*. The climate has hurt him considerably. . . . yes, yes, he *breaks* away, I'm told. SHERIDAN, *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 3. 4. To burst or begin to discharge, as a boil. 5. *Mus.* (1) To crack: said of a bell; hence, of a boy's voice on reaching puberty. (2) To change from one quality of tone to another. (3) In organ-playing, to change from one set of reeds to another. 6. *Hort.* To put forth new buds; specif., to flower too soon. 7. *Games.* To make the first play, as in pool. 8. *Naut.* To hug or sag. 9. To put into a stream logs that have been piled in a rollway. 10. *Tele.* To check the sending operator. 11. To leap out of the water: said of fish. 12. To deviate sharply in its course, as a ball in baseball or cricket. [*AS.* *brecan*.] **bracket**.

**Syn.**: burst, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, shatter, shiver, smash, split. To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell, but it is used also for the result of violent force otherwise exerted; as, to *burst* in a door, where the door yields as if to an explosion. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts; a *cracked* cup or mirror may still hold together. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. In a *fractured* limb, the ends of the broken bone may be separated, the both portions are still retained within the common muscular tissue. A *shattered* object is broken suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is *shattered* by a blow, or a building by an earthquake. A *shattered* glass is broken into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashy sound by some sudden act of violence; a watch once *smashed* will scarcely be worth repair. To *split* is to cause wood to crack or part in the way of the grain, and is applied to any other case in which a natural tendency to separation is enforced by an external cause; as, to *split* a convulsion or party. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally; to *destroy* an army is so to *shatter* and scatter it that it can not be rallied or reassembled as a fighting force. See *REND*; *SUBDU*; *TRANSRESS*. — **ANL.** attach, hind, fasten, join, meed, secure, solder, unite, weld. — **PREP.** break to pieces, or in pieces; into several pieces (when the objects thought of as divided rather than shattered); break with a friend; from or away from a suppliant; break into a house; out of prison; break across one's knee; break through a hedge; break in upon one's retirement; break over the rules; break on upon the shore, against the rocks. Other phrases than those recorded below will be found under the second or main element.

— **break'back'**, a. Back-breaking. — **b.-in**, n. A hole cut in a brick wall to receive a timber. — **b.-iron**, n. A wedge in a carpenter's plane for turning the shaving forward and upward. — **b.-joint**, n. A joint, as a brick-work, coming opposite the center of the adjoining parts, thus:

— **b.-line**, n. *Print.* The last line of a paragraph, when containing blank space. — **b.-off**, n. 1. In a breech-loading gun, the hinged portion of the stock. 2. An iron breech-piece adjusted to the stock of some muzzle-loading guns. — **b.-promise**, n. A person whose promises are unreliable. — **b.-up**, n. The act of breaking up; dissolution; disruption; dishandment; as, the *break-up* of the ice; the *break-up* of a school. — **break'wind'**, n. [*Rare.*] A wind-break. — **b.** a deer or stag, to portend it out between authorized claimants. — **b.** a jest, to crack or utter a joke. — **b.** a lance with, to enter the lists against; oppose oneself to. — **b.** away. 1. To disengage oneself, as by force; depart abruptly. 2. To dissolve and disappear, as the fog *breaks away*. — **b.** a will. 1. To nullify or secure the nullification of a will, or a part thereof, by legal process. 2. [*Colloq.*] To reduce a child or a servant to habits of submission. — **b.** bulk (*Naut.*), to unpack the hold; begin to unload cargo. — **b.** camp, to strike camp. See *STRIKE*, 10. — **b.** cover or covert, to emerge from concealment; a huntsman's phrase. — **b.** down. 1. To fall or be disabled by breaking. 2. To lose one's health or strength. 3. To fall in an undertaking. 4. To give way to grief or other emotion. — **b.** forth, to burst out, as a flame, enthusiasm, etc. — **b.** from, to tear oneself away from; leave abruptly. — **b.** ground. 1. To excavate, as for erecting a house, or opening a railroad. 2. Same as *break'up*, 1. 10. 3. To initiate some new project; take the first steps; act as pioneer. 4. *Naut.* To weigh anchor. — **b.** in. 1. To trolin, as a horse. 2. To force violently in, open, or apart. 3. To feloniously trespass and enter, as a burglar. — **b.** in upon, to intrude upon abruptly; interrupt. — **b.** jail, to escape from imprisonment. — **b.** liberty or leave, to fall to return to a ship when the time of leave is up; said of one of the crew. — **b.** of, to free from; cure of. — **b.** off. 1. To stop or cease from suddenly. 2. To separate from something by breaking; as, he *broke off* a branch. — **b.** off from, to part with; abandon; hence, out, as an acquaintance. — **b.** (one) all up [*Colloq.*], to shatter; unnerve; undo; to b. one's fast, to eat after a fast; especially, to partake of the first meal of the day after the usual fast of the night. — **b.** open, to force open. — **b.** out, to have an eruption on the skin. — **b.** over, to go beyond the bounds; overstep; hence, to overflow. — **b.** ranks, to fall out of the ranks; dismiss the ranks. — **b.** step, to march out of time. — **b.** the back or the neck of, figuratively, to destroy the principal force of; also, to overcome the principal difficulty of. — **b.** the balls (*Pool*), to scatter the pyramidical arrangement of the balls at the opening shot. — **b.** the heart, to overcome with grief. — **b.** the ice, to overcome the restraints of a first intercourse between strangers. — **b.** the record, to surpass all previous records of any specific feat. — **b.** up. 1. To dissolve; scatter; as, the meeting *broke up*. 2. To open up, as new ground. 3. [*Slang.*] To confuse, as a public speaker. — **b.** upon, to dawn upon; become apparent to. — **b.** upon the wheel, to torture by binding upon a wheel-shaped structure and breaking the bones. — **b.** water, to soften hard water by dissolving in it borax, carbonate of soda, or the like. — **b.** with. 1. To terminate relations with. 2. To communicate to.

**break**, n. 1. An opening, gap, or breach made by or as by breaking; as, a *break* in the ceiling; n *break* in the road. A break between the house-tops shows the moon. MATTHEW ARNOLD, *A Summer Night* st. 1. 2. A starting or breaking out, forth, or away; as, the *break* of day; he made a *break* for liberty. 3. A breach of continuity; interruption. Especially: (1) An interruption

of physical continuity. (a) *Geol.* A sudden change in the uniformity of a formation; a fault; as, a *break* in a stratum. (b) *Arch.* A sudden change in surface, contour, or style. (c) *Naut.* A point where the deck of a vessel suddenly terminates and the descent to the next deck begins. (d) *Fort.* A place where a curtain suddenly changes its direction near its end. (e) *pl.* Local, U. S.] The gorge-valleys at the head of a river. (f) An abrupt descent. And that great break of precipice. TENNYSON, *The Cup and the*, etc. 2. (g) A gliding of rails. (2) In writing, address, verse, etc., an interruption in the text or thought, as by an omission, or a space left to be filled out, or by a digression or apostrophe. (3) A rupture of friendship; a fall-out; breach. (4) A sudden decline in prices; as, a *break* in the stock-market. (5) *Forest.* The point of a trunk at which a limb diverges. 4. That which causes an opening, breach, or interruption. (1) In telegraphy, etc., an apparatus for interrupting the flow or reversing the direction of an electric current; also the interruption of the current. (2) *Print.* A place where one paragraph ends and another begins. (3) The opening or gap in a gap-lathe. (4) *Pros.* The cesura, or pause, in the rhythm of a verse. 5. *Mus.* (1) The point where the chest-tone changes to the head-tone. (2) Hence, sometimes, the point where one register or quality of voice changes to another, as alto to soprano; a similar point in the tones of a musical instrument. (3) A tone produced imperfectly or with difficulty in singing; also, the failure in producing such tones. 6. A surplus piece of metal sometimes remaining on the shank of a type when cast, and broken off in finishing. 7. A high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette. 8. A bench on which or a machine by which dough is kneaded in a bakery. 9. *Sports.* (1) In pool, the first play; the shot that scatters the balls. (2) In billiards or pool, the strokes made in an inning; a run. (3) In bowling, the act of playing a frame without making a strike or a spare. (4) In baseball or cricket, a deflection of the ball from a straight course when bowled. (5) *Boxing & Pugilism.* The separation of antagonists when they have clinched; also, the act of such separation. 10. The quantity of hemp prepared in one year. 11. *Hat-making.* The angle of the body and brim of a hat. 12. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] An unfortunate remark or ill-considered action; as, he made a bad *break*. 13. [*Local*, U. S.] In the plural, a line of cliffs and gorges at the edge of a mesa. 14. [*U. S.*] (1) The breaking open of bogsheads of tobacco before public sale. (2) A public sale of tobacco. 15. [*Austral.*] A count of sheep or cattle as they pass, as through a broken fence or the like. 16. *Brewing.* The complete agglomeration and precipitation of coagulable albuminoids during boiling of malt wort in kettles; also the clarification of beer by the settling of suspended yeast cells. 17. Anything broken or divided off. *Specif.*: (1) [*Eng.*] A lot or consignment, as of tea. (2) [*Prov. Eng.*] A large number or quantity. **break'et**.

**Syn.**: see *BREACH*. — **Apps break** (*Elec.*), an interrupter or hammer break, with an appliance for pressing the spring against the back contact; generally used for induction-coils. — **b.** and catch, in driving, the method of helping the horse to catch quickly after breaking. — **break'lathe'**, n. A gap-lathe. See *LATHE*. — **b.** of day, the dawn. — **b.** of forecastle (*Naut.*), the utmost end of the forecastle toward the waist. — **b.** of poop (*Naut.*), the utmost end of the poop toward the waist. — **b.** pieces, n. *pl.* *Mach.* Short shafts between the engine and the axles of the rolls in a roll-mill, made weaker than the axles so that in case of strain they will break first and thus prevent injury to the rolls or the shafts.

**break'a-ble**, 1 brēk'a-bl; 2 brāk'a-bl, a. Capable of break'ing; being broken; frangible. — **break'a-ble** (e-ness), n. **break'age**, 1 brēk'ij; 2 brāk'ag, n. 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken. 2. Articles broken. 3. Compensation for things broken. 4. *Naut.* Empty space left in a towing hold. **break'a-way**, 1 brēk'a-wē; 2 brāk'a-wē, n. [*Austral.*] 1. An animal, as a steer, that dashes out of a herd. 2. A stampede of cattle, sheep, etc., as at the sight of water. 3. *Sports.* (1) In pugilism, a break. (2) The start of the contestants in a race or game, especially when premature. **break'ax'**, 1 brēk'aks; 2 brāk'aks, n. A tree with extremely hard wood, as the West-Indian *Sloanea jamaicensis* of the linden family (*Tiliaceae*). **break'back'**, a. See *BREAK*, v. [*AS.* *DENGUET*.] **break'hone'**, 1 brēk'hōn; 2 brāk'hōn, n. [*So*, U. S.] Some break'bones'. 1 brēk'hōn; 2 brāk'hōn, n. 1. The os-fragor or osprey. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] The greater stibwort. **break'club'**, 1 brēk'klub; 2 brāk'klub, n. *Golf.* An oblique that might break a club used to strike at a ball lying near it. **break'down'**, 1 brēk'daun; 2 brāk'daun, n. 1. The act of breaking down or falling to pieces; a collapse. 2. [*U. S.*] A spirited, noisy dance, usually a shuffle, or those performed by negroes. — **breakdown van [*Gt. Brit.*], a wrecking-car. **break'er**, 1 brēk'er; 2 brāk'er, n. 1. One who or that which breaks; as, a *breaker* of stone; a *breaker* of hearts. 'Till he no *breaker* of the law. SHAK. I. *Henry VI.* act i, sc. 3. *Specif.*: (1) A crushing-machine; as, a coal-breaker or stone-breaker. (2) A machine for removing the bark, etc., from valuable fiber. (3) A water-cask for a boat. (4) The first or second carding-machine of a set: a set in wool-carding, usually including two breakers and a finisher. (5) A plow for working ground for the first time. 2. A wave of the sea which breaks on a beach, rock, shoal, etc. Watch the green breakers and the wind-tossed foam. JEAN INGLETON, *The Four Brides* st. 90. 3. One who trains horses, dogs, etc. 4. *Elec.* A circuit-breaker. **break'ert**. *Syn.*: see *WAVE*. **break'fast**, 1 brēk'fast; 2 brāk'fast, v. I. t. To furnish break'fast'; with a breakfast; give a breakfast to; as, he *breakfasted* the party at his rooms. II. i. To eat breakfast; break one's fast. Breakfast was over, and none had breakfasted. CHARLOTTE BRONTE, *Jane Eyre* p. 36. [n. & col.] — **break'fast'er**, n. **break'fast**, n. 1. The first meal of the day. Breakfast is a foretaste of the whole day. Spoil that we probably spoil all. LEIGH HUNT, *Essays* p. 136. [w. s. 1887.] 2. A meal; that with which n fast is broken; as, the carcass made a *breakfast* for the crows. **break'head'**, 1 brēk'hēd; 2 brāk'hēd, n. The bows of a vessel so strengthened as to fit it for breaking its way through ice. [*The mersanger*.] **break'horn'**, 1 brēk'hōrn; 2 brāk'hōrn, n. [*Local*, U. S.]**

**break-in**, n. See **BREAK**, r.  
**break'ing**, 1 brék'ing; 2 brák'ing, n. 1. The act of fracturing or of interrupting continuity. 2. *Philol.* Change of one vowel to two, one being a consonant glide, and the resulting digraph, especially Anglo-Saxon *ea, eo*, as in *earn*, < *arm*; *meolc*, milk; *secean*, shake, etc.; so *English fear*, Southern *cear*, < *car*, etc. 3. [U.S.] A piece of wild land, usually with heavy turf, newly broken. 4. [Scot.] Broken vituals. 5. *Founding*. Linear markings on melted iron.

**break'ing-crew**, n. In lumbering, the men and teams employed in breaking a railway.—b. *diameter*, n. The diameter of a specimen of metal at the point of breaking under test for tensile strain.—b. *engine*, n. A carding-breaker.—b. *frame*, n. A machine for joining the ends of wool silvers and laying them lengthwise.—b. *harness*, n. A harness for harnessing colts and accompanying them to the straps.—b. *machine*, n. A flax-brake.—b. *weight*, n. The weight to which on object, as a joist, can be subjected before breaking.

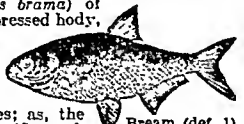
**break'iron**, b. *joint*, h. *line*, etc. See **BREAK**, r.  
**break'slather**, n. A gap-lathe. See **LATHE**. [brakeman.  
**break'man**, 1 brék'man; 2 brák'man, n. [MEN, pl.] A break'neek', 1 brék'neek'; 2 brák'neek', n. Likely to break the neck; dangerous to life; as, a *breakneck ride*.  
**break'neek'**, n. A fall in which the neck is broken; hence, a steep and dangerous place.

**break'off**, h. *promise*, h. *up*, etc. See **BREAK**, r.  
**break'share**, 1 brék'shar; 2 brák'shar, n. A disease of sheep; harkise or hary. [Cor. of **BRAX**.]  
**break'stuff**, 1 brék'staf; 2 brák'staf, n. The handle of a blacksmith's bellows.  
**break'stone**, 1 brék'stōn; 2 brák'stōn, n. A saxifrage, or any one of various other plants, as *parsley-plant*, the prominent pearlwort (*Sagina procumbens*), etc.

**break'water**, 1 brék'wōter; 2 brák'wōter, n. A structure, as a mole, wall, or the like, for protecting a harbor from the force of waves, or for forming an artificial harbor.—floating breakwater, a floating barrier of timbers or connected cribs, placed to break the force of waves approaching an anchorage.  
**Bré'at**, 1 bré'at; 2 brák'at, n. Michel Jules Alfred (1832-1915). A French philologist; *Semantica*.

**bream**, 1 brim; 2 brēm, n. To clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweeds, ooze, etc., by the application of burning reeds or fuzes. [Cp. **BROOM**, n.]

**bream**, n. [BREAM or BREAMS, pl.] 1. A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*) of Europe, with a deep compressed body, short dorsal, and long anal fin; also, one of other cyprinoids; as, the white bream (*A. björkna*). 2. [U.S.] One of various centrarchoids or sunfishes; as, the blue or copper-nosed bream (*Lepomis pallidus*). 3. A sparoid fish, as a sea-bream. 4. A bramoid fish, as the pomfret or Ray's bream (*Brama raj*). 5. [Austral.] A percoid fish, the ruff. [ME. *breem*, < OF. *breime*, < a word like OS. *bresemo*, cp. OHG. *brostima*, *brasio*, *bream*.]—black bream, [Tasmania.] 1. A pimelepteroid fish (*Girella tricuspidata*). 2. The silver bream, a huius, h., the common blue sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*); dollars, h., an Australian gizzard-shad.—bream'backed, n. A moving the back straight or slightly lifted toward the middle; said of a horse.—red h., a red snapper (*Sporus unicolor*).—silver h. 1. [Tasmania.] A sparoid fish (*Sparus australis*). 2. [N. S. Wales.] A theoponoid fish (*Therapon richardsoni*).



Bream (def. 1).

**bream'd**, pp. Breamed.  
**bream'fat**, 1 brim'fat; 2 brēm'fat, n. [Local, Eng.] The white bream (*Abramis björkna*).  
**brean**, 1 brim; 2 brēm, n. [Prov. Eng.] To sweat; perspire.  
**brear**, n. Bunching or breaking.  
**brear's**, 1 brid; 2 brēds, n. [Scot.] Flax recovered from the tow by a second hocking.

**breast**, 1 hrest; 2 brēst, n. 1. To encounter, buffet, fet, or stem with the breast; meet openly and boldly; bear the hunt of. 2. To apply the breast to; cover with the breast, as a brooding bird. 3. To suckle. II. i. 1. To press on with the breast. 2. To hunt deer by breast. See **BREASTING**.—to breast up a hedge, to trim one face up so that the upright stems are laid bare.

**breast**, n. 1. The front of the chest in man, or the corresponding part in other animals. 2. One of the two protuberant glands attached to the chest in women, for the secretion of milk, forming the bosom; loosely, the bosom, especially of a woman.  
Served too in hastier swell to show  
Short glimpses of a breast of red.  
—Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 18.

3. That part of a garment, or of armor, that covers the breast; as, the breast of a coat. 4. The seat of the affections, emotions, and conscience; the mind or heart.  
No nobler feeling than this of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the breast of man.  
—CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 10. [c. n.]

5. Anything likened to the human or animal breast. Their long column might be seen winding down the breast of the mountain.

**Arch.** (1) *Heater*. The front of a plover mold-board. (2) *Specif.* (1) That part of a wall between a window and the floor. (2) That part of a chimney between its flues and the apartment. (3) *Carp.* The lower side of a rail or beam. (4) *Hydraul.* A breasting. (5) *Mech.* A bushing connected with a small shaft or spindle. (6) The notch side of the hearth in a shaft-furnace. (7) *Mining*. The face of a work-lag from which material is being or may be removed; also, the chamber leading up to the working-face. (8) The bulging part of the hub or nave of a wheel.

6. A moving rank. See **ABREAST**. 7. Vocal ability; singing. [c. AS. *breast*.]—breast'back'stay, n. *Naut.* A stay extending from the head of a mast to the chainwales (chainwales) abreast the mast, to support it when sailing on a wind.—b. *band*, n. A band about the breast, as in a harness; especially, a rope or band secured to a vessel's rising to support a sea-man taking soundings.—b. *beam*, n. 1. [Eng.] The forward cross-beam of a locomotive. 2. A beam in a ship where the forecastle or the quarter-deck breaks. 3. *Wearing*. A cloth-beam.—b. *board*, n. 1. A rope-making, a loaded sled to which the end-yarns are fastened at the end of a rope-walk, for maintaining constant tension upon them.—b. *bone*, n. The sternum.—b. *chains*, n. pl. The chains of a vessel, or the hames of a double harness to connect the horses with the yoke or pole-chains.—b. *cylinder*, n. *Carding*. The first big roller.—b. *drill*, n. *Mech.* A brace-drill having a broad head-piece for placing against the breast of the user.—b. *fast*, n. *Naut.* A

mooring-bawser for fastening a vessel, broadside on, to a pier or wharf.—b. *harness*, n. Harness in which a breast-band, to which the tugs or traces are attached, replaces a collar.—b. *height*, n. *Fort.* The narrow interior slope of a parapet.—h. *high*, c. As high as the breast; specif. (*Forestry*), four feet six inches above the ground.—h. *hole*, n. [Scot.] The elder outlet of a cupola furnace.—b. *hook*, n. In ship-building, a curved horizontal timber serving as a strut to support and a tie to connect the sides of the hull.—b. *knob*, n. A knob, or a knot or bow of ribbon, lace, or the like, worn on the breast or the bodice.—b. *knob*, n. 1. A window-sill molding. 2. A panel molding beneath a window.—b. *pain*, n. A disease of horses, characterized by partial paralysis of the fore legs and the neck.—b. *pang*, n. Anglia pectoris.—b. *plover*, n. A turf-paring shovel having a cross-piece against which the breast may push.—b. *pump*, n. A suction-instrument for drawing milk from the breast.—b. *rail*, n. A rail about breast-high, as on a balcony.—b. *strap*, n. A leather strap in a harness, used like a breast-chain.—b. *summer*, n. A beam or lintel flush with a wall, partition, etc., which it supports, and bears the side walls or by pillars, as the beam over a shop-window, or that supporting an overhanging gallery.—b. *sum'ert*; b. *sum'mert*—h. *wall*, n. 1. A retaining-wall to receive the thrust of a haak. 2. A breast-high wall.—b. *wheel*, n. A water-wheel having a horizontal shaft, and receiving the water on a level with the latter.—h. *wood*, n. *Fort.* New shoots growing on the main branches of closely pruned fruit-trees, trained against walls or on espaliers.—broken b., an abscess of the mammary gland occurring shortly after childbirth.—to b. *np* to Austral. To accost.—to make a clean b., to confess all. Some self-explaining compounds have *breast* as the first element; as, breast-collar, h. *deep*, etc.

**breast'ed**, 1 brēst'ed; 2 brák'ed, n. 1. Having a breast; as, broad-breasted. 2. Decorated on the breast; as, *breasted* with many medals. 3. *Mus.* Having a good voice.

**breast'fast**, h. *harness*, etc. See **BREAST**, n.

**breast'ing**, 1 brēst'ing; 2 brák'ing, n. 1. A curved apron-like structure fitting closely to the periphery of a water-wheel, to confine the water to its work and to prevent waste. 2. In paper-making, the concave portions of a rag-machine, armed with knives. 3. [U.S.] A former method of deer-hunting in which the huntsmen rode abreast and shot from the saddle.—breast'ing-knife, n. A shoemaker's knife for cutting a clean face on the front side of a boot-heel.

**breast'knob**, n. See **BREAST**, n.

**breast'mark**, 1 brēst'mark; 2 brák'mark, n. *Surr.* A guide-mark set abreast of some prominent object that serves as a landmark.

**breast'mold'ing**, h. *pain*, etc. See **BREAST**, n.

**breast'pin**, 1 brēst'pin; 2 brák'pin, n. A brooch; scarf-pin.

**breast'plate**, 1 brēst'plēt; 2 brák'plēt, n. 1. A piece of defensive plate armor for the breast; rare before the 16th century. See *illus.* under **ARMOR**.  
Some will be armed in an habergeon,  
And in a breast-plate and in a gipon.  
—CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Knight's Tale* l. 1260.  
2. A square piece of linen cloth, embroidered with gold, adorned with twelve precious stones symbolizing the twelve tribes of Israel, worn by the Jewish high priest. 3. In metal-working, a plate to receive the butt-end of a drilling-brace when held against the breast; palette; conscience. 4. A strap or straps crossing a horse's breast and attached to the saddle. 5. The inscription-plate of a coffin. 6. The plastron of a tortoise. 7. The inferior surface of the thorax in certain insects and spiders. 8. *Arch.* A breast-summer.

**breast'plover**, h. *wall*, h. *strap*, h. *well*, etc. See **BREAST**, n.

**breast'weed**, 1 brēst'wid; 2 brák'wid, n. The lizard's tail.

**breast'wheel**, n. See **BREAST**, n.

**breast'wise**, 1 brēst'wōis; 2 brák'wōis, *adv.* Abreast; side breast'wood, n. See **BREAST**, n.

**breast'work**, 1 brēst'wōrk; 2 brák'wōrk, n. 1. *Fort.* A low temporary defensive work, usually breast-high; the parapet of an intrenchment. 2. A railing athwart a vessel, across or at the end of a deck. 3. A parapet on a building.—breastwork log, same as **FENDER-SEAM**.

**breast**, 1 brēt; 2 brēt, n. [Local, Eng.] The turbot.

**breath**, 1 hreth; 2 brēth, n. 1. Air inhaled or exhaled.

**breath's**, i in respiration; as, the room was close with human breath.

Then spoke King Arthur, drawing thicker breath,  
—Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* l. 148.

2. A single act of respiration; as, he drew a long breath. Each sentence should be read through at a single breath.

3. Power to breathe; life; also, ability to breathe freely; wind; as, that dose will stop his breath; he is out of breath with running; short of breath. 4. The time of a single respiration; an instant; as, she caught the idea in a breath.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,  
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death.  
—W. KILPATRICK *Mortality* act 1, l. 14.

5. Something resembling breath. (1) A gentle movement of the air.  
The dewy morn. With breath all incense.  
—BRYAN *Child Harold* can. 3, st. 95.

(2) An exhalation.  
Oh! but to breathe the breath Of the cowslip and primrose sweet.  
—HOOD *Song of the Shirt* st. 9.

(3) Some slight thing, as a word, a rumour, or an influence; as, a breath of suspicion.

No help but prayer,  
A breath that flies beyond this iron world,  
And touches him that made it.—Tennyson *Harold* act III, sc. 2.

6. Time or opportunity to breathe; delay; intermission. 7. [Rare.] Speech; opinion or will expressed in words; as, the breath of man can determine this. 8. *Philol.* & *Phonol.* (1) An aspirate sound; a breathing; [As an unvoiced sound; a sord. 9. The moisture condensed on cold objects or in cold air caused by the act of breathing. 10. A trifle; a passing word; as, not a breath of suspicion against him. 11. Figuratively, that which is fleeting or unsubstantial; specif., the vanity of human life.

A breath thou art,  
Serve to all the sky's influences.  
—SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* M. III, l. 6.

[c. AS. *brēth*, breath, odor; cp. OHG. *brādan*, vapor, breath, heat.] **breath'**

**Syn.** exhalation, expiration, inhalation, inspiration, life.—**Ant.** breathlessness, coldness, death.—**breath'group**, n. *Phon.* Words or sounds spoken in a single breath.—out of b., breathless; gasping, as from exertion.—second b.,

recovered use of the lungs after exhaustion in running, etc.—under the b., in a whisper.

**breath'a-ble**, 1 hri'th'a-bl; 2 brēth'a-bl, a. That may breathe a-blf, or can be breathed; fit or desirable to breathe.—breath'a-ble(-ness), n.

**breath'e**, 1 brith; 2 brēth, r. [BREAETHED, BREAETH'D; BREAETH'ING.] 1. t. 1. To inhale and expel from the lungs, as air; respire. 2. To introduce by or as by breathing; as, to breathe life into a statue.

One great thought breathed into a man may regenerate him.  
—CHANNING *Works*, *Laboring Classes* p. 49. [A. V. A. 1873.]

3. To emit by breathing; as, to breathe out one's life. 4. In philology and phonology, to utter with breath only, without vibration of the vocal cords. 5. [Rare.] To produce or set upon by breathing; as, he breathed the flute; to breathe an air on the flute. 6. To produce as by breathing. (1) To exhale; wait, as by a breath; as, to breathe fragrance around.

The bluebird, breathing from his azure plumes  
The fragrance borrowed where the myrtle blooms.  
—HOLMES *Spring* st. 4.

(2) To utter; use language expressing or suggesting; often, to utter softly; as, to breathe a reproach.

Our political writers breathe nothing but war, and devastation.  
—HUME *Essays*, *Liberty of Press* p. 11. [A. V. A. 1873.]

(3) To manifest; as, "His whole figure breathed intelligence." WORDSWORTH *Ecc. st. 15*.

7. To give exercise to; hence, to put out of breath; nvertire; as, he was well breathed by his exertions. 8. To cause to rest, as for breath; as, he breathed his horse a while. 9. To open (o vein).

II. t. 1. To inhale and exhale air; respire; heate, to be alive; as, he still breathes.

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said  
This is my own, my native land!  
—SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 6, st. 1.

2. To respire once; as, we breathe so many times a minute. 3. To pause for breath; as, breathe a moment, and it at again. 4. *Card-playing*. To pass; used in poker. 5. To act like breath. (1) To move gently; as, the air breathes softly here. (2) To exhale; as, fragrance breathes from roses. 6. To aspire; long; desire; as, he breathes after holiness. [c. **BREATH**.]—to breathe again, to be freely, to feel relief from anxiety, right, etc.—to b. a vein, to breathe, to open or lace a vein and let blood from it.—to b. one's last, to expire; die.—to b. upon, to tarnish; sully; as, her fair name was never breathed upon.

**breath'ed**, 1 hrest; 2 brēth, a. 1. Having breath; long-winded. 2. Short-winded.

**breath'ed**, 1 brithd or brith'd; 2 brēthd or brēth'd, pa. 1. Overtired; out of breath.

Again my trooping hounds their tongues shall loll  
Around the breathed boar. —KEATS *Endymion* bk. I, st. 19.

2. Uttered with breath only, with the vocal cords open; sord, as the consonants k, p, f, etc.

**breath'er**, 1 hri'ther; 2 brēth'er, n. 1. One who or that which breathes, in any sense of the verb.

I will chide no breather in the world but myself.  
—SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act III, sc. 2.

2. [Colloq.] That which exercises or exhausts the breath; as, that run was a breather.

**breath'ing**, 1 hri'ting; 2 brēth'ing, n. 1. The act of respiration; also, a single breath.

In all warm-blooded animals the breathing is quick.  
—AGASSIZ *Arch. Sketches* p. 72. [c. r. 1866.]

2. Air moving gently; o zephyr; as, the breathings of the morning. 3. That which resembles a breath or breathing. (1) Inspiration; as, the breathing of the Spirit. (2) Aspiration; as, a breathing after holiness.

The inmost breathing of the devout heart is, 'Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I.' J. C. SHANNON *Poetry and Philosophy*, *Moral Motive Power* p. 311. [A. V. A. 1882.]

(3) Words spoken; utterance. 4. Time to take breath. 5. Exercise; a breather. 6. *Gram.* An aspiration; aspirate. In Greek the rough breathing (') over an initial vowel indicates the sound equivalent to our letter h; the smooth breathing (̃), its absence. 7. A vent—breath'ing-hole, n. (1) A vent for air or breath, or the like, as a hole in a cask or in the lee of a blow-hole. 2. *Zool.* A respiratory aperture, as one of the stigmata of an insect or the blow-hole of cetaceans.—b. *mark*, n. 1. *Mus.* A small mark (') placed above the notes to indicate when a singer may take breath. **breath'mark'**, 2. *Grom.* A breathing.—b. *place*, n. 1. A place where wholesome air may be obtained; hence, a summer resort. 2. The place for pausing for breathing, in reading, singing, etc.; especially, the pause in verse; breath.—b. *porc*, n. 1. *Zool.* A stigma. 2. A breathing-hole.—b. *mouth-b.*, n. The habit of using the mouth alone to breathe through; often a symptom that the posterior nares are blocked by enlarged adenoids.—rough b., see **ASPER**, n.

**breath'ing-lug**, 1 hri'ting-lug; 2 brēth'ing-lug, *odr.* Gently.

**breath'ing-mark**, h. *place*, etc. See **BREATHING**, n.

**breath'it**, 1 hri'tit; 2 brēth'it, n. A mountainous country in E. Kentucky; 480 sq. m.; county-seat, Jackson.

**breath'less**, 1 hrest'less; 2 brēth'less, a. 1. Out of breath. 2. Intense or eager, as if holding the breath; as, breathless attention. 3. Taking away the breath; as, a breathless speed. 4. Without breath; dead.—breath'less-ly, *odr.*—b. *ness*, n.

**breath'ness**, 1 hrest'ness; 2 brēth'ness, n. 1. Of the nature of breath. 2. A breath; a breath.

**brec'**, 1 hrest'; 2 brēth', n. A rock made up of angular fragments embedded in a matrix which may or may not be of the same nature and origin. The fragments may be of one or several kinds, and variously colored. Calcareous breccias form some of the most beautiful marbles. The breccia di verde, or unicolor b. of Egypt, was composed of angular fragments of greenstone, gneiss, slate, porphyry, serpentine, and marble cemented by a green or purplish calcareous paste. Sedimentary breccias differ from conglomerate b. only in being composed of angular fragments instead of rounded pebbles. Igneous breccias are plutonic b., and volcanic or flow b. Autoclastic breccias are friction b., fault b., or crush b. Some breccias of recent formation are known as home b., coin b., etc., from the conical and material.

home b., coin b., etc., from the conical and material. [c. F. *brèche*, breach; of C. origin; cp. OLG. *breche*, breach, broken; cp. *breche*, broken; cp. *breche*, broken.]

**brec'**, 1 hrest'; 2 brēth', n. A breccia.—brec'el-a, a. breccia-like; as, brec'el-a-dred, a. Formed into a breccia, or like breccia. **brec'h'-at'**, n. brec'el-a-dred, a.

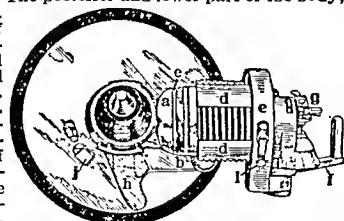


**brech'am**, 1 brē'am; 2 brē'am, n. [Scot.] A draft-horse collar.  
**brech'an**, 1 brē'an; 2 brē'an, n. [Scot.] Bracken. **brech'ant**. **Breche** = de-ro'land', 1 brēch'da-ro'land'; 2 brēch'de-ro'land'. n. A defile in the Pyrenees Mts., associated with the paladin; 9,500 ft. high.  
**Brech'in**, 1 brē'in; 2 brē'ia, n. An ancient town in Forfarshire, Scotland. The castle was besieged in 1303 and 1333 and burnt by Montrose in 1645.  
**Bre-chit'**, 1 brē-chit'; 2 brē-chit'-dē, n. pl. *Conch*. A family of pholadacean bivalves having the valves embedded in the walls of a tube that has an anterior perforated disk.  
**Bre-chit'es**, n. (t. g.) [*Cr. brechit*, w., the disk resembling the rose of a water-pot]—bre-chit'id, n.—brechit'-old, a.  
**breck**, 1 brēk; 2 brēk, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] A piece of unclosed arable land used as for grazing; also, a field. 2f. A break; breach; gap. 3f. A brule.  
**Breck'en-ridge**, 1 brēk'en-rij; 2 brēk'en-ridg, n. A township and city in Caldwell county, Mo.  
**Breck'in-ridge**, 1 brēk'in-rij; 2 brēk'in-ridg, n. 1. John Cabell (1713-1875), an American statesman; Vice-President of United States, 1857-1861; Confederate Secretary of War. 2. Mt., a peak in the Kern river range, S. Cal.; 7,418 ft. high. 3. Pass, a pass of the Sarnath range, Colo., at the head of Blue River; 11,503 ft. high. 4. A county in Kentucky; 595 sq. m.; county-seat, Hardinsburg. 5. A village in Wilkin county, Minn. 6. A mining-town in Summit county, Colo.  
**breck'ins**, 1 brēk'inz; 2 brēk'ins, n. [Dial., Eng.] Bracken.  
**Breck'nock-shire**, 1 brēk'nek-shir; 2 brēk'nock-shir, n. A mountainous county in S. Wales; 743 sq. m. **Breck'nock**; **Breck'ont**.  
**Breck'on**, 1 brēk'on; 2 brē'on, n. The capital of Brecknockshire, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, imp. & pp. of **BREEN**. c. Reared; trained; carefully brought up; chiefly used in compounds such as *town-bred*, *well-bred*, *thoroughbred*, etc.—**bred in**. 1. Fixed firmly in the individual by breeding, as *bred in the bone*. 2. Relating to the results of inbreeding.—**b. out**, run out; degenerated.—**b. to arms**, brought up and educated for a soldier.  
**bred**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A board used in the household, as a bake-board, or a pot-cover.  
**Bred'da'**, 1 brē'dā'; 2 brē'dā', n. A town in Brabant, Netherlands.  
**bred'berg-ite**, 1 brēd'būrg-ilt; 2 brēd'būrg-it, n. [*Swedish* chemist, B. C. *Bredberg*]. See GARNET, 1.  
**brede'**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, [Dial., Eng.] I. v. To broaden; also, to spread out; extend. II. n. Breadth, breadth; breedet.  
**brede't**, 1. r. To roast. II. n. Roast meat.  
**brede't', a.** To plait; intertwine; twist.  
**brede'n**, [Archaic] I. A braid; braiding or embroidery. Still crooning, as they weave their endless breds. *Lowell, Washers of the Shroud* st. 4.  
2. [Poet.] Mingling of colors, as in embroidery; hence, play of color; coloring. **brede't** [Archaic].  
**brede'stitch'**, 1 brēd'stitch'; 2 brēd'stitch', n. An embroidery stitch which makes the same design on each side of the material.  
**bre'dl**, 1 brēd'l; 2 brē'dl, n. [S. Afr.] A stew of meat and some kind of vegetable; as, a cabbage *bre'dl*.  
**bre**, 1 brē; 2 brē, n. [*BREEN*; *BREE'ING*] [North. Eng.] To frighten.  
**breel**, n. [Scot.] Broth; juice; brewage; moisture. **broot**.  
**breel**, n. [Scot.] 1. The brow. 2. The eyebrow. 3. The eyelid. **breel'at** [North. Eng.],—**breel'band**, n. 1. A hatband. 2. The forehead band of a horse's bridle.  
**breel**, n. [Scot.] A brae.  
**breel**, n. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Disturbance; disagreement.  
**Bree**, 1 brē; 2 brē, *Matthias Ignatius van* (1717-1733/1734/1739). A Flemish historical painter; director Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp.  
**brech**, 1 brēch; 2 brēch, v. I. t. 1. To clothe with breeches; put into breeches; cover as with breeches. 2. To whip on the breech. 3. To provide with a breech, as a gun. 4. *Naut.* To fasten by a breeching. 5. [Rare.] To cover or stain to the bilt or breech. II. t. To receive whipping on the breech.  
**brech**, n. 1. The posterior and lower part of the body; the buttocks. 2. The part of a gun or cannon behind the closed end of the bore. See *OWN*, 3. *Ship-build-ing*. The salient angle of a knee-timber. 4. Same as *BREECH-INO*, 6. 5f. Breeches. [*AS. brēc*, pl. of *brōc*, breeches; *ring*; *dd*, breechblock; *e*, block-carrier; *f*, operating-lever; *g*, firing-mechanism; *h*, loading-breech; *trav*, i. block-latch; *j*, block-latch catch.  
tion, n. The mechanism of a breech-loading gun.—**b. band**, n. *Harness*. Breeching. See *ILLUS* under *HARNESS*.—**b. block**, n. The movable piece which closes the breech of a breech-loading firearm, but is withdrawn to insert the cartridge, and replaced before firing. In modern portable firearms the block usually takes the form of a bolt and effects closure of the breech by a sliding or rotating motion, or a combination of both. In such arms and also in various machine guns in which metallic cartridges are used, the construction of the cartridges secures obturation. In cannon, the block may be introduced transversely to the bore of the gun, as in the Krupp system, or longitudinally therewith by means of an interrupted screw. The variety of gun-calibers and the special means employed to open, close, or lock the block, give rise to the various systems of breech-blocks.—**b. bolt**, n. Same as *BOLT*, n., 10.—**b. cloth** or **b. clout**, n. A loin-cloth.—**b. girdle**, n. A waist-girdle.—**b. loader**, n. A firearm the load of which is inserted at the breech.—**b. loading**, a.—**b. piece**, n. 1. A forging of welded wrought iron shrunk around the breech of a gun-barrel. 2. A mass of steel to support the wedge in Krupp guns.—**b. reinforcement**, n. Same as *REINFORCE*, n. (1).—**b. screw**, n. 1. A screw pin or plug in portable muzzle-loading firearms to close and reinforce the end of the bore. 2. *Plut.* 2. A breech-block in cannon with an interrupted screw. **b. plug**;—**b. sight**, n. The movable back-sight of a firearm.  
**brech'es**, 1 brēch'es; 2 brēch'es (xiii), n. pl. 1. A garment for men, covering the waist and breech, and extending on each leg separately to or just below the knee.

But the old three-cornered hat,  
And the breeches, and all that,  
Are so queer! *Holmes Last Leaf* st. 7.

2. [Colloq.] Trousers. [*A double pl.*, < *AS. brēc*: see *BREECH*, n.]—breeches boiler, see *BOILER*.—breech'es, *buoy*, n. A life-saving apparatus, consisting of canvas breeches, attachable at the waist to a ring-shaped life-buoy, to be slung and run upon a rope stretched from shore to a wrecked vessel.—**b. flower**, n. Dutchman's-breeches.—**b. flue**, n. A flue composed of two conduits for gases of combustion joining into one, so as to discharge into one stack.—**b. part**, a part in a play in which a woman wears breeches.—**b. pipe**, n. A forked pipe of two branches.—**clear-hawse breeches** (*Naut.*), a sling-like pair of canvas breeches in which a seaman is lowered to clear a hawse that has become fouled.—to wear the *b.*, to assume the husband's authority in the home: said of a wife.  
**brech'g'**, 1 brēch'g; 2 brēch'g, n. See under *BREECH*, n.  
**brech'ing**, 1 brēch'ing; 2 brēch'ing, n. 1. A part of a harness passing behind the horse's legs, and attached to the shafts or pole, to enable him to back the vehicle or to hold it back in descending a grade. See *ILLUS* under *HARNESS*. 2. *Ordnance*. A rope passing through a hole in the casement of a ship's gun to eye-bolts at each side of the port-hole, to limit the recoil and to hold the gun in place during storms. 3. The parts composing the breech of a gun, or the breech-action. 4. A smoke-box on the end of a return-flue boiler, or one used as a smoke-connection for several such boilers. 5. Long hair or coarse wool on the hindquarters of an animal, as a long-haired dog or a sheep. 6. A flogging on the breech; the act of flogging on the breech. 7f. The act of clothing with breeches.  
Some self-explanatory compounds have *breeching* as the first element, as, *breeching-bolt*, *b. strap*, etc.  
**brech'less**, 1 brēch'les; 2 brēch'les, a. Without breeches; naked about the buttocks. **brech'less'** [Scot. & Dial.], **brech'load'er**, *b. piece*, *b. sight*, etc. See under *BREECH*, n. **brech't**, pp. *Breeched*.  
**brech't**, 1 brēch't; 2 brēch't, v. [*BREEN*; *BREEN'ING*] I. t. 1. To nourish in the womb; bring forward from the germ to the birth; produce, as offspring; beget; hatch from the egg. 2. To give rise to or be the source of; be the native place of; originate; cause; as, swamps *brech't* malaria. The thought of our past years in me doth breed Perpetual benediction. *Wassermann Immortality* st. 9.  
3. To bring up from infancy to maturity, or form by education and training, as to some profession. Jonathan Edwards . . . was *brech't* in the family of a Connecticut minister. *Holmes Pages from an Old Volume* essay xi, p. 367. *lit. m. & co.* 1883.  
4. To procure or promote the birth or germination of by special mating of parents, or selection of seed; raise, as stock; propagate, as plants, from the seed; especially, to cause to reproduce by artificial fertilization (pollenization).  
II. t. 1. To bear or beget young; be fruitful; multiply. Here nothing breeds, Unless the nightly owl, or fatal raven. *Shakespeare Titus Andronicus* act ii, sc. 3.  
2. To be born; develop; come into being; originate; as, insects *breed* in cheese. 3. To procure or promote the birth of young; followed by *from*; as, to *breed* from mares of high pedigree. 4. [Dial.] To be pregnant. 5f. To generate. [*AS. brēdan*, < *brōd*, brood.] **brede't**; **brede't**. *Syn.*: see *PRODUCE*; *PROPAGATE*.—**breed'bate'**, n. One who incites to mischief.—to *b. in* and *in*, to breed continually from nearly related parents.—to *b. in* the line, to breed from a male and a female of the same stock but of different parents.—to *b. true*, to produce young habitually that are strictly of the parental type.  
**breed**, n. 1. The progeny of one stock; specif., a race or strain, especially of domestic animals or of cultivated plants, that maintains characteristics artificially acquired. The characteristics of a breed, having been acquired through the interference of man, can alone be maintained or kept free from alien mixture by his constant control. The breed characteristics refer to similarity in general appearance and are not necessarily traceable directly to an ancestral individual, while *strain* generally implies a narrower and more intensive meaning.  
The struggle between the two fierce Teutonic breeds [Saxon and Dane] lasted during six generations. *Macaulay England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 8. *fr. s. & co.* 1849.  
2. A sort, class, or kind either of living or inanimate things or of qualities.  
However we have it out, we men are a little breed. *Tennyson Maud* iv, st. 5.  
3f. Any kind of increase; a brood; breeding.  
**Breed'**, 1 brēd'; 2 brēd', n. A river in S. W. South Africa; length, 150 m. to S. Indian Ocean.  
**breed'er**, 1 brēd'er; 2 brēd'er, n. 1. One who or that which breeds or originates; sutor; source; as, a *breeder* of mischief. 2. A breeding female; a parent of a brood; as, rabbits are rapid *breeders*: an archaism when applied to women. 3. One who manages the breeding of animals. 4. *Hort.* (1) An immature seedling tulip not yet developed into color-variation. (2) A plant used for propagation. 5f. A whilow.  
**breed'ing**, 1 brēd'ing; 2 brēd'ing, n. 1. The process or act of generating, producing, or bearing. 2. The bringing up and training of the young; nurture, especially with reference to personal association and influence; formerly used as an equivalent for education in general. Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd As of a person separate to God? *Milton Samson Agonistes*, 30.  
3. The effect of training on character and behavior; manners, especially good manners; as, a loud voice indicates lack of *breeding*, a well-modulated one good *breeding*. 4. The systematic raising or crossing of domestic animals or garden plants for improvement of the stock, for profit, or for scientific experiment. 5f. Descent. *Syn.*: see *BEHAVIOR*.—**brood breeding**, a system of breeding animals and plants

whereby non-related and sometimes rather diverse individuals are mated or crossed. In contrast to *narrow-breeding* and *line-breeding*—a straight b., the raising of stock within the bounds of one breed: opposed to *cross-breeding*.  
Some self-explanatory compounds have *breeding* as the first element, as, *breeding-cage*, *b.-ground*, *b.-pen*, *b.-pond*, *b.-season*, etc.  
**breed'ing**, 1 brēd'ing; 2 brēd'ing, n. One bred in or native to a place. **breeds**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [Dial., Eng.] A hat-brim. **breed'y**, 1 brēd'y; 2 brēd'y, a. Prolific.—**breed'y-ness**, n. **breed'**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [Scot. or Obs.] A breech. **breed'**, n. [Dial.] A brier.  
**breese'**, 1 brēz; 2 brēz, c. & n. [Prov. Brit.] Same as *BREEZE*, c. & n.  
**Brees'**, 1 brēz; 2 brēz, n. A village in Clinton county, Ill. **breesh'a**, 1 brē'shā; 2 brē'shā, n. [Dial., Ir.] Ruins, especially after an accident or disaster.  
**breeze**, 1 brēz; 2 brēz, n. [*BREEZEN*, *BREEZ'ING*] 1. [Rare.] To blow moderately. 2f. To buzz.—to *breaze up* (*Naut.*), to become fresher or stronger, as a wind; begin to blow.  
**breeze'**, } n. 1. A moderate current of air; a gentle wind. **breerz**, }  
*Breeze* is generally applied to a current of air lighter than a wind, as wind is lighter than a gale.  
Into the gradual calm the breezes sink. *Wordsworth An Evening Walk* st. 9.  
*Breeze* is used in compounds, such as *breeze-borne*, *breeze-shaken*, *breeze-wooling*, etc.  
2. [Colloq.] A flutter of excitement; disturbance. Something may happen to kick up a breeze. *Moore Tom Crib's Memorial* st. 3.  
3. A vague rumor; whisper. [*F. brize*, *brise*, = *Sp. brisa*, northeast wind; cp. *F. bise*, *OHG. bīsa*, north wind.] **breest**; **brless**; **brlez**; **briset**. *Syn.*: see *WINN*.  
**breze'**, n. 1. A gadfly, cleg, or tabanid; also, a botfly. 2f. One of various other insects. [*AS. breosa*, allied to *brimsa* (= *C. bremse*), gadfly; perhaps < *brem-mans*, roar (buzz).] **breze'ily**, a.  
**breze'**, n. 1. Sifted cinders or fine coal used in burning bricks and for blacksmith's fuel. 2. The refuse of charcoal or coke-burning. 3. Sand, or pulverized sandstone, or limestone, for strewn on floors. [*Prob.* < *F. braise*, hot embers; see *BRAIZE*, v.]—**breze'oven**, n. A furnace for consuming breeze; also, an oven for the manufacture of coke; a coke-oven.  
**breze'**, n. [Eng.] House-sweepings, as dust and other refuse. [*F. bris*, < *briser*, break.]  
**breze'less**, 1 brēz'les; 2 brēz'les, a. Without a breeze; calm. **brez'y**, 1 brēz'y; 2 brēz'y, a. 1. Having the nature of a breeze; blown over by breezes; airy; windy. Mine be the breezy bill that skirts the down. *Beattie The Minstrel* bk. li, st. 17.  
2. Figuratively, characterized by briskness or sprightliness; animated.—**brez'y-ly**, adv.—**brez'y-ness**, n.  
**Bre-genz**, 1 brē-genz; 2 brē-genz, n. 1. A district in Vorarlberg (Tyrol), Austria. 2. Its capital, an ancient city, the *Brigantium* of the Romans, the scene of many battles, as when stormed by the Swedes in 1646.  
**bre'gma**, 1 brē'gms; 2 brē'gma, n. [*MA-TA*, pl.] *Anal.* That point on the vault of the skull where the coronal and sagittal sutures meet. See *ILLUS* under *CRANIUM*. [*Gr. brēgma*, < *brechō*, moisten.]—**bre-gma'tic**, a.  
**Breg'ma-ce-ro't**, 1 brē'gma-se-rōt'; 2 brē'gma-se-rōt'-dē, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of anacanthines with abnormally developed ventrals and a nuchal ray, embracing small pelagic fishes related to the cods. **Breg'ma-ce-ro's**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. brēgma*, front part of head, + *keras*, horn.]—**bre-g'ma-ce-ro'tid**, n.—**bre-g'ma-ce-ro'toid**, a. & n.  
**Brē'guet**, 1 brē'gēt; 2 brē'gēt, *Abraham Louis* (1747-1823). A French horologist, mechanician, and physicist.—**Brēguet key**, the winding device of a stem-winder.—**B. spring**, a hair-spring with the outer coil raised and turned toward the center of the spring.  
**Brehm**, 1 brēm; 2 brēm, n. 1. *Alfred Edmund* (1829-1884), a German naturalist and author, son of Christian L., founded Berlin Aquarium; *Thierleben*. 2. *Christian Ludwig* (1787-1864), a German naturalist, traveler, and author.  
**bre'hon**, 1 brē'hon; 2 brē'hon, n. *Ir. Hist.* An early Irish judge who administered the law and taught its principles to certain pupils, from among whom vacancies in the office of *brethon* were filled from time to time. [*Ir. brēthneamh*, judge, < *breth*, judgment.]—*brehon laws*, the unwritten laws of the *brethons*, a system of jurisprudence developed by the *brethons*, and based partly on pagan, Scriptural, and early Christian laws, that prevailed in Ireland before its occupation by the English. They have been preserved in the code *Senchus Mór* and the *Book of Aicill*, but were abrogated in James I.'s reign. **brē'hō-vint**.  
**Breid'a-blik**, 1 brēid'a-blik; 2 brēid'a-blik, n. *Norse Myth.* The heavenly mansion of Balder, into which nothing unclean could enter; literally, the broad-shining splendor.  
**Brels'ky's dis-ease**. Chronic atrophy of the skin of the vulva, accompanied with itching.  
**brēls'tak-it**, 1 brēls'tak-it; 2 brēls'tak-it, n. *Mineral.* A brown or black well-known substance with the form and optical character of anthracite. [*Gr. brēls'tak-it*, Italian geologist.]  
**Breit'en-feld**, 1 brēit'en-fēld; 2 brēit'en-fēld, n. A village near Leipzig, in Saxony; the scene of battles Sept. 7, 1631; Oct. 23, 1642, during the Thirty Years' war and again Oct. 16, 1813.  
**breit'haup-tite**, 1 brēit'haup-toit; 2 brēit'haup-tit, n. *Mineral.* A light copper-red nickel antimonide (NiSb), having a bright metallic lustre, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*Gr. brēit'haup-tite*, Saxon mineralogist.] **breit'o-line**, 1 brēit'o-lin; 2 brēit'o-lin, n. A musical instrument with five metal strings, fixed to a table and played with a bow. [*L. Breit*, the inventor.]  
**bre-lan**, 1 brē-lān; 2 brē-lān, n. [F.] 1. A medieval game with cards. 2. A modern French poker game.  
**bre-loque'**, 1 brē-lok'; 2 brē-lok', n. [F.] 1. A charm, seal, or other ornament depending from a watch-chain. 2. *Mus.* A drum-beat or trumpet-call to break ranks; specif. (*Mus.*), a note of the drum in which one stick strikes the drumhead twice as fast as the other.  
**bre-met**, a. 1. Fierce; violent; sharp; severe. 2. Reowned; famous. **bre-met'**; **brim't**;—**bre-met'y**, adv.  
**Brem'en**, 1 brēm'en or (G.) brū'mēn; 2 brēm'en or (G.) brū'mēn, n. 1. An independent German republic and state,



Breech-block.

making a fermented undistilled liquid generally known as beer or ale from any starchy vegetable, preferably from barley.



temperatures; (b) kilning or drying; (c) screening. (2) The brewing proper: (a) Mashing of the ground malt and raw cereals with water under temperature gradually rising from 120° F. to 167° F., including the inversion of the starch into sugar under the form of maltose and dextrin, through the enzyme called diastase; see DIASTATIC POWER or MALT; SACCHARIFICATION; (b) clarifying the liquid in the mash-tub by straining through a false bottom; (c) boiling the wort in a copper kettle to bring about precipitation of undesirable albuminoids, and to flavor it by the gradual addition of hops; (d) straining the wort in a hop-lack; (e) cooling the wort rapidly and pumping it to the fermenters: this process is known as real attenuation, or apparent attenuation. (3) Fermenting or pitching the wort by addition of pure yeast. (4) Aging and storing the fermented wort or beer, bringing about final attenuation. (5) Filtering the beer through high-pressure filters of cotton pulp and asbestos. (6) Bunging, carbonating, and racking the beer. Subsequent operations include refrigeration of the liquid and its storage-rooms, and sterilization of the beer-bottles. See ALE; BEER; MALT; YEAST.

2. Infrequently, the amount of liquor brewed at once; ns, this is a poor *brewing*. 3. The act of mixing or preparing, or that which is mixed; concoction; brewage; as, the *brewing* of the plot was slow. 4. A gathering of black clouds betokening storm.

The following list contains some of the principal terms and implements used in brewing, of which the most important and those not self-explanatory will be found defined in their appropriate places:

acrosipre	caramel	grist-case	rice
aerating	carbonate	grits	ropy
apparatus	cell	gyle	rouse
after-fermen-	chlp	gyle-tun	saccharifier
tation	cloudiness	gypsum	saccharine
after-flow	coagulate	hallymeter	saccharom-
after-stuff	colorimeter	baze	eter
alcohol	couch	hop	ecbenk
ALE	culture-yeast	hopper	settling-
apparent	density	hydrostatic	back
extract	dextrin	balance	slive
attemperator	dextrose	ladder	slurp
ATTENUATION	diastase	klidorkin	sparger
balling	diastatic	krausening	spille
Bandelot	power	lager	spout
cooler	dough in	lupuline	stillion
barley	enamel	MALT	stock
BEER	endosperm	MALTING	stout
beer-store	enzyme	maltose	surrogate
bittering	FERMENTATION	maltizing	swimmer
bittern	filter-mass	MASH	tannin
blak	fine, c.	parachute	tap
bock	flakes	pitch	thick-mash
break	flat	pumule	method
brewer's pitch	flighter	ponto	under back
brew-kettle	fox, c.	porter	upper back
brine	foxy	pymometer	viscosimeter
hub	glucose	rack	volatils
burtonize	grain	racking	wort
Burton	grain, n.	racking-back	YEAST
machine	green	resting-tun	zymase
butt	grist		

**brew's**, 1 brū's; 2 brū's, n. Bread or oaten cake soaked in pot-liquor, drippings, but milk, or the like; also, thickened broth. [*< OF. broies, < LL. brodum, gravy, < OHG. brod, = E. broth.*] *brew'st*.

The citizens had gored themselves upon pancakes fried in lard, and those or *brew'st*—the fat broth, that is, in which salted beef had been boiled, poured upon highly toasted oatmeal.

Scott *Fort Maid of Perth* p. 61. [c. 1784.]

**brewst**, 1 brūst; 2 brūst, n. [Gt. Brit.] A brewage or brewing; browst.

**brew'ster**, 1 brū'ster; 2 brū'ster, n. [Local, U. S.] The brew'ster's, n. A brewer; originally, a woman brewer.

—*brew'ster-wife*, n. [Scot.]

**Brew'ster**, n. 1. Sir David (1717-1781; 1783), a Scottish physicist and editor; invented the kaleidoscope (1816) and inspired the formation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. 2. William, "Elder Brewster" (1560-1614), one of the Pilgrim Fathers. 3. A county in Texas; 5,006 sq. m.; county-seat, Alpine. 4. A village in Putnam county, N. Y.

**brew'ster-ite**, 1 brū'ster-ait; 2 brū'ster-it, n. *Mineral*. A white, transparent to translucent monoclinic hydrous silicate belonging to the zeolite group. [After Sir David Brewster.] [Eschmacker county, Ala.]

**Brew'tan**, 1 brū'tan; 2 brū'ton, n. A town, county-seat of Frey, 1 brē; 2 brē, n. Same as BARNACLE, 1.

**breid't**, c. & n. Braid.

**Bre-zil-lan**, n. Same as BRAZILIAN.

**Brez'l-linet**, n. Same as BRAZILIAN.

**br. g.**, abbr. Brown gelding.

**br. h.**, abbr. Brown horse.

**br'an**, 1 brā'n; 2 brā'n, et [Prov. Eng.] To keep a fire at the mouth of, as an oven, for preserving heat or for light.

**Br'an**, n. A masculine personal name. *Br'an*, 1. It.

**Br'a-no**, 1 brā'nō; 2 brā'nā, n. [*< Celt., strong.*]

**Br'i-a-no**, 1 brī'a-nō; 2 brī'a-nā, n. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the lady who levies ladies' locks and men's beards as toll.

**Br'an Bo-rn**, 1 brā'n bo-rn; 2 brā'n bo-rū, or [Ir.] *Br'an Bo-rum-ha* or *Bo-rumbe* (933?-1014). A semi-mythical Irish chief, king of Munster, bigh king of Ireland at end of 10th and beginning of 11th century; killed at battle of Clontarf, Good Friday, April 23, 1014.

**Br'an'con**, 1 brā'n'cōn; 2 brā'n'cōn, n. A town and fortress in the mountains and department of Hautes-Alpes, France. It is the biggest town in France; 4,330 ft. high. [*< Celt., town on the heights.*] *Br'an'ci-tum* [Ancient].

**Br'an'd**, 1 brā'n'd; 2 brā'n'd, n. [*< Fr. brande*] 1. A French statesman; Prime Minister, 1809, 1813, 1816-17, 1821-22.

**Br'an' de Bols**, "Gull'bert", 1 brā'n' dē bōls-'gūl'ber; 2 brā'n' dē bōls-'gūl'ber, n. In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, the preceptor of the Knights Templars.

**Br'an Minn'tain**, n. A peak in Utah; 11,778 ft. high.

**Br'an's Head**, n. A mountain in Utah; 11,260 ft. high.

**Br'an'sk**, 1 brā'n'sk; 2 brā'n'sk, n. A manufacturing town in Orel, Russia.

**br'ar**, n. 1. Same as BRIER. 2. A crosscut saw.

**br'ar-bōt**, 1 brā'r-bōt; 2 brā'r-bōt, n. [Local, Ir.] A fish, the angler.

**Br'are**, 1 brā're; 2 brā're, n. A city in the department of Br'i-a-re-us, 1 brā'i-rē-us; 2 brā'i-rē-us, n. *Myth*. A son of Uranus and Gaea; the most noted of the Titans, monsters with 100 arms each. [*< Celt., = Br'i-a-re-an*, n.]

Most writers mention the third Uranus under the name of *Br'i-a-re-us* instead of *Ægeon*, which is explained in a passage of Homer who says that men called him *Ægeon* but the gods *Br'i-a-re-us*.

SATIS Bible Dict. vol. i, p. 24. [c. 1890.]

**brīb'a-bl** (e), 1 brīb'a-bl; 2 brīb'a-bl, n. That may or can be bribed. *bribe'a-bl* (e).  
—*brīb'a-bl* (e) or *bribe'a-bl* (e), n. [*< OF. bribe, n.*]

**bribe**, 1 brīb; 2 brīb, n. [*< OF. bribe, n.*] 1. To give a bribe to; corrupt with money or other mercenary consideration; as, to *bribe* a judge, a witness, a voter, etc. 2. Figuratively, to influence unduly. 3. To steal, extort; beg. 4. To practise bribery; give, offer, or promise bribes. [*< OF. bribe, < bribe; see BRIBE, n.*] *brybet*.  
**bribe**, n. 1. *Law*. Any gift, advantage, or emolument offered, given, or promised to, or asked or accepted by, any public officer to influence his behavior in his office; also, any such inducement offered to influence a private person corruptly in the discharge of any public duty or franchise. 2. A gift received, solicited, or extorted as an inducement to do what should be done without such inducement, or to do what should not be done at all; as, a *bribe* given to a servant or a child.

Him was gava a costly bribe To guerdon silence.

TESSAUNT Princess i, at. 10.

3. That which seduces or allures; as, the *bribes* of power. 4. Something stolen; plunder; spoil. 5. Aims given to a beggar. [*OF. piece of bread; prob. < Br. biero, break.*] *brybet*. *Syn.*: see *gift*. —*bribe*-bro'ker, n. One who manages operations of bribery for others. *bribe*-pan'dert. *brī-be*, 1 brī-bē; 2 brī-bē, n. [*Rare.*] One who receives a bribe. [*Uncorrupt.*]

**bribeless**, 1 brīb'les; 2 brīb'les, n. Free from bribes; —*the spurning of that bribeless band!* WINTER'S Summer at. 22.

**brīb'er**, 1 brīb'er; 2 brīb'er, n. 1. One who gives or offers a bribe. 2. That which bribes. 3. A thief; extortioner.

**brīb'er-y**, 1 brīb'er-y; 2 brīb'er-y, n. [*< ES. 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.*]

1. The crime of giving, offering, or accepting a bribe.

Recommendations . . . purchased by money or by the more destructive bribery of flattery and servility.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 27, p. 60. [U. S. A. 1887.]

2. Robbery; theft; extortion. [*< OF. briberie, < briber; see BRIBE, c.*] —*brīb'er-y-oath*, n. [*Eng.*] An oath taken by a voter that he has not been bribed to vote in a certain way.

**brīc'a-brac**, 1 brīc'a-brak; 2 brīc'a-brac, n. *Art*. Objects of curiosity or for decoration, with or without moderate intrinsic or artistic value; rarities; antiques; ornamental articles.

A man with a passion for *brīc'a-brac* is always stumbling over antique bronzes, intaglios, . . . of the time of Benvenuto Cellini.

ALDRICH *Miss Melchior's Son* p. 64. [n. m. & co. 1891.]

[According to Littre, < F. *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook; *bric*, trap, perhaps < MHG. *brechen*, break; *et* (< L. *et*), and; *broc*, jug, for *broche*; see BROACH, n.]

**Brice**, 1 brīs; 2 brīs, n. 1. Calvin S. (1785-1845; 1845), an American senator. 2. Saint, bishop of Tours; the massacre of the Danes in England in the 5th century took place on his day, Nov. 13.

**brīc'hēt**, 1 brīc'hēt; 2 brīc'hēt, n. [*F.*] Tasset and culsh combined. See ARMOR, figs. 19 and 23.

**brīc'hīt**, 1 brīc'hīt; 2 brīc'hīt, n. [*Scot.*] The chaffinch.

**brīc**, 1 brīc; 2 brīc, n. 1. To face, pave, line, fill in, or surround with bricks. 2. To make an appearance of bricks on (a surface of plaster or other material).

II. [*< Rare.*] To work on or with bricks, as in making or handling; —*to brīc up*, to border or close down with brick, as a vault.

**brīc**, n. 1. A molded block of clay, either burned or sun-dried, in the United States usually about 8 1/2 by 4 1/4 by 2 inches in size. British-made bricks are in general longer and thicker.

Merchantable bricks include (1) stock or kiln-run brick, embracing all hard enough for the outside of buildings, divided into *hard, common building, paving, hard building, outside, hard red, strictly hard, select hard, rough hard, hard washed, kiln-run hard, and common hard brick*; (2) soft or salmon brick, embracing those not hard enough for outside walls, and including *soft, salmon, backing-up, pole, light, chimney, flinting-in, inside-wall, and foundry brick*.

Bricks are named (1) from their mode of manufacture; ns, molded brick or pressed b.; (2) from their general location in a building or structure; as, (a) *front-b.*, stock-b., or *hard kiln-run b.* (i. e., bricks burned hard enough for the outside of buildings); (b) *common b.*, soft b., or *salmon b.* (i. e., bricks not hard enough for outside walls); (3) from their location in the kiln while burning; as, *pillar b.*, *place-b.*; (4) from their particular location or use in construction; as, *foundation-b.*, *coping-b.*, *angle-b.*, *marl b.*, *slag b.*, *stone b.* (very hard); (5) from the purpose for which used; as, *sewer-b.* and *sidewalk-b.*; (6) from their shape; as, *compass b.*, *circle b.*, *lath b.*; (7) from the place of manufacture; as, *Milwaukee b.* (a cream-colored brick largely used in Milwaukee, Wis., and the surrounding region), *Philadelphia b.* See also *BOND*, n.

2. Bricks collectively considered as a substance or material; as, houses made of *brick*; a load of *brick*. 3. Any object, or a mass of any substance, shaped like a brick; as, a silver *brick*; a brick of ice-cream. 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] A square loaf of bread. 5. [*Slang.*] An admirable or first-rate fellow; a genial person.

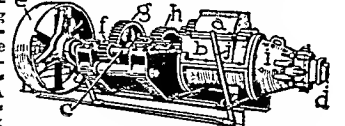
A fellow like nobody else, and in a brick.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. II, ch. 16, p. 63. [c. 1876.]

[*< F. brique, < OD. bricke, brick, orig. fragment, < breken, break.*]

—*Brick*, Bristol, carving, cutlery, and Flanders brick, brick-like blocks of very fine sand used for polishing and scouring; —*black b.*, bricks made water-proof by dipping in hot coal-tar; —*brick-a-x*, n. A double-ended ax for chopping off bricks; —*b-clamp*, n. A stack of bricks for burning, in layers alternating with layers of breeze, or fine coal and cinders. See *BRICK-KILN*, n. —*b-clay*, n. —*b-dust*, n. Ground or pounded brick; —*b-earth*, n. Material for making bricks; —*b-field*, n. A place where bricks are made; —*b-gum*, n. Local, U. S. A curbing of brick; —*b-kiln*, n. 1. A structure of unburned brick built into flues and chambers through which heat passes from a fire below, burning the brick. 2. A permanent structure, having stacks or chimneys, in which unburned bricks are burned by heat from a central source; —*brick-lay'er*, n. One whose business is the placing or laying of bricks, as in walls; —*bricklayers' itch* (*Psith.*), an erup-

tion of the skin of the hands, from the irritation of lime in laying bricks. —*brick-lay'ing*, n. —*b-machine*, n. A press or other machine for making bricks; —*brick-mak'er*, n. One who manufactures bricks; —*b-mason*, n. A bricklayer. —*b-mold*, n. A box or frame in which to press plastic clay to form one d, die; e, driving pulley; f, pinion; g, inter-brick or more, mediate gear; h, master gear; i, nozzle; j, shifting lever for controlling drive-pulley.



Bonnot Brick-machine.

o, feed hopper; b, barrel; c, counter-shaft; d, die; e, driving pulley; f, pinion; g, inter-brick or more, mediate gear; h, master gear; i, nozzle; j, shifting lever for controlling drive-pulley.

**brick-nogged**, a. Made of timber filled with bricknogging.

—**brick-nog-ging**, n. *Building*. Brickwork as a filling in a timber frame or partition. —*b-pane*, n. A partition of brick built into the framework between two houses. —*b-press*, n. A machine for pressing clay into brick-molds; —*b-setter*, n. One who sets bricks in a kiln for burning.

**brick-tile**, n. *Embroidery*. A couching in imitation of the pattern of bricks; —*b-tile*, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A brick.

**brick-stone**, n. —*b-timber*, n. Mountain-bolly, —*b-trimmer*, n. A brick arch used as a fireplace-lab. —*brick-work*, n. Bricklayers' work; —*b-yard*, n. A place where bricks are made; —*Dinas b.*, a Welsh fire-brick composed almost entirely of silica; —*feather-edged b.*, or *gagge-b.*, a wedge-shaped brick; —*Flemish b.*, a hard yellow paving-brick; —*furring-b.*, n. A brick used for bonding and as a wedging-piece; —*hollow or perforated b.*, brick with a perforation or perforations for ventilation, heating, etc., generally used in partitions; —*like a thousand (of) brick* [*Slang.*], with great noise or violence; *forcibly*; in a solid mass; —*place, sandal, or semel b.*, an imperfectly burned brick; —*slop or water-struck b.*, a molded or unpressed brick; —*to have a b. in one's hat* [*Colloq.*], to be under the influence of liquor; —*ventilating-b.*, ventilated b., a brick having perforations permitting the passage of air for heating, ventilation, etc.; —*brick-wise*, *adv.* After the manner of bricks in a wall.

**brick'bat**, 1 brīk'bat; 2 brīk'bāt, n. A piece of a brick, especially when used as a missile.

The monarch fears a printer's town. A brickbat's range.

HALLOCK *A Fool's Daughter* st. 10.

*Brickbat*: Here bat is a rough lump, an ill-shaped stone for beating with; it is merely the ordinary word bat peculiarly used.

SKETCH ETYM. Dict.

—**brick'bat**, n. To peit with brickbats.

**brick'en**, 1 brīk'en; 2 brīk'en, n. [*Dial. Eng.*] To bridle up, as the head.

**brick'en**, a. [*Dial. Eng.*] Made of brick.

**brick'feld**, n. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'feld'er**, 1 brīk'fēld'er; 2 brīk'fēld'ēr, n. [*S. Aus-tral.*] A bot wind carrying clouds of dust.

**brick'rum**, n. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'ing**, 1 brīk'ing; 2 brīk'ing, n. Brickwork, or an imitation of brickwork on any surface. [*Capital*, [M.]

*brick'ish*, 1 brīk'ish; 2 brīk'ish, a. [*Slang.*] Jolly; fine; *brick'killin'*, *brick'lay'er*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'le**, 1 brīk'le; 2 brīk'le, a. 1. [*U. S.*] Changeable; flicker; as, *brickle weather*. 2. [*Dial.*] Brittle; fragile; —*brick'le-ness*, n.

**brick'lo**, 1 brīk'lo; 2 brīk'lo, n. A species of Australian acacia.

**brick'ma-chine**, *brick'mak'er*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'mak'ing**, 1 brīk'māk'ing; 2 brīk'māk'ing, n. The manufacture of bricks.

The following list contains some of the principal terms and the names of some of the chief implements used in brickmaking. The most important and those not self-explanatory will be found defined in their appropriate places. See also *BRICK*.

**annealing** clot-molder loam sand-stock

bat cuckhold maim molding

batting cupola maiming scintling

bestowing devil-stoves marl set

breeze dresser mold slip

brick dressing-bench mold-block slip-klm

brick-machine drying-floor molding sand soil

brick-mold drying-shed molding-sand soil

brick-press enclow molding-stoolsoiling

cham-mill fire-clay molding-tablestock-board

clamp flat mat strike

clamping hack pnce taking-off (boy)

clapper hack-barrow pallet tempering

clay back-ground pallet-mold- topping

clay-getting bowl ing treading

clay-mill kick plane unsoiling

close-bolting kiln pug washing-mill

clot live-boles pug-mill weathering

**brick'ma'son**, *brick'nog*, *b-pane*, *b-setter*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brīct**, pp. Bricked.

**brick'file**, *brick'work*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n. S. S.

**brick'y**, 1 brīk'y; 2 brīk'y, n. Made of or abounding in bricks; like bricks in color, form, or texture; as, a *brick'y city*.

**brick'y**, 1 brīk'y; 2 brīk'y, n. [*Colloq.*] A bricklayer.

**brick'yard**, n. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brī-cole**, 1 brī-kōl; 2 brī-cōl, n. 1. *Mil.* A harness worn by men for dragging field-guns over ground where horses can not be used. 2. [*Gt. Brit.*] A side-stroke against the wall of a tennis-court; a cushion-shot in billiards. 3. A medieval military engine for throwing stones or darts. [*F.*, < LL. *bricola*, catapult, < MHG. *brechen*, break.]

**brīd**, n. 1. A brīd. 2. Brīb.

**brī'dal**, 1 brī'dāl; 2 brī'dāl, n. Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial; as, the *brī'dal veil*; *brī'dal chamber*. *Syn.*: see MATRIMONIAL; —*brī'dal trip*. 1. A journey customarily taken by a newly married pair. 2. *Ecclesiastical*. The flight of the young queen bee to meet the drone in the air for fecundation. —*brī'dal-ly*, *adv.*

**brī'dal**, n. 1. A marriage festival; wedding.

*Bridal*, a word now suggestive of no beverage less luculent than champagne or sparkling moselle, originally meant "marriage feast," and took its name from the ale which was drunk in honour of the bride. F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 5, p. 157. [c. 1873.]

2. A wedding-feast. [Formerly *brī'deale*, < AS. *brīd-elū*, < *brīd*, < *eadu*; see BRIDE, n., ALE.] *brī'dal-ty*.

**brī'dal-weath'r**, 1 brī'dāl-wēth'r; 2 brī'dāl-wēth'r, n. 1. A shrub (*Spiraea hypericifolia*) of the rose family, often cultivated, having umbels of white flowers and ovate-oblong leaves















A chicken, or the like, suitable for broiling. 3. One who broils. 4. [Colloq.] A very hot day. 5. [Slang, U. S.]





windpipe: a combining form.—bron'cho-car-cln'l-a, n. *Pathol.* Cancerous disease of the windpipe and its branches.—bron'cho-car-er-nous, *Pathol.* Designating the sound heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity into which a broochus opens.—bron'cho-cele, n. *Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; goiter.—bron'cho-hem'or-rha'gi-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchial hemorrhage.—bron'chor-rha'gi-a;—bron'cho-lith, n. *Pathol.* A calculus formed in or near a bronchus.—bron'cho-my-co'sis, n. *Pathol.* Any affection of the bronchi resulting from fungi.—bron'cho-pa-thy, n. *Pathol.* Any morbid affection of the bronchi or their subdivisions.—bron'cho-pa-thy, n. *Med.* The strong resonant sound of the voice as heard in auscultation of the larger bronchial tubes; also, that heard on occurrence of hepatization of the lungs.—bron'cho-pa-thy, n. *Pathol.* Operation to close a tracheal fistula.—bron'cho-pla-gia, n. *Pathol.* Bronchial paralysis.—bron'cho-pneu-mo-ni-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchitis complicated with inflammation of the surrounding substance of the lungs; catarrhal pneumonia.—bron'cho-pneu-mo-ni-tis;—bron'cho-pul-mo-na-ry, a. *Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and bronchi.—bron'cho-rha'gi-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchorrhoea.—bron'chor-rhe'a, n. *Pathol.* Chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes with increased secretion and expectoration of mucous matter; bronchial catarrh.—bron'chor-rhe-a;—bron'cho-scope, n. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bronchi by means of electric light.—bron'cho-sco-py, n. Inspection of the bronchi by the bronchoscope.—bron'cho-tome, n. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the windpipe.—bron'cho-to-my, n. *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe; tracheotomy.—bron'cho-to-mist, n.—bron'cho-tra-che-al, a. Situated in the bronchi and trachea, as the syrinx of oler-myodan birds.—bron'cho-tre-sis-u-lar, a. *Med.* Pertaining to both the air-passages and the air-cells of the lungs; said of a murmur heard on auscultation.

bron'chus, 1 bron'kus; 2 brö'ch'us, n. [-chr, 1-koi; 2-ef, pl.] *Anat.* 1. Either of the two subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs. See illus. under PLEURA, 2. Erroneously, one of the bronchia. [*Gr. bronchos, windpipe.*]

bron'co, 1 bron'ko; 2 brö'co, n. [-cos, 1-koz; 2-cös, pl.] [*W. U. S.*] A nearly unbroken native horse, usually an Indian pony or one bred from Indian stock; a mustang. Its origin has been traced to New Mexico and California. Broncos are valued for their hardy constitution, tho their habits remain vicious even in the tamed state.

Small, active horses, called *bracos*, said to be from a Spanish word, signifying that they can never be broke.

Isabella L. *Bras Life in Rocky Mountains*, p. 36. [*o. n. v. 1885.*] [*Sp. bronco, rough.*] bron'cho;—bron'co-hust'er, n. [*Slang, W. U. S.*] One who breaks a bronco to the saddle; a *brustler*. [*Slang, W. U. S.*] The employment or process of taming broncos to submit to the saddle.

brönd't, n. Brand; firebrand; sword.  
brönd'ted, 1 hrönd'ted; 2 hrönd'ted, Peter Oluf (1717-1804-1842). A Danish archeologist and explorer; *Travels and Researches in Greece.*

bron'gle, 1 bron'gl; 2 bröng'l, n. [*Shetland.*] The eormorant.  
bron'gnar'dite, 1 bron-yär'dit; 2 bröng-yär'dit, n. *Mineral.* A grayish-black lead-silver sulfantimonite (PbAgSbAs) with a metallic lustre, crystallizing in the isometric system. [*A. Bronn, French mineralogist.*]

bron'gnar't, 1 bröng'ar't; 2 bröng'ar't, n. 1. Adolphe Theodore (1781-1801-1876), a French botanist. 2. Alexandre (1770-1847), a French chemist and mineralogist.

bron'oon, 1 bron'son; 2 bröns'on, n. A village in Branch county, Mich.

brönt'e, 1 brönt'e; 2 brönt'e, n. A town in Sicily.  
brönt'e, n. 1. Anne (1820-1849), an English novelist; sister of Charlotte, pseudonym "Acton Bell"; *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, etc. 2. Charlotte (1816-1855), an English novelist; pseudonym, "Currer Bell"; *Jane Eyre*, etc. 3. Emily Jane (1818-1848), an English novelist; sister of preceding; pseudonym, "Ellis Bell"; *Wuthering Heights*.

brönt'e'd, 1 brönt'e'd; 2 brönt'e'd, n. pl. *Crust.* A family of trilobites. Brönt'e-us, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. Brontes, one of the Cyclopes, < brönte, thunder;—brönte-id, n.—brönte-oid, a.*]

brönt'e-um, 1 brönt'e-um; 2 brönt'e-um, n. [*TEA, pl.*] In the ancient theater, a device consisting of bronze vessels with stones in them, used to imitate thunder. [*Gr. brönteion, < brönte, thunder;—brönte-ion or -niti.*]

brönt'e'd, 1 brönt'e'd; 2 brönt'e'd, n. pl. Barisal guns: a generic name introduced by T. Allippl. [*It. < Gr. brönte, thunder, < dos, form.*]



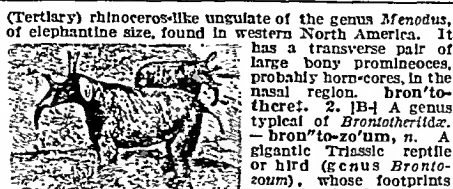
Reconstruction of the Brontosaurus. 1/20

Length, 66 ft. 8 in.; height, as mounted, 15 ft. 2 in.; weight of petrified thigh-bone, 670 pounds; estimated weight of animal, 40,000 pounds. (American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

brönt'to, 1 brönt'to; 2 brönt'to, n. From Greek *bröntis*, thunder, or *Bröntis* (Thunderer), one of the Cyclopes: a combining form, in paleontology usually denoting hugeness.—brönt'to-gram, n. Therecord-sheet of a brontograph; also, any diagrammatic representation, by flocks, of thunderstorm phenomena.—brönt'to-graph, n. 1. An instrument that records the occurrence of thunder. 2. A chart showing the tracings made by such an instrument.—brönt'to-lith, n. A meteoric stone; a thunder-stone.—brönt'to-lit-e, brönt'to-ly, n. A thunder-stone.—brönt'to-m'e-ter, n. An instrument for the observation of thunder; properly, a brontograph.—brönt'to-sau'rus, n. A huge antosaurid dinosaurian reptile (genus *Brontosaurus*) found fossil in western North America.

The *Brontosaurus* belongs to the Upper Jurassic Period, was probably a vegetarian and aquatic in habits, wading in shallow or moderately deep water. Besides the mounted skeleton in the American Museum there are skeletons in the Field Museum, Chicago (mounted), the Peabody Museum of Yale University (partly mounted), and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh (unmounted). Less perfect specimens are to be found in various museums in Europe and America.

W. D. MATTHEW Letter to Standard Dict. Sept. 1, '10.—brönt'to-the-ri'l-dre, n. pl. *Mon.* The *Menodontidae* or *Titanotheriidae*.—brönt'to-the-ri-lid, n.—brönt'to-the-ri-lid, a. & n.—brönt'to-the-ri-um, n. *Mon.* 1. A fossil



The Brontotherium (B. otos).

Brönx, 1 brönx; 2 brönx, n. 1. A river in S. E. New York, flowing through Bronx county to East River. 2. A county of S. E. New York; 41 sq. m.; borough of New York city. brönx, 1 brönx; 2 brönx, [brönxen, brönxen; brönxen, brönxen;] n. g. 1. To give the color or appearance of bronze to by a mechanical or chemical process; as, the east was brönxed. 2. To give a similar color to by natural means, as by exposure to the sun; brown; tan; as, a brönxed Arab.

Leaves of blackberry briars are brönxed and besprinkled with copper.  
BAYARD TAYLOR August 11.

3. To burden like bronze; make unfeeling or brazen; as, his brow was brönxed with assurance.

II. i. To become like bronze, as in color; to be sun-brönxed.—brönxed skin-disease (*Pathol.*), Addison's disease.—brönx'er, n. One who or that which brönxes; specif., a brönxing-machine, or brush for applying bronze-powder.

brönx, n. 1. A reddish-brown alloy of copper and tin, sometimes containing small proportions of other metals. Bronze, which was known at a very early period, is an important material used for making weapons, coins, domestic utensils, bells, cannon, and statuary, and for many other purposes. Several varieties of bronze derive their names from a constituent alloy; as, bismuth-brönx, carbon-b., cobalt-b., manganese-b., nickel-b., phosphorus-b., silicon-b., etc.

2. An artistic production in bronze, as a statue or statuette. 3. One of various metallic powders or pigments more or less resembling bronze, used in decorative work; as, gold brönx, silver brönx, blue brönx. 4. The color of bronze. 5. Impudence; effrontery; brass. [*F. < It. bronzo, brass, < bruno, brown, < OHG. brün, brown.*]

The following table shows the composition of different kinds of bronze in parts by weight:

USE OR NAME.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.	Cast iron.	Lead.
For cutting-instruments.	100	14	..	..	..
For mortars.	93	2	..	..	5
For medals.	89	8	3	..	..
For statuary.	88	9	2	..	1
For ornaments.	82	3	18	..	2
For brönx.	66	..	30	..	..
For brönx-metal.	7	2	3	..	..

—brönx-aze, see *AGE*.—brönx-back'er, n. [*U. S.*] The black hazz.—b. gold, n. Any bronze resembling gold in color.—b. liquid, n. A varnish mixed with bronze-powder.—b. liquor, n. A solution of antimony trichloride and copper sulfate, used in brönxing metals, as gun-barrels.—b. paint, n. Gold paint; brönx-liquid.—b. powder, n. See *BRÖNX*, 3.—brönx-wing, n. Any Australian phapine pigeon with bronze coloration.—chemical b., a solution of platinum chloride, used as a brönxing-liquid.—brönxen, a. [*Rare.*] Made of or like bronze.—brönx-ly, n. To make into bronze; represent or cast in bronze.—brönx-list, n. A metal made in imitation of bronze.—brönx-list, n. A brönx-fountain: a work of art, dealer in brönxes.—brönx-ly, n. *Mineral.* A dark-colored variety of enstatite containing iron.—brönx-tite, n. *Petrol.* A massive rock composed wholly of brönxite.—brönx'y, a. Resembling bronze.



A Brönxing (Phoenix chalcopero). 1/1

brönx'ing, 1 brönx'ing; 2 brönx'ing, n. 1. Any process of giving metal, wood, plaster, rattan, etc., a surface resembling bronze. 2. A metallic brönx tint. 3. Any material for giving a bronze color.—brönx'ing-ma-chine, n. A machine for applying brönx-powder, as in decorative painting, wall-papers, etc.—b. salt, n. Same as *NONZE-LIQUOR*.

bröot, 1 bröot; 2 bröot, n. [*Scot.*] The brow.  
bröot, 1 bröot; 2 bröot, n. [*Scot.*] Juice; liquid; broth; brew.  
brooch, 1 bröch or bröch; 2 bröch or bröch (xiii), n. [*Rare.*] To ornament with or as with a brooch or brooches.

bröch'y, n. 1. An article of jewelry fastened by a hinged pin and hook on the under side; a breastpin; now used chiefly by women as a fastening or ornament. 2. Brooches are often named (1) from the place where worn; as, neck brooch, shoulder-b., (2) from their shape; as, rög-b., shield-b., (3) from the material or design; as, gold b., münur-loh.

And thereon hung a brooch of gold full sheen.  
CHAUCER *C. T. Prologue* 1160.

2. Any jewel, ornament, or trinket, as a bracelet, necklace, etc. [*= naocn, n. brooch; < broche.*]

bröch'y, n. A monotypist, as a sepioid or India-ink sketch, brönd, 1 brönd; 2 brönd, n. 1. To cover beneath the body and wings; sit over, so as to give warmth and protection; as, a large hen can brood many eggs or chicks. 2. To cherish or nurse. 3. [*Rare.*] To meditate or ponder.

If a man broods dishonest thoughts, he is a knave.  
H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts*, p. 115. [*v. s. c. 1855.*]

II. i. 1. To sit, as a bird, on eggs, or to crouch over something with ruffled wings; hence, figuratively, to sit on or haug over something so as to cover, as darkness, silence, etc. 2. To meditate long or moodily;

think persistently; as, be brooded over his troubles. *Syn.* see *MUSE*.—brood'ing, pa.—brood'ing-ly, adv. brood', a. 1. Having young, as a sow. 2. Kept for breeding purposes, as a brood bitch. 3. Broody. brood't; a. Brood.

brood, n. 1. All the young birds hatched or cared for not one time by one mother, or in one artificial brooder; also, all the young of the same female; offspring; progeny; as, a brood of ducks; a serpent's brood. A monstrous brood of vampire bats. *Brown's No. 12 Piper*, etc. 2. A brood produced or bred; species; kind; race; as, the broods of the marshes; a heretical brood. 3. To or copper ore mixed with impurities such as black-jack or mundie. 4. *Zool.* (1) The larva or young of bees while in the brood-cells. (2) The pupa of ants. (3) The spnt of oysters in its second year. (4) The process of hatching or breeding. 5. Fr. of fishes. 6. Parotage; nativity. [*< AS. bröð*] brood', *Syn.* see *FLOCK*.—brood'bud', n. *Bot.* 1. A sorolum. 2. A bulb.—b. cell, n. 1. A cell in honeycomb in which a larva is reared. 2. *Bot.* Any unicellular reproductive body produced asexually and separating from the parent, as a gonidium.—b. comb, n. That portion of the honeycomb in which young bees are reared.—b. emp, n. *Bot.* A structure produced upon the thallus of liverworts, hearing buds or gemmae.—b. food, n. *Apidiculture.* A substance derived from pollen by digestion, and serving as pap for a brood of bees.—b. gemma, n. *Bot.* A multicellular propagative body not differentiated into stem and leaf, produced asexually and separating from the plant.—b. mare, n. A mare used for breeding.—b. nest, n. *Apidiculture.* The space inside a hive occupied by the eggs and brood, or where the queen and bees are clustered.—b. pouch, n. The pouch in which some animals, as crustaceans, carry their young or develop their eggs. b. cavity, b. space.

brood'are'ti, n. A brooder.

brood'er, 1 brödr'er; 2 brödr'er, n. 1. A covered and warmed receptacle, usually with an outside run, for protecting chicks reared without a hen. 2. One who broods over things in thought. [*brooder.*]

brood'end, 1 brödr'end; 2 brödr'end, a. Reared to or condition of being; or the inclination to be, broody.

brood'et, 1 brödr'et; 2 brödr'et, n. [*Rare.*] A melling; a chick. brood'ling; brood'spoken, 1 hrödr'spyun; 2 brödr'spyö, n. [*S. Afr. D.*] Literally, a bread-spy; specif., to Boer warfare, a forager.

brood'y, 1 brödr'y; 2 brödr'y, a. 1. Inclined to brood, or to sit on eggs, as a hen. 2. Prolific; capable of breeding. [*< AS. bröðg, < bröð, brood.*]—brood'y-ness, n. brook', 1 bruk; 2 bröök, n. 1. To put up with; endure; bear; tolerate: used principally in negative propositions. Fellow, be song; I cannot brook thy sight.

2. [*Scot. or Obs.*] To make use of or enjoy; possess; profit by. [*< AS. bröcan, use, enjoy.*] *Syn.* see *ENDURE*.—brook'a-bl'e, a.

brook'it, [*Prov. Eng.*] To collect; draw together, as clouds threatening rain; followed by up.

brook, n. A natural stream smaller than a river or creek; n. rivulet. [*< AS. bröc, brook, = G. bruch, marsh.*] brook-et, brook-bean, same as *BUCK-BEAN*.—b. betony, n. Same as *WATER-BETONY*.—b. celandine, n. The spotted jewelweed.—b. fish, n. [*Local, U. S.*] One of various killifishes or cyprinodontids (genus *Fundulus*).—brook'over, n. The Virginia waterleaf.—b. mint, n. The water-mint (*Mentha aquatica*).—b. ouzel, n. [*Eng.*] The water-mill.—b. runner, n. b. snailflower, n. The larger hur-marigold (*Bidens laevis*).—b. trout, n. 1. The speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of eastern North America. 2. The common European trout introduced into the United States.—brook'weed, n. Either of two water-pimpernels, the European (*Samolus valerandi*), or the American (*S. floribundus*).

Brooke, 1 bruk; 2 bröök, n. 1. Gustavus Vaughan (1711-1818-1866), an English tragedian. 2. Henry (1703-1718), an Irish dramatist and novelist; *Foot of Quality*, etc. 3. Sir James (1803-1868), an English soldier; Rajah of Sarawak, Borneo. 4. John Rutter (1833-), an American general, Governor-General of Cuba in 1895-99. 5. Stopford Augustus (1832-1916), an English clergyman and author; *English Literature*. 6. A county in West Virginia; county-seat, Wellsburg.

brook'ed, 1 bröök'ed; 2 bröök'ed, n. [*Obs., Prov., Eng., or Scot.*] Smoked; soiled; spotty.

Brook Farm Com-mu-ni-ty, n. A socialistic society at West Roxbury, Mass., from 1841 to 1847, of which some of the most distinguished members were George W. Curtis, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and George Ripley, the leader.

brook'field, 1 bruk'fid; 2 bröök'fid, n. 1. A town in Linn county, Mo. 2. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 3. A town in Lincoln county, N. C. 4. A village, county-seat of Lincoln county, Miss.

brook'ite, 1 bruk'it; 2 bröök'it, n. [*Scot.*] 1. A dirty whitewash; begrimed; sooty. 2. n. A dirty-faced child; also, humorously, a blacksmith.

brook'togs, 1 bruk'tuz; 2 bröök'tings, n. 1. A county in South Dakota; 817 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

brook'ite, 1 bruk'it; 2 bröök'it, n. *Mineral.* A tetravalent dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) of metallic luster, yellowish to reddish-brown, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< H. J. Brooke, an English crystallographer.*]

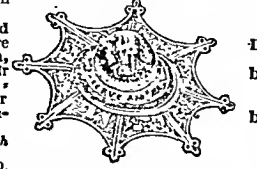
brook'land, 1 bruk'land; 2 bröök'land, n. A town in Lexington county, S. C.

brook'let, 1 bruk'let; 2 bröök'let, n. A little brook. And the fields and their tiny brooklet lie clear in the light of day. BRYANT *A Lifetime* st. 2.

brook'lime', 1 bruk'loim; 2 bröök'lini, n. 1. Any one of several veronicas common in ditches or other wet places, as a European speedwell (*Veronica beccabunga*), the water-speedwell (*V. anagallis*), or the American brooklime (*V. americana*). 2. The watercress. 3. [*Austral.*] An aquatic figwort (*Gratiola pedunculata*) known as heartcress.

brook'line, 1 bruk'lin; 2 bröök'lin, n. A town in Norfolk County, Mass. 2. A town in Lincoln county, N. C. 3. A former city, now a borough of New York city. 4. A township in Cuyahoga county, O. 5. A town, county-seat of Windham county, Conn. 6. A township in Schuyler county, Ill. 7. A village in St. Clair county, Ill. 8. A town in Poweshkeg county, Ia.

Brooks, 1 bruks; 2 bröoks, n. 1. Charles Timothy (1718-1818), an American Unitarian clergyman, author, and translator. 2. Charles W. Brooks (1816-1871), an English dramatist, novelist, and humorist; editor of *Punch*. 3. Maria Gowen (1787-1845), an American poet; *Zephiri*. 4. Phillips (1718-1835-1818), an American divine, bishop of Massachusetts; *The Influence of*



An Aleoet Scottish Brooch.



VARIETIES OF BROWN.  
D. = Dyestuff; P. = Pigment.

NAME.	Synonym Source.	Use.	NAME.	Synonym or Source.	Use.
pur'ple-b...	Impure iron oxid.	P.	ter'ra-cot'ta b.....	Coal-tar...	D.
re-so'cin b.	Dilative Coal-tar...	D.	chi-a'zin b.	Coal-tar...	D.
rh'e-o-nine b.	Coal-tar...	D.	thi'o-o'cave' chin b.	Coal-tar...	D.
Ru-bens' b. <sup>11</sup>	A native earth.....	P.	ti'an b.	Coal-tar...	D.
ru'h-ga'l'ol b.	Coal-tar...	D.	to-lu'y-lene b.	Coal-tar...	D.
Span'ish b.	A native earth.....	P.	uri-sul'fon b.	Phenylene brown"...	D.
spir'it b. <sup>12</sup>	Peachwood, logwood, and alum.	D.	Vnn-dyke' b. <sup>13</sup>	A native bitumi- nouscher.	P.
sul'am'in b.	Coal-tar...	D.	Ve-ro'na b. <sup>14</sup>	A native ferri- ous earth	D.
sul'am'in'in b.	Coal-tar...	D.	Ve-su'v'ine b.	Synthetic.	D.
sul'fon b.	Coal-tar...	D.	Zam-be'si b.	Coal-tar...	D.
sul'fon dark b.....	Coal-tar...	D.	zinc b. <sup>9</sup> .....	Zinc and other met- als.....	P.
tam'nin b.	Coal-tar...	D.			

**Brown** Is't, 1 hrun'is; 2 brown'is, n. 1. A follower of Robert Browne. 2. An adherent of the Brownism theory of medicine.—**Brown-Is'tic**, a. Of or pertaining to the system of Robert Browne.—**Brown-is'tic-al**, n.

**Brown Knob Peak**. A mountain in Nevada; 6,202 ft. high.

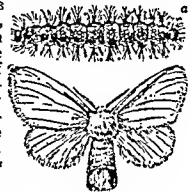
**Brownlow**, 1 brawn'lō; 2 brow'n'lō, William Ganaway (1805–1877). An American journalist and anti-Secession politician; Governor of Tennessee; Senator; familiarly known as "Parson Brownlow," and "the fighting parson."

**Brown's** Sē-quard', 1 sē-kūr'; 2 sē-kūr'. Charles Edward (1817–1894). A Franco-American physiologist and neurologist; *Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System*.

**Brown's** Sē-quard's disease. A disease affecting the spinal cord, characterized by paralysis of motion on one side of the body and of sensation on the other.

**Brown'son**, 1 brawn'son; 2 brawn'son, Orestes Augustus (1850–1896). An American theologian and writer; *Theology*.

**bruce'**led, 1 bruk'ld; 2 brūk'ld, a. (Dial. or Obs.) Wet and dirty; begrimed.







bunch of wire used in some telegraphic instruments to close a circuit. See also BRUSH, 4 (b). — *faradite* b., a brush-shaped electrode, usually of nickel-plated copper wire, used in the medical application of electricity. — *Haldinger's* brushes, two aggregations of hylid diverging rays that may be seen when the eyes are directed toward a bright field of polarized light. — *hill* b., a North-American sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) found on the western coast. — *huydraulic* b., a brush the handle of which is a tube to convey water, moisten the soil, etc. — *negative* b. (*Elek.*), a dynamic brush connected with the negative terminal. — *repaired* b., a brush having the tufts of bristles drawn into holes partly drilled through the back, by strong thread passing out through lateral holes.

**Brush**, 1 brush; 2 brūsh, Charles Franel's (1854-1914). An American scientist; inventor of the electric lighting. **brush'er**, 1 brush'er; 2 brūsh'er, n. 1. One who or that which brushes. 2. One who dyes skins for leather. 3. *Mining*. A miner employed in enlarging roadways either by excavating rock from the floor or by breaking down that in the roof. — *brush'er* oil, n. *Ceram.* One who brushes dust off before it is placed in the kiln. **brush'er**, n. [Austral.] A small and very active wallaby. — to give brusher (Slang, Austral.), to abscond, leaving debts unpaid.

**brush'ful**, 1 brush'ful; 2 brūsh'ful, n. The quantity, as of paint, that can be taken up at one time by a brush. **brush'har'row**, etc. See under *brush*. **brush'it-noss**, 1 brush'it-noss; 2 brūsh'it-noss, n. The quality of being brushy.

**brush'ing-machine**, 1 brush'ing-machine; 2 brūsh'ing-machine, n. 1. A machine for laying the nap on cloth, dusting hats, etc. 2. A cleaning-machine subjecting grain to severe friction by brushes.

**brush'ite**, 1 brush'ite; 2 brūsh'ite, n. *Mineral.* A colorless to pale-yellowish hydrous calcium phosphate ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. < Prof. G. J. Brush, Yale.

**brush'let**, 1 brush'let; 2 brūsh'let, n. The stiff hairs on the legs of various hymenoptera, as bees, used to cleanse the body.

**brush'line**, n. *h. monkey*, etc. See under *BRUSH*, n. **brush'it**, n. *Brushed*.

**brush'it'key**, n. *h. wheel*, etc. See under *BRUSH*, n. **brush'wood**, 1 brush'wood; 2 brūsh'wood, n. 1. A thick set of small trees or shrubs; underwood; brush. 2. Cut bushes or branches of trees.

**brush'y**, 1 brush'y; 2 brūsh'y, a. 1. Covered with brush-wood. 2. Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough; bushy.

**bru-si'lor**, 1 bru-si'lor; 2 brū-si'lor, n. *Alexel Alexeleich* (1853-1912), a Russian general in World War.

**brusk**, 1 brusk or brusik; 2 brūsk or brusik, n. To brusque, treat brusquely or in an offhand way.

**brusk**, a. Somewhat rough or rude in manner or brusque; speech; blunt; offhand.

The notion of connecting brush with brusk appears in Cotgrave; it seems to be wrong. See *Etym. Dict.*

< F. *brusque*, < It. *brusco*, ruds. SYN: see *BRUSK*. — *brusk'y*, *brusque'y*, *brusk'ness*, *brusque'ness*, n.

**brus'que**, 1 brus'que; 2 brū-si'que, n. [F.] Brusqueness; a brusque act or speech; as, his brusqueries made him enemies.

**brus'sels**, 1 brus'sels; 2 brū-si'sels, n. A city, capital of the kingdom of Belgium and of S. Brabant province, occupied by the Germans 1914-1918; recaptured by Belgians, Nov. 19, 1918.

— Brussels biscuits, same as zwieback. — *B. carpet*, a machine-made worsted carpet of linen or cotton-and-linen weave, the pattern being produced by Jacquard mechanism. The surface is raised in ridges or uneven pile, and each yarn used is of different color and shows frequently in the back of the fabric, thus distinguishing the carpet from tapestry, or velvet, which shows no marking. If 4, 5, or 6 colors are used the carpet is called 4, 5, or 6-frame, and so on for each color. — *h. Brussels carpet*. — *B. sprouts*, a variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *bulbosa gemmifera*) with blistered leaves and stems covered with heads like little cabbages. These heads constitute the edible portion of the plant.

**brust**, 1 brust; 2 brūst, n. [Dial. or Scot.] Burst. — *brust'en*, n. Burst.

**brus'tle**, 1 brus'tle; 2 brūst'le, n. [Prov. Eng.] To patch. **brus'tlet**, n. [Dial. or Obs.] To bristle; show defiance.

**brus'tle**, n. [Dial. or Obs.] To crackle; rustle; hustle about.

**brus'tlet**, n. [Dial. or Obs.] A bristle. **brus'tle**, n. A rustling, crackling noise, as of bank-note paper.

**brut**, 1 brut; 2 brūst, n. *brut'ness*, *brut'ing*, [Dial., Eng.] I. 1. To break off, as shoots. II. 1. To hrowse.

**brut**, 1 brut; 2 brūst, n. I. a. [F.] Literally, rough; uncultivated; raw; crude; said commonly of wine to which from 1 to 3 per cent. of liquor has been added. 2. Sparkling wine which has not been subjected to dosage; former use. 3. A precious stone in the rough. — *brut'er*, n. One who by chipping or grinding roughly shapes gems. — *brut'ing*, n. The shaping or roughing out of precious stones.

**Brut**, 1 brut; 2 brūst, n. A legendary king of Britain; a great-grandson of Æneas of Troy; his history is told in Geoffrey's *Brussels Sprouts*.

**Brut**, 1 brut; 2 brūst, n. The legend dates back to Nennius in the 9th century, grew under the pen of Geoffrey of Monmouth, whose Latin prose was rendered into Norman-French by Wace in 1155, and this drifted through Ælfric in 1205 in Layamon's *Brut*, a poem of 30,000 lines in English alliterative verse. The Arthurian Cycle is enlarged and the legends of Wales, France, and England reconciled in one romantic poem.

**Brut**, 1 brut; 2 brūst, n. *pl. Mam.* An order variously limited, but now restricted to *Edentata*. (Neut. pl. of *L. brutus*, stupid.) — *brut'an*, a. & n.

**brut'al**, 1 brut'al; 2 brū't'al, a. 1. Characteristic of a brute; resembling the brutes; sensual; inhuman; cruel; vindictive.

If you are poor, woe be to you! Society, the brutal Sneh autocrat, consigns you to solitary penitence.

— *Brut'at Book of Snobs* p. 120. [L. co.]

2. Unfeeling, rude, or ill-mannered, as a brute beast; coarse; unrefined.

The work of the great men (eternal) is usually . . . capable of demonstrations of strength so overpowering, that it seems brutal to minds which have neither its tenderness nor its force.

HAMINGTON Elchers and Elching p. 52. [a. broc. 1876.]

3. [Arenia.] Of or belonging to brutes as distinguished from mankind; brutish. < L. *brutalis*, < *L. brutus*, stupid. SYN: see *BANAROUS*; *brutish*. — *brut'alism*, n. Brutality; a brutalized condition. — *brut'al-ly*, adv.

**brut'al-ly**, 1 brut'al-ly; 2 brū't'al-ly, n. [TIES, 1 -ty; 2 -ty, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being brutal; coarse cruelty; savagery. 2. A brutal or inhuman action. < L. *brutalis*, < *brutis*, < *brutus*. — *brut'al-ize*, v. 1. To make brutal, inhuman, or savage. 2. To brutalize.

**brut'al-ize**, 1 brut'al-ize; 2 brū't'al-ize, v. 1. To make brutal, inhuman, or savage. 2. To brutalize.

To the brutalizing effect of these exhibitions (of the circus) we are to ascribe . . . the early extinction of the Roman drama.

De QUINCY *The Censors* ch. 3, p. 117, note. [R. & F. 1851.]

2. [Recent.] To treat or handle brutally.

II. 1. [Rare.] To be or become brutal; behave brutally. The brute cannot descend to the plane of the vegetable; but man may, at will, surrender his liberty which constitutes him man, and brutalize. BANNON-GOULD *Relig. Belief* p. 65. [a. 1878.]

**brut'al-ize**; **brut'al-ize**, n. — *brut'al-ize*, n. — *brut'al-ize*, n. 1. Wanting the rational faculty; lacking in reason or understanding; not human.

The difficulty in framing the theory of Eternal Life has been to construct one that will exclude the brute, creature of the earth.

DUNSMITH *Natural Law, Eternal Life* p. 246. [a. p. 1884.]

2. Like a brute or animal; unintelligent; senseless; stupid; also, sensual; brutal; as, a brute mind; n. brute fellow. One, whose brute feeling never aspires Beyond his own more brute desires. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 22.

3. Merely material in origin or character; hence, without life; unconscious; dead; as, brute matter.

Science is as far removed from brute force as this sword from a crowbar. BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* bk. II, ch. 1, p. 33. [a. p. 1887.]

4. [Rare.] Bare or hard; crude; as, n. brute truth. < F. *brut*, < *L. brutus*, stupid. SYN: see *BRUTISH*. — *brute-hood*, n. The character or state of being a brute or brutish. — *brute'ly*, adv. — *brute'ness*, n. The quality of being brutal; rudeness; materiality.

Through the bruteness and toughness of matter, a subtle spirit hovers all things to its own will. EMERSON *Essays, History* in first series, p. 19. [a. m. & co. 1890.]

**brute**, n. 1. One of the higher quadrupeds. 2. Any animal other than man. 3. A brutal, coarse, cruel, or sensual person.

Spurning manhood, and its joys to boot, To be a lawless, lazy, sensual brute. SASS *Spell of Cires* 1. 56.

4. *Naut.* A yacht in the construction of which fulmars replaces delicacy of lines so as to secure greater stability and power to carry larger sail-area. *Scientific American* May 9, '03, p. 354. SYN: see *ANIMAL*.

**Brute**, Sir John. In Vanbrugh's *The Provoked Wife*, an insolent husband. [sensual; embroiled.]

**brut'ed**, 1 brut'ed; 2 brū't'ed, n. *Poet.* Made stupid or brut'ly, 1 brut'ly; 2 brū't'ly, n. [FIED; -FY'INO.]

I. 1. To make brutal; brutalize. A most abject and brutified nature, totally beneath the human character. LYTTON *Leila* bk. II, ch. 1, p. 33. [a. p. 1887.]

II. 1. To become brut-like. < F. *brutifier*, < *L. brutus*, dull; and see -fy. — *brut'ly*, n. — *brut'ly*, n.

**brut'ish**, 1 brut'ish; 2 brū't'ish, a. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; stupid; gross.

O judgement that art fled to brutish beasts.

SHAKESPEARE *Julius Caesar* act III, sc. 2, l. 109.

SYN: animal, base, bestial, bestial, brutal, carnal, coarse, ignorant, insensible, lascivious, sensual, stolid, stupid, swinish, vile. A brutish man simply follows his animal instincts, without special inclination to do harm; the brute has always a spirit of malice and cruelty. — *Brute* seems rather to imply consciousness or deficiency of feeling for other sentient beings; *brutish* refers more to coarseness or deficiency of intelligence, expressing itself in the form or manners. *Brute* has no special character, except as indicating what a brute might possess; much the same is true of *animal*, except that *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "brute force."

Hunger is an animal appetite; it is a brute impulse that inclines one to strike a blow in anger. *Brut*, in a broader sense, implies an intensified and degrading animalism.

Any supremacy of the animal or brute instincts over the intellectual and spiritual in man is base and vile. *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, beastly drunkenness. — *Ant.* elevated, enlightened, exalted, grand, great, humane, intellectual, intelligent, noble, refined. — *brut'ish-ly*, adv. — *brut'ish-ness*, n.

**brut'ism**, 1 brut'ism; 2 brū't'ism, n. Brutish character or behavior.

**brut'ist**, n. One who considers or acts toward men as brutes.

**Brut'ton**, 1 brut'ton; 2 brū't'on, n. A town in Somersetshire, England.

**Brut'tum**, 1 brut'tum; 2 brū't'um, n. The ancient name of Calabria, Italy, the country of the Brutii.

**Brut'tus**, 1 brut'tus; 2 brū't'us, n. A lock brushed high from the forehead; formerly, disorderly hair, as in France during the Revolution, in fancied imitation of Lucius Brutus.

**Brutus**, 1 brutus; 2 brū't'us, n. 1. Decius, properly Decimus, Junius, a conspirator who figures in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. 2. Lucius Junius, a semimythical Roman patriot who expelled the Tarquins, 509 B. C.

3. Marcus Junius (85-42 B. C.), a Roman republican leader who conspired against Caesar and was one of his assassins; introduced into Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*.

**Brux**, 1 brux; 2 brūst, n. 1. A district in Bohemia, Austria. 2. Its county-seat; mineral springs of Seiditz and Pullna; coal mines.

**Brux'elles**, n. [F.] Same as BRUSSELS.

**brux'ere**, 1 brux'ere; 2 brū's'ere, n. [F.] The Scotch heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).

**brux'ere**, Jean de la. See LA BAUYÈRE.

**bruzet**, n. To bruzle.

**bruzz**, 1 bruzz or bruz; 2 brūz or bruz, n. A corner chisel used by wheelwrights. *bruzz'it'*, n.

**Bry-a-e-e**, 1 bry-a-e-e; 2 brū'a-e-e, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of acarpous mosses, the true mosses, including most of the familiar mosses except the hog-mosses. See MUSCI. < BRYUM. — *bry-a-e-e*, n.

**Bry-a-les**, 1 bry-a-les; 2 brū'a-les, n. *pl. Bot.* An order of mosses comprising, with the *Sphagnales* and the *Andreales*, the entire class of the Musci. There are 27 families in the order. *Bryales* is the most nearly typical. See MUSCI; *BRYACEAE*. < Gr. *bryon*, moss.]

**Bry'an**, 1 bry'an; 2 brū'an, n. William Jennings (1864-1955), an American political leader, editor, and lecturer; Democratic Presidential candidate, 1896, 1900, and 1908; Secretary of State, 1913-15. 2. A county in Georgia.

**Bry-a-um**, 1 bry-a-um; 2 brū'a-um, n. 1. A county in Oklahoma; 427 sq. m.; county-seat, Clyde. 2. A county in Oklahoma; 427 sq. m.; county-seat of Williams county, O. 5. A city, county-seat of Brazos county, Tex. See BRYAN.

**Bry'an-ite**, 1 bry'an-ite; 2 brū'an-ite, n. A Bible Christian. See CHRISTIAN. < [William O'Bryan, founder of the sect.]

**Bry'an-ite**, n. [U. S.] A believer in and advocate of the political principles promulgated by William Jennings Bryan during his candidacy as nominee for the Presidency by the Democratic party in 1896, 1900, and 1908; especially, a supporter of the platform adopted at Chicago, 1896, by the Democratic National Convention that nominated Mr. Bryan as Presidential candidate, which approved the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio with gold of 16 to 1, and denounced "government by injunction," etc.

**Bry'ant**, 1 bry'ant; 2 brū'ant, n. 1. Jacob (1715-1784), an English writer, secretary to the Duke of Marlborough; *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*. 2. William Cullen Bryant (1794-1868), an American poet and journalist; editor of the New York Evening Post; *Thanatopsis*, etc.

**Bry-an'thus**, 1 bry-an'thus; 2 brū'an'thus, n. *Bot.* 1. A small genus of low, heath-like evergreen shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceae*), with crowded, alternate, small linear leaves and delicate nodding pink, purple, or yellow flowers on slender pedicels in terminal umbels or racemes or solitary, found in the colder regions of both hemispheres and in the Rocky Mountains southward to California. Several species, as *B. empetrifolius* of the Poconic coast, are in ornamental cultivation. 2. [h.] A plant of this genus. < Gr. *bryon*, moss, & *anthos*, flower.]

**Bry'ax**, 1 bry'ax; 2 brū'ax, n. An Athenian sculptor in stone and bronze who adorned the Mausoleum with bas-reliefs in the 4th century.

**Bryce**, 1 bryce; 2 brūce, James (1838-1922). A British historian, diplomat, and statesman; British ambassador to the United States, 1907-1913; created Viscount Bryce of Dechmont, 1914. *The American Commonwealth*, etc.

**brudet**, n. A bride.

**Brudg'es**, 1 brū'g'es; 2 brū'dg'es, Sir Samuel Egerton (1762-1837). English lawyer, writer; *Censura Literaria*.

**brug'mus**, 1 brug'mus; 2 brū'g'mus, n. *Pathol.* A gritting of the teeth during sleep. < Gr. *brygmus*, gnashing of teeth, < *brygō*, gnash. — *bryg'mat*, n.

**bryle**, 1 bryle; 2 brūle, n. Same as *BRILL*, n.

**Bryn'hild**, n. See *BUNHILL*.

**Bryn Mawr**, 1 bryn mawr; 2 brūn mawr. A village in Montgomery county, Pa. 10 m. W. N. W. of Philadelphia; seat of Bryn Mawr College for women, founded in 1885. 2. 1 mawr; 2 mawr. A town in Brecknockshire, Wales.

**bryol**, abbr. See *ABREVIATION*.

**bryol'o-gy**, 1 bryol'o-gy; 2 brū'yol'o-gy, n. The branch of botany that treats of mosses. < Gr. *bryon*, moss < *bryō*, swell; and see -ology. — *bryol'o-gist*, n.

**Bryol'o-gy**, 1 bryol'o-gy; 2 brū'yol'o-gy, n. 1. A genus of Old World temperate, perennial, herbaceous shrubs of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceae*), embracing 8 or 10 species, with daisy-like or rarely monogamous flowers. *B. dioica* is the common English bryonia. 2. [b.] Same as *BRYONIA*. [L., < Gr. *bryonia*, < *bryō*, swell.]

**bryol'nin**, 1 bryol'nin; 2 brū'yol'nin, n. *Chem.* An amorphous bitter compound ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$ ) contained in the root of bryonia. *bryol'nin*.

**bryol'ny**, 1 bryol'ny; 2 brū'yol'ny, n. [NIES, 1 -ny; 2 -ny, pl.] 1. Any herb of the genus *Bryonia*, especially the black-berried bryonia (*B. dioica*) and the red-berried (*B. dioica*). 2. In pharmacy, the root of bryonia (*Bryonia dioica*), used as a hydragog, cathartic, in drops, as a vesicant, etc. < L. *bryonia*, < Gr. *bryonia*, < *bryō*, swell. — *bryol'ny*, n. A West-Indian climber (*Vitis sicyoides*) of the vine family (*Vitaceae*). — *black b.*, an Old World vine (*Tomus communis*) of the yam family (*Dioscoreaceae*), with acrid roots.

**Bryol'ny**, 1 bryol'ny; 2 brū'yol'ny, n. *Bot.* 1. A small genus of curious fleshy plants of the houseleek family (*Crassulaceae*), remarkable for the springing of new plants from the edges of the leaves when they are taken from the plant.

whence the generic name signifying "sprouting leaf." *B. calycinum* from India, a window-plant, is the only one to common cultivation. 2. [b.] A plant of this genus. < Gr. *bryon*, moss < *bryō*, swell, & *phyllon*, leaf.]

**Bryol'ny**, 1 bryol'ny; 2 brū'yol'ny, n. *pl. Bot.* A phylum of cryptogamous plants including the liverworts (*Hepaticae*) and the mosses (*Musci*). They are distinguished from the thallophytes by the structure of their sex-organs, antheridia, and archegonia, these resembling the sex-organs of the *Pteridophyta*, the most highly developed of the cryptogams. The life history of bryophytes presents a regular alternation of generations. The gametophyte, which constitutes the plant, is the conspicuous form. The sporophyte is practically a sporogonium, it presents indications of differentiation of root and shoot but remains attached to the gametophyte. From the latter it draws most of its nutriment. Fertilization occurs when the plants are wet with rain or dew. A few bryophytes are true aquatics, but many species have adapted themselves to dry rocks, etc. Traces of bryophytes occur as far back as the early Jurassic, but do not become abundant until the Oligocene. < Gr. *bryon*, moss < *bryō*, swell, & *phyton*, plant, < *phō*, produce. — *bryol'ny*, n. A moss or liverwort.

**bryol'o-gy**, 1 bryol'o-gy; 2 brū'yol'o-gy, n. *Chem.* An amorphous substance ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$ ), soluble in ether, formed by the action of dilute sulfuric acid on bryonia. [Irregularly < *braxos*.] — *bryol'o-gist*, n.

**Bryol'o-gy**, 1 bryol'o-gy; 2 brū'yol'o-gy, n. *pl. Hymenoptera*. The Polyn. < Gr. *bryon*, moss < *bryō*, swell, & *zōon*, animal. — *bryol'o-gy*, n. *bryol'o-gy*, a. & n. — *bryol'o-gy*, n. *bryol'o-gy*, n. *bryol'o-gy*, n.

**bryse**, 1 bryse; 2 brūse, n. A village, county-seat of Pontine county, Quebec, Canada.

**Bryth'on**, 1 bryth'on; 2 brūth'on, n. A Briton of the southern stock, including the Welsh, Cornish, and Cumberland Celts; distinguished from *Goidel*. [W., < Ocel, *Britton*, Briton.]

**Bry'um**, 1 bry'um; 2 brū'um, n. *Bot.* A large genus of true mosses having a solid pyriform capsule with a double peristome of 16 teeth. < Gr. *bryon*, moss, < *bryō*, swell.]

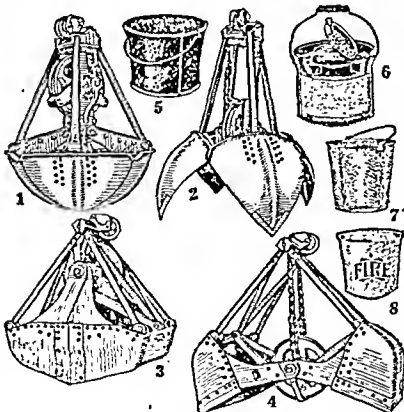


Common English Bryonia (*Bryonia dioica*). o, fruit; b, section of a 3-seeded fruit.





—b. stall, n. A net or toll to ensnare deer.—b. tooth, n. A projecting tooth, great b. See FALLOW DEER.  
buck<sup>1</sup>, n. The act of hucking; the spring of a horse or mule in trying to throw off its rider or load.  
buck<sup>2</sup>, n. [U. S.] 1. A sawhorse. 2. A padded frame in the shape of a sawhorse, used for vaulting exercises by gymnasts. 3. A frame for holding leather in glazing.—buck<sup>3</sup> saw, n. A saw set in an adjustable frame and worked with both hands, used for sawing fire-wood on a buck. See ILLUS. under SAWBUCK.  
buck<sup>4</sup>, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Lye in which clothes, etc., have been soaked in bleaching; liquid for washing clothes. 2. The clothes, etc., washed at once; a wash. 3. A wash-tub; a vat for steeping clothes in lye. buck<sup>5</sup>; bouk<sup>5</sup>; buck<sup>6</sup>.  
—buck<sup>7</sup>bas<sup>7</sup>/ket, n. A basket for soiled clothes.  
buck<sup>8</sup>, n. 1. [Dial., Eng. & U. S.] The body of a wagon. 2. The breast. 3. The body or carcass of an animal.  
buck<sup>9</sup>, n. [Dial., Eng.] A trap for catching eels.  
buck<sup>10</sup>, n. [Scot.] The heech.—buck<sup>11</sup>dog<sup>11</sup>, n. A heech-log.  
—b. mast<sup>12</sup>, n. Beech-mast.  
buck<sup>13</sup>, n. A buckpot.  
buck<sup>14</sup>, n. [Card-players' cant.] 1. An object laid on the table before a player as a reminder of his turn to deal, then passed to the next dealer. 2. In poker, a marker occasionally put into a jack-pot, indicating that he who receives the buck must order another jack-pot when it is his deal.  
buck<sup>15</sup>, n. [Prov. Eng.] The iron loop or piece at the front end of a plow-beam, to which the horses are attached.  
buck<sup>16</sup>, n. [Slang, U. S.] A dollar.  
Buck, Dudley (1839–1909). An American composer of organ, orchestral, and vocal music.  
Buck<sup>17</sup>au, 1 buk<sup>17</sup>ou; 2 buk<sup>17</sup>ou, n. A manufacturing town in Saxony; suburb of Magdeburg.  
buck<sup>18</sup>ay<sup>18</sup>ro, 1 buk<sup>18</sup>ay<sup>18</sup>ro; 2 buk<sup>18</sup>ay<sup>18</sup>ro, n. [W. U. S.] A vagabond; a cowboyst's trumpon.  
buck<sup>19</sup>chean<sup>19</sup>, 1 buk<sup>19</sup>chē; 2 buk<sup>19</sup>chēn, n. A perennial herb (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) of the gentian family (*Gentianaceae*) of damp places, having racemed white or reddish flowers and a creeping rootstock sheathed by the bases of the petioles, which bear three leaflets, bog<sup>20</sup>chean<sup>20</sup>.  
buck<sup>21</sup>her<sup>21</sup>ry, 1 buk<sup>21</sup>her<sup>21</sup>y; 2 buk<sup>21</sup>her<sup>21</sup>y, n. The deerberry.  
buck<sup>22</sup>board<sup>22</sup>, 1 buk<sup>22</sup>bōrd; 2 buk<sup>22</sup>bōrd, n. [U. S.] A light four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs. buck<sup>23</sup>wag<sup>23</sup>on<sup>23</sup>.  
Bück<sup>24</sup>e-hurg, 1 buk<sup>24</sup>e-hūr; 2 buk<sup>24</sup>e-hūr, n. The capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany.  
bucked<sup>25</sup>, 1 buk<sup>25</sup>t; 2 buk<sup>25</sup>t, a. [Dial., Eng.] Soured; rancid; buck<sup>26</sup>t<sup>26</sup>, s. said of milk and butter.  
buck<sup>27</sup>een<sup>27</sup>, 1 buk<sup>27</sup>ēn; 2 buk<sup>27</sup>ēn, n. 1. [Anglo-Ir.] In Ireland, formerly, a young man of the second-rate gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy who aped the manners of the wealthy.  
The buckeens who had been his boon companions ate the night through drinking whiskey in the hall at Dreen.  
Buck<sup>28</sup>en Two Chiefs of Dunboy p. 106. [s. 1889.]  
2. [Guiana.] An Indian woman; an adopted Dutch term.  
buck<sup>29</sup>el, 1 buk<sup>29</sup>el; 2 buk<sup>29</sup>el, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A shopkeeper; especially, a second-hand dealer. bag<sup>30</sup>uait.  
buck<sup>31</sup>er<sup>31</sup>, 1 buk<sup>31</sup>er; 2 buk<sup>31</sup>er, n. 1. A horse that bucks. She is the only genuine 'bucker' in the outfit, ... the only bona fide bucking horse that ever threw me.  
BAILLIE-GROHMEN Camps in the Rockies p. 100. [s. 1882.]  
2. [Prov. Eng.] A bent piece of wood, especially one for suspending the carcasses of slaughtered animals.  
buck<sup>32</sup>er<sup>32</sup>, n. [W. U. S.] A buckayro; cowboy.  
buck<sup>33</sup>er<sup>33</sup>, n. 1. One who bucks, or crushes ore. 2. A hammer for bucking ore.  
buck<sup>34</sup>er<sup>34</sup>, n. [Local, U. S.] 1. One who carries water or wood. 2. One who saws felled timber into lengths.

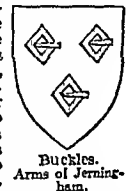


Buckets.

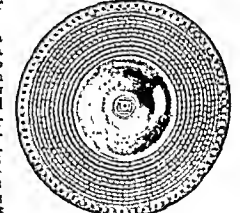
1-2. Orange-peel bucket, closed (1) and open (2). 3-4. Clam-shell bucket, closed (3) and open (4). 5. Collapsible canvas bucket. 6. Fire bucket (sectional view). 7. Ordinary bucket of galvanized iron. 8. Round bottomed bucket for water to be used in extinguishing fire.  
buck<sup>35</sup>et<sup>35</sup>, 1 buk<sup>35</sup>et; 2 buk<sup>35</sup>et, n. 1. t. 1. To dip, draw, or carry (a liquid) in a bucket; often with out or up. 2. To pour over by the bucketful; douse. 3. To ride (a horse) hind or cruelly.  
II. t. To move fast, as the body in the forward swing of rowing, or in galloping on horseback; used also transitively; as, to buck<sup>36</sup>et the body; to buck<sup>37</sup>et a crew.  
buck<sup>38</sup>et<sup>38</sup>, r. [Com. Slang, U. S.] I. t. To handle (an order) as in a bucket-shop; hence, to cheat; deceive. II. t. To conduct a bucket-shop.  
buck<sup>39</sup>et<sup>39</sup>, n. 1. A deep cylindrical open vessel, commonly of wood, but for some purposes of metal or leather, with a handle or bail over the top; used for dipping or carrying liquids; a large pail; as, a tin bucket; the old oaken bucket.  
Now up, now down, as bucket in a well.  
CHAUCER C. T. Knight's Tale l. 774.  
2. [Local, U. S.] Any pail; as, a tin bucket-buck. 3. A vessel or scoop for hoisting or moving mud, grain, coal, etc., as in a dredge or elevator. 4. As much as a bucket will hold; specifically, half a bushel. 5. One of

the boxes or compartments on a water-wheel which receive the water that turns the wheel. 6. A float of a paddle-wheel. 7. A disk of a chain-pump. 8. *Naut.* A globe made of canvas stretched upon circular hoops, used as a signal for recalling whale-boats. 9. A piston, as in a lifting-pump, with a valve opening upward. 10. A leather holder for (1) the heel of a lance, whip, or portable banner; (2) a carbine on a cavalryman's saddle. 11. [Slang, Local, U. S.] A letter filled with aspersions and abuse. 12. Rowing. A hurrying of the forward swing after the completion of a stroke, before the arms have been extended or the hands have passed the knees. [ME. boket, dim. of AS. *bica*, pitcher.]—buck<sup>40</sup>et-en<sup>40</sup>gine, n. An endless chain of buckets running over sprocket-wheels, to be operated by a small stream of water with considerable fall.—b. fever, n. Dengue.—b. lift, n. The discharge-pipe of a lifting-pump in a mine.—b. pump, n. A lifting-pump.—b. top, n. A 16th-century top-hood.—b. wheel, n. (1) A device for raising water by an endless chain or rope passing over a wheel, and having buckets which dip in the water below and discharge it above. (2) A large orange-peel b., a bucket used in dredging or coal-raising, consisting of four hinged wings or valves that open like a quartered orange-peel and sink into the substance to be raised when the bucket is lowered. The wings are closed by the hoisting-chain as the load is raised to the required height.—to kick the b. [Slang], to die.  
Buck<sup>41</sup>et<sup>41</sup>, n. In Dickens's *Black House*, a detective who traces the murder of Tulkinghorn to Hortense.  
buck<sup>42</sup>et<sup>42</sup>-ful, 1 buk<sup>42</sup>et-ful; 2 buk<sup>42</sup>et-ful, n. As much as will fill a bucket.  
buck<sup>43</sup>et<sup>43</sup>-shop<sup>43</sup>, 1 buk<sup>43</sup>et-shēp; 2 buk<sup>43</sup>et-shēp, n. [U. S.] An office where people may gamble in fractional lots of stocks, grain, or other things which are bought and sold on the exchanges. The bucket-shop uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but differs from exchanges in that there is no delivery, and no expectation on intention to deliver or receive securities or commodities said to be sold or purchased.  
buck<sup>44</sup>et<sup>44</sup>-y, 1 buk<sup>44</sup>et-y; 2 buk<sup>44</sup>et-y, a. Resembling a bucket; clumsy.  
buck<sup>45</sup>et<sup>45</sup>-y, n. [Scot.] Paste for dressing webs in weaving.  
buck<sup>46</sup>eye<sup>46</sup>, 1 buk<sup>46</sup>ai; 2 buk<sup>46</sup>y, n. 1. The horse-chestnut (*Æsculus*) of the United States; es, the fetid or Ohio buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). Compare HORSE-CHESTNUT. 2. *Entom.* A nymphalid butterfly (*Junonia cænia*), found throughout the southeastern United States. 3. [B.] [Colloq.] A native of Ohio. 4. Same as BUC-EYE.  
—big buckeye, same as SWEET BUCKEYE.—B. State, Ohio.—fed b., a small tree (*Æsculus persica*) of the southern United States, with red flowers.—small h., a shrub (*Æsculus parviflora*) of upper Georgia and South Carolina, with flowers in a long, slender thyrsus.—Spanish b., a small tree or shrub (*Quercus agrifolia*) of Texas, closely akin to the true buckeyes, resembling them in flowers and fruit, but like the hickory in foliage.—sweet or yellow b., a very variable species (*Æsculus flara*).  
buck<sup>47</sup>eyed<sup>47</sup>, 1 buk<sup>47</sup>aid; 2 buk<sup>47</sup>id, a. Having had or speckled eyes; said of horses.  
Buck<sup>48</sup>fast-leigh, 1 buk<sup>48</sup>fast-lē; 2 buk<sup>48</sup>fast-lē, n. A town in Devonshire, England.  
Buck<sup>49</sup>ham<sup>49</sup>, 1 buk<sup>49</sup>hām; 2 buk<sup>49</sup>hām, n. A town in Upshur county, W. Va.; cannon manufactured here for the Confederacy.  
Buck<sup>50</sup>ha-ven, 1 buk<sup>50</sup>hēv; 2 buk<sup>50</sup>hēv, n. A village in Fifehire, Scotland.  
buck<sup>51</sup>head<sup>51</sup>, 1 buk<sup>51</sup>hed; 2 buk<sup>51</sup>hēd, n. [North. Eng.] To cut or lop off (a hedge).  
buck<sup>52</sup>heap<sup>52</sup>, n. [Austral.] A haunt of male rabbits.  
buck<sup>53</sup>horn<sup>53</sup>, 1 buk<sup>53</sup>hōrn; 2 buk<sup>53</sup>hōrn, n. 1. The substance of a buck's antler; a material used for knife-handles, buttons, cane-heads, etc. 2. Dried fish, especially whiting; so called from its hardness.—buckhorn brake, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*). b. forest.—b. plantain, any plantain whose leaves resemble a buck's horns, as the European plantain (*Plantago coronopus*) and the American plantain (*P. aristata*).—b. sight, n. A gun-sight with a branch on each side of the notch.  
buck<sup>54</sup>hound<sup>54</sup>, 1 buk<sup>54</sup>hōnd; 2 buk<sup>54</sup>hōnd, n. A small hound for hunting bucks.—Master of the Buckhounds, in England, formerly an officer of the royal household, having nominal charge of the hounds; the office was abolished in 1901.  
buck<sup>55</sup>le<sup>55</sup>, 1 buk<sup>55</sup>l; 2 buk<sup>55</sup>l, n. [Scot.] 1. A marine spiral shell; especially, the whelk. 2. A rose-haw. 3. A mischievous fellow. buck<sup>56</sup>y.  
Buck<sup>57</sup>le<sup>57</sup>, n. A seaport in Banffshire, Scotland.  
buck<sup>58</sup>ling<sup>58</sup>, 1 buk<sup>58</sup>līng; 2 buk<sup>58</sup>līng, n. The act of a horse that bucks. See NUCK<sup>59</sup>, r.—buck<sup>60</sup>ling-strap<sup>60</sup>, n. A leather attached to the saddle for the rider to grasp when a horse bucks.  
buck<sup>61</sup>ling<sup>61</sup>, n. Copulation; said of certain animals.  
buck<sup>62</sup>ling<sup>62</sup>, n. The pulverizing of ore.—buck<sup>63</sup>ling-iron<sup>63</sup>, n. A hammer used in pulverizing ore. b. hammer.—b. plate, n. A plate of iron forming the surface of a bucking-table.—b. table, n. A strong table on which coaled ore is placed for pulverizing.  
buck<sup>64</sup>ling<sup>64</sup>, n. 1. The process of bleaching clothes in a solution of lye, etc. 2. The washing of clothes by soaking and beating.—buck<sup>65</sup>ling-kel<sup>65</sup>, n. A boiler used in buckling.—b. stool, n. A washing-block. [C.]  
Buck<sup>66</sup>ling-ham, 1 buk<sup>66</sup>līng-hām; 2 buk<sup>66</sup>līng-hām, n. 1. Duke of (1/1592–1/1628). George Villiers, an English courtier; favorite of James I. and Charles I.; murdered by Felton. 2. Duke of (1/1628–1/1687). George Villiers, son of preceding; favorite of Charles II.; formed "Cabal" ministry. 1667. 3. A county in Virginia; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Marysville. 4. An ancient borough and former capital of Buckinghamshire, England. 5. A village in Ottawa district, Quebec, Canada.  
Buck<sup>67</sup>ling-ham Palace<sup>67</sup>. The official London residence of the British sovereign; remodeled 1825–1837.  
Buck<sup>68</sup>ling-ham-shire, 1 -shir; 2 -shir, n. A county in England; 794 sq. m.; county-seat, Aylesbury. Bucks.

buck<sup>69</sup>ish, 1 buk<sup>69</sup>ish; 2 buk<sup>69</sup>ish, a. 1. Foppish; dandified. The cut of the clothing of even the most buckish young fellows is behind the times.  
C. D. WAERNER *Scavenger's*, Amsterdam p. 34. [s. m. & co 1883.]  
2. Like or pertaining to a he goat; ill-smelling.—buck<sup>70</sup>ish-ly, adv.—buck<sup>71</sup>ish-ness, n.—buck<sup>72</sup>ism, n.  
buck<sup>73</sup>jump<sup>73</sup>, 1 hok<sup>73</sup>jūmp; 2 buk<sup>73</sup>jūmp, r. Same as NOCK<sup>74</sup>, r. 1.—buck<sup>75</sup>jump<sup>75</sup>er, n. A horse or mule that bucks.  
Buck<sup>76</sup>land, 1 buk<sup>76</sup>lānd; 2 buk<sup>76</sup>lānd, n. 1. Francis Trevellan (1/1826–1/1880), an English naturalist and editor; son of William C. Curliot of *Natural History*. 2. William (1/1784–1/1856), an English geologist.  
buck<sup>77</sup>land-ite, 1 buk<sup>77</sup>lānd-it; 2 buk<sup>77</sup>lānd-it, n. *Mineral.* An anhydrous variety of allanite that is found in small black crystals. [C. William Buckland.]  
buck<sup>78</sup>le<sup>78</sup>, 1 buk<sup>78</sup>l; 2 buk<sup>78</sup>l, r. [BUCK<sup>79</sup>LED; NUCK<sup>80</sup>LED; BUCK<sup>81</sup>LE; NUCK<sup>82</sup>LE.] I. t. 1. To fasten or attach with or as with a buckle; as, to buckle a strap; with on, to, or together.  
And I have buckled on my brand,  
And waited but the sea-wind's wings. HALLECK *Magdalenst.* 3.  
2. To apply (oneself) resolutely or assiduously; set earnestly to work; with to and usually a reflexive pronoun, as, to buckle oneself to a job. 3. [Humorous.] To join in marriage.  
Buckle them, my Lord Bishop, as fast as you can.  
SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* p. 401. [s. r. & co.]  
4. [Dial. or Obs.] To come to close quarters with; join battle with.  
II. t. 1. To fall to work with energy; set about something; as, to buckle to a hard job. Also absolutely, to buckle to, to apply oneself vigorously; set to work.  
I see small bits of ten who might well shame his men of forty as they buckle to their lessons.  
R. COLLIER *Life that Now Is* p. 270. [s. b. r. 1871.]  
2. To engage in battle; grapple. 3. [Scot.] To join oneself in wedlock; marry.—buck<sup>83</sup>le-beg<sup>83</sup>gar, n. [Scot.] A clergyman who performs irregular marriages.  
buck<sup>84</sup>le, r. [BUCK<sup>85</sup>LEN; BUCK<sup>86</sup>LING.] I. t. To bend, warp, curl, or crumple; especially, in mechanics, to head into a double curve by longitudinal pressure.  
II. t. 1. To head under pressure; warp; especially, in mechanics, to be bent permanently sideways, as a rod or pillar. 2. [Dial.] To give way; yield; submit; as, he buckled to his opponents. 3. To curl; wrinkle; crumple. [C. F. boulder, bulge, & boudie; see BUCKLE, n.]  
buck<sup>87</sup>le, n. 1. A device for fastening, consisting of a metal frame having one or more movable tongues, teeth, or catches. The buckle is usually fastened by one side to the end of a strap, and the tongues or teeth catch through another strap, or the other end of the same strap. 2. A clasp for drawing together the upper part of the frame of a wood-saw to keep the saw-blade stretched; also, a hook or loop in the upper end of a strained saw by which it is attached to the frame or crosshead; a turnbuckle. 3. *Her.* An armings-buckle. See ARMINGS-BUCKLE. [C. F. boucle, & L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, cheek.]  
buck<sup>88</sup>le<sup>88</sup>, n. 1. A bend; in mechanics, a permanent distortion or bend, as in a plate, rod, or pillar. 2. The state of being curled, as hair after crimping; hence, a curl of hair; buckle-curl. 3. [Rare.] A twist or curl of the features.—buck<sup>89</sup>le-chain<sup>89</sup>, n. A chain of twisted links; swivel-chain.—b. horn, n. [Local, Eng.] A short crooked horn that turns inward.—b. kneed, a. Bent inward; said of horses.  
Buck<sup>90</sup>le<sup>90</sup>, n. 1. George Earle (1/1854–1/1912), an English lawyer; editor of the *London Times*, 1884–1912. 2. Henry Thomas (1/1821–1/1862), an English historian; *History of Civilization in England*.  
buck<sup>91</sup>le<sup>91</sup>, 1 buk<sup>91</sup>l; 2 buk<sup>91</sup>l, a. Crumpled; bent up.—buckled plate (*Buckling*), a plate bent into a peculiar concave and convex form; used principally for flooring.  
buck<sup>92</sup>le<sup>92</sup>, 1 buk<sup>92</sup>l; 2 buk<sup>92</sup>l, r. 1. [Archæol.] To shield, as with a buckler; defend; protect. 2. To ward, as blows.  
buck<sup>93</sup>le<sup>93</sup>, n. 1. A shield; especially, a small round shield used to catch or stop blows.  
Pepin was exalted on a buckler by the suffrage of a free people, accustomed to obey his laws and to march under his standard. GIBSON *Rome vol. v*, p. 29. [s. 1860.]  
2. *Naut.* A shutter for closing a hawse-pipe or for filling the circular opening of a port-lid when there is no gun in it. A riding-buckler is pierced for the passage of a cable; a blind buckler is solid. 3. Zool. (1) A preserved in Alnwick Castle. plate or protective covering on various animals, as on the head of ganoid fishes or the body of some catfishes. (2) The anterior segment of the shell of a trilobite. Compare SCOT GRAB, SHEDDEN, and FEELER. [C. OF. boucler, & boucler, & F. boucler; see BUCKLE, n.]  
buck<sup>94</sup>le<sup>94</sup>fer<sup>94</sup>, n. One of various shield-forms.—b. fish, n. A fossil cephalopod fish. b. head.  
Buck<sup>95</sup>ley, 1 buk<sup>95</sup>l; 2 buk<sup>95</sup>l, n. 1. Arabella, pen-name of Mrs. Arabella Buckley Fisher (1/1840–1/1900), author of books on popular science, etc. 2. James Monroe (1/1836–1/1920), an American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and author; editor of the *New York Christian Advocate* from 1880. 3. Samuel Botsford (1/1800–1/1888), an American botanist; State geologist of Texas. 4. Mount, a peak in North Carolina; 6,599 ft. high. 5. A town in Pierce county, Wash.  
Buck<sup>96</sup>ley, 1 buk<sup>96</sup>l; 2 buk<sup>96</sup>l, n. *Bot.* A genus of rare erect shrubs of the family *Santalaceæ*, natives of the southeastern United States. The only species, *B. ditrichophylla*, has opposite, distichous, lance-shaped leaves, and greenish glaucous flowers. The oblong capsule is 4-lobed.  
buck<sup>97</sup>ling<sup>97</sup>, 1 buk<sup>97</sup>līng; 2 buk<sup>97</sup>līng, n. 1. The act of beading, crumpling under pressure, or the like; liability to bend. 2. *Founding.* (1) Distortion of a surface from its true plane or form. (2) Imperfections on the surface of a casting, due to insufficient venting. 3. The act of securing or fastening with a buckle.—buck<sup>98</sup>ling-comb<sup>98</sup>, n. A comb to hold buckle-curles.



Buckles. Arms of Jerningham.



A Buckler of the 15th century.



$$h = \text{Dut} \cdot 100 \text{ n (2c)}, \quad t = \text{Dut} \cdot 100 \text{ n (7. 8.)}$$



bu-fou-er-y, 1 bu-fun-ar-i; 2 bu-fon-er-y, n. [IES, 1-iz; 2-is, pl.] The practices and art of a buffoon; low drollery, coarse jokes, etc.

Some, such as the two Chester mysteries, are in the lowest style of buffoonery. HALLAM *lit. Europe* vol. 1, p. 125. [In 1854.]

bu-fum, 1 bu-fum; 2 bu-fum, n. A mixture of inferior oils used to adulterate linseed-oil.

bu-fy, 1 bu-fy; 2 bu-fy, n. Of a buff color; characterized by or resembling buff; a yellowish or grayish coat or fibrin sometimes formed on coagulating blood; caused by a subsidence of the red corpuscles. bu-fy-coat? bu-fou-er, 1 bu-fan-er; 2 bu-fon-er, n. [IES, 1-iz; 2-is, pl.] Latin *bufo* (*bufon*), made a combining form.

bu-fon-er, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of amphibians, especially *Arcifera* with dilated sacral vertebrae, a broad tongue free backward, and no maxillary teeth; including the toads. Bu-fon, n. (t. g.) bu-fon-ula, n. bu-fon-ula-form, n. Having the form of a toad; of or pertaining to the *Bufo* (*form*).

Bu-fon-ula-form, n. pl. *Herp.* A superfamily of amphibians comprising arctiferous nunnans without teeth. —hu-fon-ula, n. The fossil teeth and palatal bones of pycnodont ganoid fishes; toadstone. —hu-fon-ula, n. Toad-like; of or pertaining to the *Bufo* (*form*).

Bu-fon-ula, n. One of the *Bufo* (*form*). —Bu-fon-ula-form, n. pl. *Herp.* A superfamily of arctiferous amphibians without ribs and whose tadpoles have a almsal apracle. —hu-fon-ula-form, n. & n.

Bu-fon-ula, n. 1. John (1/1826-1/1826) (1863), a United States general, distinguished himself at Antietam, etc. 2. A town in Gwinnett county, Ga.

bug, 1 bug; 2 bug, vt. [JUGEN, BUGEN; BUG'ING.] [Colloq., U. S.] To collect or destroy insects or bugs; as, to go *bugging*. [his eyes bugged.]

bug, vt. [Local, U. S.] To grow big; stick out; bulge; as, bug, vt. [Prov. Eng.] Self-important; conceited; big. 2t. bug, n. 1. *Entom.* A heteropterous hemipterous insect; any hemipter. 2. [Gt. Brit.] Specif., the bedbug.

3. A beetle or other insect with hardened wing-covers; an insect or arachnid, usually exclusive of flies, bees, ants, moths, and butterflies; now chiefly in the United States and dialectally, and often the terminal element in a compound; as, June-bug, lady-bug, harvest-bug, etc.

4. One of various small crustaceans, especially entomostracans; as, a sow-bug. 5. Elec. A fault in the working of a quadruplex telegraph or in any electrical apparatus. 6t. A specter; bugbear; anything terrifying; the original meaning. [IE, *bugge*, < W. *bug*, specter.]

—bug-a-gar?ic, n. Same as *bug-a-gar*. —bug-fish, n. The menhaden, *hug-shad*. —bug-juice, n. [Slang.] Poor liquor. —bug-trap, n. A device to overcome an electrical bug. —bug-word, n. A word of terror; bugbear; also, blustering language. —bugging machine, n. contrivance for removing insects from plants.

bug, 1 bug; 2 bug, n. 1. A river in Podolia and Kher-son governments, Ukraine; length, 520 m. to Black Sea. *Mya-nis* (Ancient). 2. A river in Poland; length, 470 m. to Vistula river.

bug-a-boo, 1 bug-a-bū; 2 bug-a-bū, n. A bugbear. [< nū, n. 6, + nū, interj., used to frighten children.] SYN. see SCARECROW.

bug-an, 1 bug-an or bug-s; 2 bug-an or bug-s, n. [Prov. Eng.] An evil goblin; tricksy sprite. [surus carryt.]

bug-a-ra, 1 bug-a-ra; 2 bug-a-ra, n. A surf-fish (*Hyp-bug-a-sou*). 1 bug-a-sou; 2 bug-a-sou, n. A town in Antioch province, Syria, P. I.

bug-baue, 1 bug-bū; 2 bug-bū, n. A perennial herb of the genus *Cimicifuga*, of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceae*), as the European *bugbane*, *C. fatida*, used to drive away vermin, or the American *b. C. americana* —false bugbane, a perennial herb (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*) of the family *Ranunculaceae*, growing from 2 to 3 feet high and bearing large rosy leaves, 5-11 lobed.

bug-bear, 1 bug-bār; 2 bug-bār, vt. To frighten with imaginary terrors.

bug-bear, n. 1. An imaginary object of terror, especially of needless fright.

Who would believe what strange bugbears  
Mankind creates itself, of fears.

2t. A hobgoblin believed to devour naughty children. bug-a-hont. [< BUG, n. 6, + hont, n.] SYN. see SCARECROW. —bug-bear?dom, n. —bug-bear?ish, n.

Bu-ge-an, 1 bu-ge-an; 2 bu-ge-an, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *Ezth.* xlii, 6.

Bu-geaud, de la P'conne?le, 1 bu-geaud de la p'con?le; 2 bu-geaud de la p'con?le, n. Thomas Robert (1784-1/1849), Duc d'Angoulême, a French marshal.

Bu-ge-ha-ge, 1 bu-ge-ha-ge; 2 bu-ge-ha-ge, n. Johann, "Doctor Pommer" or "Pomeranus" (1485-1/1558). A German divine; supported Luther.

bug-eye, 1 bug-eye; 2 bug-eye, n. A canoe made of several hewn planks, decked over and sharpie-rigged; the ordinary small sailing craft of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

bug-ga-low, 1 bug-ga-lō; 2 bug-ga-lō, n. See BAGGALA. bug-lah, 1 bug-lah; 2 bug-lah, n. [Dial. or Obal.] A boggyard.

bug-gart, 1 bug-gart; 2 bug-gart, n. One guilty of buggery.

The term originally meant a Bulgarian, then a heretic, and from a sect of heretics in Bulgaria in the 11th century, and it was later used to signify any abominable practice. It is now used only as a technical term in criminal law, or as a low term of disparagement or insult. [< OF. *bugare*, heretic, < LL. *Bulgarus*, Bulgarian, heretic. There were Bulgarian heretics to whom abominable practices were imputed.]

bug-ger-y, 1 bug-ger-y; 2 bug-ger-y, n. [Low.] Bestiality; sodomy. [province, Italy.]

Bug-gia-n, 1 bug-gia-n; 2 bug-gia-n, n. A town in Lucien bug-ey, 1 bug-ey; 2 bug-ey, n. 1. Infested with bugs. 2. [Slang, U. S.] Insane. —bug-gi-ness, n. 1. A light vehicle for one or two horses, having four wheels, and with or without a hood: when with a hood called a *top-buggy*.

2. [Eng.] A light two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. 3. [IE, Ind.] A two-wheeled vehicle with a hood. 4. The choise of a freight train. [Cp. Hind. *buggy*, *bug*, < *bug*, word.] —bug-gy-hat, n. A hat to which wheels may be attached for use on land. —b. cultivator, b. plow,

see CULTIVATOR; PLOW. —Concord b. nr wagon, a hoodless, sidespring buggy, first made in Concord, N. H. —fantall b., a buggy having the rear portion narrowed down to a slight depth.

bug-gy, n. A small wagon used in mines to carry coal, ore, etc., from the workings to the shafts or galleries. —bug-gy-man, n. [buggish.]

bug-head, 1 bug-head; 2 bug-head, n. [Local, U. S.] The bugle, 1 bug; 2 bug, n. [Scot.] Same as BOUGH?T, n. bug-lard, n. A liar.

Bu-gin-vil-la, 1 bu-gin-vil-la; 2 bu-gin-vil-la, n. Bot. See BOUGAINVILLEA.

Bu-gis, 1 bu-gis; 2 bu-gis, n. [IE, Ind.] A prahu or trading-boat of the Indian Archipelago.

Bu-gle, 1 bu-gle; 2 bu-gle, n. [BU'GLE; BU'GLING.] I. 1. To give forth, as a sound, with a bugle; summon with a bugle.

II. 1. To sound a bugle. 2. [Slang, West Point.] To stay out of class until the attendance-bugle sounds.

Bu-gle, a. Of, resembling, or adorned with bugles; of the color of bugles. See BUGLE?.

Bu-gle, n. 1. A metallic wind-instrument resembling a horn or trumpet, with or without keys or valves.

Above the hum of the multitude and the roll of the drums, rose the clear and ringing blasts of the cavalry bugles. J. E. COOKE *Barry of Eagle's Nest* p. 444. [F. Z. H. 1876.]

2t. A huntsman's horn. 3. [Dial. Eng.] A young bull. 4t. A wild nx. [OF., < L. *bulcus*, dim. of *bos* (*bov*), nx. In senses 1 & 2 < BUGLE-HORN. —bu-gle-call, n. A signal-call sounded on a bugle. —h. horn, n. 1. Same as BUGLE, n. 1 and 2.

One blast upon his bugle-horn. Were worth a thousand men! Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 18.

2t. A drinking-vessel of horn. —h. rod, n. A bishop's pastoral staff, or crook. —Kent h., a key-bugle.

Bu-gle, n. A tube-shaped glass head, commonly black, used for ornamenting garments. [< LL. *bugoli*, pl. of *bugulus*, a kind of ornament, dim. of MHG. *bouc*, *boug*, ring, bracelet, < *blegen*, bend. —bu-gled, a.

Bu-gle, n. 1. A British plant of the genus *Ajuga*, of the family *Menyanthes*; as, the common bugle (*Ajuga reptans*); the yellow bugle (*A. chamapitys*). 2. The bugleweed. [F., < LL. *bugula*, plant.] —bitter bugle, see NUGLEWEED.

Bu-gler, 1 bu-gler; 2 bu-gler, n. 1. One who plays the bugle; specif., a soldier who conveys officers' orders by signals sounded on a bugle. 2. [Tasmanian.] A trumpet-flab (*Macrorhamphus scolopoz*).

Bu-glet, 1 bu-glet; 2 bu-glet, n. A small bugle, as that sometimes carried by cyclists.

Bu-gle-weed, 1 bu-gle-wed; 2 bu-gle-wed, n. 1. Any one of several low perennial herbs of the genus *Lycopus* of the family *Menthaceae*, especially *L. virginicus*, the Virginian purple or sweet bugleweed, used as a remedy for hemorrhage and as an astringent and narcotic; also, *L. americanus*, the American bitter bugle, very similar but distinguished by its lacinate leaves, found in wet soils from Canada to Florida and Texas.

Bu-gle-work, 1. Same as BUGLE, n. 1.

Bu-gloss, 1 bu-gloss; 2 bu-gloss, n. The nikanet (*Anchusa officinalis*), or any one of several other plants of the same family; as, the small bugloss (*Lycopsis arenaria*); viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgare*); and the small wild b. (*Asperugo procumbens*). [< F. *buglosse*, < L. *bullossa*, < Gr. *boullossos*, < *bous*, ox, + *glōss*, tongue.]

Bu-gong, 1 bu-gong; 2 bu-gong, n. [Anglo-Austral.] A noctuid moth (*Agrotis spina*). They are crushed and eaten in the form of cakes by the natives of Australia.

Bu-gor, 1 bu-gor; 2 bu-gor, n. An elevation of ground or succession of hillocks separating creeks or rivers, as on the shore of the Black Sea. [< Rus. *bugori*, hillock.]

Bu-gseed, 1 bu-gsed; 2 bu-gsed, n. A low branching annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) of the goose-foot family.

Bu-gu-ey, 1 bu-gu-ey; 2 bu-gu-ey, n. A town in Cagsyan province, Luzon, P. I. [government, Russia.]

Bu-gul-ma, 1 bu-gul-ma; 2 bu-gul-ma, n. A town in Samara Bu-gu-rus-ian, 1 bu-gu-rus-ian; 2 bu-gu-rus-ian, n. A town in Samara government, Tartar-Bashkir Republic.

Bu-gu-wort, 1 bu-gu-wort; 2 bu-gu-wort, n. Bugbane.

Bu-hach, 1 bu-hach; 2 bu-hach, n. The powdered flower-heads of *Chrysanthemum turkestanum* or *cineraria-folium*, *C. roseum*, etc., used as an insect-powder.

Bu-ha-yi, 1 bu-ha-yi; 2 bu-ha-yi, n. [P. I.] An alligator or crocodile, native of the island of Bu-ha-yi.

Bu-hi, 1 bu-hi; 2 bu-hi, n. A town in Camarines province, buhl, 1 buhl; 2 buhl, n. Brass, white metal, or tortoise-shell inlaid in mosaic patterns in furniture; also, cabinet-work so decorated. This mode of ornamentation, mostly confined to tables, cabinets, etc., was perfected by a French wood-worker (18th century) named André Charles Boulle. boulet; buhl-work? —buhl-saw, n. See SAW.

Buhl's dis-ease. Icterus of the new-horn, resulting probably from septic infection, characterized by jaundice, diarrhoea, vomiting, fatty degeneration of the heart, liver, and kidneys.

buhr, hnh'r'stanc, etc. See BUR; BURSTING.

bul-k, 1 bul-k; 2 bul-k, n. [Scot. nr Obs.] A hook. henk?.

bul-k, n. [Scot.] Bul.

bulld, 1 bulld; 2 bulld, v. [BUILT or BUILD'EN; BUILD'ING.]

bulld, 1. 1. To frame, construct, or erect, as a dwelling, a ship, a wall, or other structure: used also figuratively; as, to build a house, city, etc.

I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house. TENNISON *Palace of Arts* st. 1. Whereat ease for aye to dwell.

2. To put together by successive additions; fabricate; form by art; as, to build a gun or an organ. 3. To construct by a process analogous to building; as, to build a fire. 4. To establish anew; renew; strengthen; usually followed by *up*; as, to build up one's constitution.

5. To establish as a foundation; found; as, to build one's faith on God's promises.

On God and God-like men we build our trust. TENNISON *Death of Wellington* st. 9.

II. 1. To follow the occupation or business of building; form or construct anything.

Wrong ever builds on quicksands. LOWELL *Prometheus* st. 2.

2. To base one's plans, hopes, or confidence; rest confidently; rely; depend; followed by *on* or *upon*.

Build on no man's favour but mine. Scott *Quentin Durward* vol. 1, p. 208. [F. & Z. 1858.]

3. Card-playing. In casino, to form a group of cards by combining in a pile several the aggregate of whose pips is equal to those on another card in the builder's

hand. [< AS. *byldan*, < *bold*, house, perhaps < Ica. *bōl*, house, farm, < *dūn*, build.] SYN. see CONSTRUCT.

build, n. 1. The manner or style in which anything is built; form of construction; general figure; make.

There was something in his build and look . . . that marked out the keen, stirring . . . man of business. Short Hist. Eng. People p. 132. [In 1875.]

2. A vertical joint in masonry.

build, abbr. See ABREVIATION.

build'er, 1 build'er; 2 build'er, n. One who or that which build'er, j builds; especially, one who follows the occupation of building or who controls or directs the actual work of building.

The carpenter at Nazareth—the Son of the Builder— . . . was in truth the very Builder of the world. A. D. T. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* ch. 14, p. 114. [In. x. & co. 1885.]

SYN. see ARCHITECT.

build'ing, 1 build'ing; 2 build'ing, n. 1. An edifice for any build'ing; j use; that which is built, as a dwelling-house, barn, etc.

And think ye that building shall endure  
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor? LOWELL *A Parable* st. 7.

2. The occupation, business, or art of constructing; the net or process of erecting or establishing. 3t. A company of monks; rookery. SYN. see ENRICE; HOUSE.

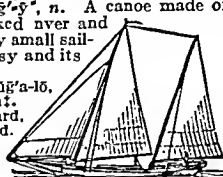
The following list exhibits some of the terms used specifically in building. Additional terms will be found under ARCHITECTURE, BOND, CONSTRUCTION, etc.

BUILDING TERMS.

aggrege air-brick, a-flue alcove annular vault apex-stone arch arria, a-gutter ax axed arch, a work back back-bearth, b-putty badgeon baker barrel bastard tuck bat batter beam-filling beam-plug beanch bedon blank wall, b. window block and atart gantry block in course garden-wall bond bond-block bonding bracket break-joint gouting breast-summer gutter breeze brick bricknogging brickwork bull-moss brick bull's-eye burnt ballast buttress camber cap cement, c.-slab pavior c.-joggle haunch center-nailed head central load heading-chase chimney-har, head-nailed c.-breast, c.-hearth shurt, c.-herring-bone stack chuff closer color concrete course cover-stone cramp crampon creasing-course crown dead wall deflection derrick diagonal bond dog's-tooth doubling-course dressing dry area eaves, e.-course, e.-gutter elevation English bond enrichment extrados f.-pavior fall fat lime faucet feed-cistern fender wall filling flint flag-flint flange-flint flank, f. well flap trap frame house, f. wall French casement front hearth, f. putty gage or gauge gathering grating grizzle half-plain work half-space landing half-timbered work hammer-work hanging steps hard core haunch hatchet head heading-course head-nailed board bipped roof hip-rafter hop boiler hot plate hydraulic lime imperials internal miter joist jumper kink king-rod kneeler knuckle lading-course ladies lance roof lay light lean-to roof ledge rubblework level run lewis-lewis saddle-backed, a-boller lines and pins listel loam Louver or Louvre marchlessness sill mazzero mastic matrix meter miter arch mortar-mill nosing offset overhanging oversailing parallel gutter parapet gutter play parge or parget played patent glazing springer paving-tile perforated square pitebless-piece s.-brick pl.-sand atalcase place-brick standard plain tile staving plumber's iron ateam-coil plumb-line stool p.-rule stop atop-cock pointing polling-board stove-screw pressed brick straight arch prickling up stretcher pugging stretching-purline course putlog strike putty atucco quarter parti-tion atud auak work surface water quans tail quon [bate taking off rabbit or re-tape tail-boy tapered pipe template three-quarter hat threshold rain-water pipethroating raking board, timber-r.-dashing washer ramp ramp-par arch tread random rubble trimmer arch reduced water trough register stove truth reveal turning-bar, t.-piece ridge, r.-board, universal joint r.-course, r.-verge-board roll, r.-tiles wainscot walling waste-pla water-bar water-joint weathering whitewash window with

—building and inn association, n society, usually an incorporated joint-stock company, organized to aid some of its members in building homes or other edifices with money lent or subscribed by all the members. In the United States, national associations transact an interstate business, thus coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts; local associations are amenable to the laws of the State in which they are incorporated. —build'ing-block, n. 1. A molded mass of concrete or other material suitable for use in construction. 2. One of the blocks or supports on which the keel of a ship rests while building. 3. One of a set of toy blocks for children's play. —b.-harn, n. In electrolysis, a pointed tool used when hot to build up wax in the blank spaces of a wax impression. —h. lease, a lease of land under an agreement by the lessee to build specified buildings upon it that revert to the landlord after an agreed term. —b.-paper, n. A heavy felt-like paper used as packing for walls or roofs. —b.-slip, n. A raised and inclined way for a vessel while being built. —b.-war, n. A composition, in which wax is the chief ingredient, for building up plank spaces in an electrolytic mold.

built, 1 built; 2 built, p. 1. Made, shaped, or formed by built, j or as by building; constructed; erected; often in compounds; as, stout-built; frigate-built. 2. Built-up; as, a built beam. —huilt-up, n. Formed of several parts



A Bug-eye.



A Top-buggy.



piece. 7. Min. (1) Same as cow, n. 1. (2) Same as clay iron. See under CLAY. [ME. bole, bulc, < an AS. word seen in the dim. bulluca; see BULLOCK. Perhaps < root of BELLOW.] a bull in a china shop [Colloq.] one who, as through frenzy or lack of sense or judgment, commits grave errors or does havoc or damage.—Brown B. of Cullage, see TAIN BO CUALGNE.—bull'ant', n. [Austral.] Same as BULLDOG. 5.—b. apple, n. 1. A sapotaceous tree (*Sideroxylon rugosum*) of tropical America. 2. The tree's edible brownish fruit, about the size of an olive.—b. bailing, n. The old English sport, once quite common, of halting bulls with bulldogs: Bull-baiting was declared illegal in 1835. See BAIT, v. 3.—bull'bat', n. [U. S.] The night-bawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*): named from the noise it makes while flying.—b. bay, n. A large evergreen tree (*Magnolia grandiflora*) of the southern United States.—bull'bear', n. A bear.—b. bee, n. A bull-fly.—b. beef, n. The head of a bull; hence, colloquially, tough or coarse beef.—bull'bec'gar', n. [S. or Prov. Eng.] A beggar; hobgoblin.—bull'ber'y', n. The buffalo-berry.—b. bird, n. 1. The bullfinch. 2. [Newfoundland.] The dovekie.—b. boat, n. A boat made of skins of the male elk, formerly used by the American Indians.—bull'br'ler', n. A species of greenbrier or smilax (*Smilax pseudo-china*) of the United States, having tuberous roots and few or no prickles on the stems and branches; also, *Smilax bona-nox*.—b. calf, n. A dull stupid fellow, as likened to a male calf.—bull'comb'er', n. A scarab beetle, especially *Typhaceus vulgaris*.—b. daisy, n. The oxeye daisy.—b. dance, n. A dance in which only men take part; stag-dance.—b. earling, n. *Naut.* An earling attached to a yard instead of to a sail.—b. facet, n. A threatening face of appearance. So called from a likeness to an angry bull.—b. faced, a. Having a broad coarse face.—b. feast, n. 1. A bull-fight.—b. fiddle, n. A tin can crossed by a taut string: used by boys.—b. fight, n. A combat in an arena between men and bulls: a popular but brutal sport among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Spanish-Americans.—b. feast, n. b. fighting.—b. fighter, n.—bull'finch', n. [Local, U. S.] The bowfin.—bull'fish', n. 1. [Newfoundland.] A small solitary halibut or other food-fish. 2. The great bearded seal.—bull'fist', n. A putbul (*Lycoperdon botryta*).—bull'felst', bull'flect', bull'flower', n. The marsh-marigold.—bull'fy', n. 1. A gadfly or other fly that is troublesome to cattle. 2. A stag-beetle.—h. foot, n. Coltsfoot. bull's foot.—b. headed, a. 1. Having a head like a bull's; hence, stupidly obstinate; stubborn. 2. Railroad. Having a blunt or massive head; as, a bullheaded rail, over 50 per cent. of the cross-section of which is located in the head.—b. headedness, n.—b. hide, n. 1. The hide of a bull. Often used in an adjectival sense. 2. A shield made from bull's hide.—bull'hood', n. [W. Ind.] A passion-flower with cleft leaves (*Passiflora muricula*).—Dutchman's head, n.—bull'huss', n. [Local, Eng.] A dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*).—b. in the ring, a child's game in which one player tries to escape to a prescribed way from a circle made by the others who have linked hands.—bull'jub', n. [Local, Eng.] A fish, the miller's thumb.—bull'knob't', n.—b. luck, n. [Colloq., U. S.] Good luck that occurs accidentally or blunderingly; unexpected or undeserved luck.—b. mouse, n. A meadow-mouse.—b. neck, n. 1. A short thick neck like that of a bull. 2. [Local, U. S.] (1) The canvasback. (2) The American scap-duck. 3. [Scot.] An onion shaped like a leek.—b. necked, a.—b. net, a. A large hoop-shaped fish-net.—bull'nose', n. 1. [Local, U. S.] An overgrown hard clam, unfit for food. 2. A place the roof of which is set close to the front end of the stock.—b. nose, a. Having the end rounded off; as, a bull-nosed step.—bull'nut', n. The mocker-nut or white-bark hickory (*Hicoria alba*) of the United States.—b. of Bashan (*Bib.*), one of a half-wild herd of cattle formerly roaming the country to the east of the Jordan; a term used figuratively in the Bible of fierce and powerful oppressors.—b. of brass, the bull in which Phalaris is said to have roasted his victims. See PHALARIS.—b. plum, n. A sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).—b. poll, n. The tuffy hair-grass (*Atrax caespitosa*).—b. pump, n. *Mining.* A direct-acting pumping-engine, having the cylinder over the pump and the piston-rod and pumping-rod connected and moved by their weight on a down stroke.—b. puncher, n. [Slang, Austral.] A bullock-driver.—bull'punch'er', n.—b. rake, n. A large hand-rake.—b. rattle, n. 1. The bladder-campion. 2. Same as WHITE CAMPION. 1.—b. redfish, n. Same as REDFISH. 1.—b. ring, n. 1. A circular enclosure for bull-fights. 2. A nose-ring for a bull.—b. roarer, n. Same as TUNDON.—b. rope, n. 1. *Naut.* A rope rove from a swifter through a bull's eye on a forward lower shroud, to restrain an upper yard when the latter is in the rigging. 2. In well-boring, the rope from which the boring tools are suspended and by means of which they are rotated.—b. rount, n. A scorpion-like (*Centropogon robustus*) of New South Wales.—b. running, n. Same as BULL-BAITING.—b. and cows, n. The European wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).—b. sere, n. 1. The broad-leaved cattail.—b. sedge, n. 2. [Local, Brit.] A castrated bull.—b. set, n. A small hammer used as a chisel in stone-breaking.—bull's feather, n. A horn.—bull's foot, n. 1. Same as BULL-FOOT. 2. *Mech.* (1) A claw bar of the shape of a bull's foot. (2) A circular file, having the handle bent at right angles to its length, for filing depressed surfaces.—b. shot, n. *Mining.* A blast that blows out the tamping-material from the blast-hole.—bull's mouth, n. A form of helmet or camousohel (*Cassia rufo*).—b. snake, n. A pine-snake.—b. nose, n. [Rare.] An obtuse angle formed by two plane surfaces; an aris.—b. splnk, n. [North. Eng.] The chaffinch.—b. stag, n. A castrated bull.—b. stang, n. [Prov. Eng.] A dragon-fly.—bull's wool, n. [Colloq., Austral.] The fine fibrous inner portion of the bark of the stringy-bark tree, easily distinguished by rubbing between the hands and used as tinder. The name is attributed to its resemblance to the reddish matted hair of a bull.—b. werra, n. One of a breed of dogs, originally a cross between bulldog and terrier. See NOG.—b. tongue, n. In cotton-farming, a heavy digger-plow with nearly vertical mold-board.—b. trout, n. 1. The European salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*), or one of other similar large species. 2. The Dolly Varden trout (*Salvelinus malma*) of western America. 3. The huck.—b. volced, a.—b. walloper, n. [Colloq.] A teamster of oxen.—bull'weed', n. Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).—b. whack, n. [S. W. U. S.] A heavy whip with a short handle and a long lash. Its use may have given rise to bulldoze. See BULLDOZE. 2.—b. whipt.—b. whack, n.—b. whacker, n. [W. U. S.] A

driver of ox-teams; a freighter.—b. wheel, n. The windlass-wheel used in drawing up logs from the water in a sawmill, in withdrawing the tools in rope-drilling, etc.—to take the b. by the horns, to meet or grapple with a danger or difficulty resolutely or boldly.

bull', 1 bull; 2 bull, n. 1. An official and authoritative document issued by the Pope, usually an edict, decree, or other official proclamation, sealed with a bulla. Bulls are named after the word or phrase introducing the main body of the subject-matter and are dated from "the day of the Incarnation." Among famous bulls are *Inter Caetera*, issued in 1493 by Alexander VI., settling upon a meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores as the dividing line between the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the New World, Spain taking all discoveries to the west and Portugal all those to the east of this line; on the strength of which Spain claimed the entire American continent; *Exsurge Domine*, issued by Leo X. against Martin Luther in 1520; *In Cena Domini*, against heretics (see IN CENA DOMINI); and *Unigenitus*, issued by Clement XI. in 1713 against the Jansenists.

A papal bull bestowed on Spain all the countries which lay within the tropics west of the Atlantic.

FOURTH ENG. IN THE WEST INDIES ch. 3, p. 27. [a. 1888.]

2. Same as BULLA. 1. 3. Any official letter or edict, especially one anciently issued by the German or Roman emperor. [*< LL. bulla, edict, seal, < L. bulla, boss.*]—Golden bull (*Ger. Hist.*), one of several edicts, especially the one issued by the emperor Charles IV. in 1356 by which the election of the emperor was entrusted to seven electors: so called from the gold case which contained the seal.

bull', n. An expression the terms of which are absurdly inconsistent or contradictory; a ridiculous contradiction in terms, as in "I make my own imported cigars."

Ireland makes up for her want of practical sagacity by the wit of her writers, the readiness of her repartees, and the drollery of her bulls.

No foundation appears for the guess that the word originated in a 'contemptuous allusion to papal edicts,' nor for the assertion of the 'British Apollo' . . . that 'it became a Proverb from the repeated blunders of one Obadiah Bull, a Lawyer of London, who lived in the Reign of K. Henry the Seventh.' [M.] [*CP. OF. boule, fraud.*] SYN: see ERROR.

bull', n. [Austral.] Same as BEAL.

bull', n. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] One of the main bars of a harrow.

bull', n. A bubble.

bull', n. 1. George (?; 1634-?; 1709), an English theologian; bishop of St. David's; *Defence of the Nicene Faith*, etc. 2. John (1563?-?; 1628), an English composer and organist. 3. Ole Bornemann (?; 1810-?; 1880), a Norwegian violinist.

bul', 1 bul' or bul'; 2 bul' or bul', n. [*< L. -l, -i; 2 -e, pl.*] [*L.*] 1. A seal (1) of lead, used by the Pope, or (2) of gold or other metal, used by the Greek and early German emperors and sovereigns. 2. *Rom. Arch.* A locket-like ornament worn by the Roman children, suspended from the neck, and made of gold in the case of patrician children.

The bulla, a round locket made of plates of gold, which every Roman boy wore till a solemn rite admitted him to be a youth instead of a child. *Quintus M. Xonius Siles of Sabina* p. 151. fr. w. 1890.

3. *Pathol.* A small blister or large vesicle filled with watery serum; a bleb. 4. *Anat.* A hollow, thin-walled, bony projection, or large air-cell, found about the cavities of the skull of some of the lower mammals; as, the tympanic or auditory bulla. 5. *Conch.* (1) [*B.*] A genus typical of *Bullidae*. See *ILLUS.* under BUBBLE-SHELL. (2) A gastropod of this genus.

bul'bal', 1 bul'-bal'; 2 bul'-bal', n. [Austral.] The poroporo, or kangaroo-apple. [Corruption of Maori *poroporo*.] bul'y-bul'y.

bul'face, 1 bul'face; 2 bul'face, n. 1. A plum-tree (*Prunus insidiosa*) from Asia Minor and southern Europe, with spiny branches; also, its fruit. 2. The Jamaica bullace-pump (*Melicocca bijuga*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceae*). 3. [*U. S.*] The bullace-grape. [*CP. OF. deloche*.]—bul'face-tree', n. Same as BULLACE. 1. bul'-la-hoo', 1 bul'-la-hu'; 2 bul'-la-hoo', n. [*W. Ind.*] Same as CALLAROC.

bul'-lan'tic, 1 bul'-lan'tic; 2 bul'-lan'tic, n. [*Rare.*] Of pertaining to, or used in papal bulls; as, *bullantic capital letters*. [*< LL. bulla (-s), ppr. of bulla, a thin seal, < bulla, seal, < L. bulla, boss.*]

bul'-la-ry', 1 bul'-la-ry'; 2 bul'-la-ry', n. [*RIES, 1 -ry; 2 -ry, pl.*] A collection of papal bulls. bul'-la-ri-um', bul'-la-ry', n. [*RIES, pl.*] A salt-house. [*=BOLLERY.*] bul'lat', n. To bull; bubble.

bul'late, 1 bul'at or bul'et; 2 bul'at or bul'et, a. 1. Having blister-like prominences, as a leaf or surface; swollen; inflated. 2. Having bulles; blistered. [*< L. bullatus, ppr. of bulla, bubble, < bulla, bubble.*]

bul'lat-ed, 1 bul'at-ed; 2 bul'at-ed, a. 1. Bullate. 2. *Rom. Antig.* Having a bulla.

bul'-la-tion, 1 bul'-la-shen; 2 bul'-la-shen, n. A bullate formation; inflation.

bul'bl'ing, etc. See under BULL.

bulldog', 1 bul'dog'; 2 bul'dog', n. 1. One of a breed of domestic dogs, squat and muscular, with flat head and projecting under jaw, remarkable for the tenacity of its hold; formerly used for bull-baiting. See NOG. 2. A pistol; especially, a short-barreled revolver of large caliber. 3. *Metaph.* A refractory substance, principally decomposed ferrous silicate, used in lining puddling-furnaces, converters, etc. 4. [Canadian.] A gad-fly. 5. [Anglo-Austral.] An Australian ant with a fierce bite. 6. [*Univ. Slang, Eng.*] A proctor's attendant.

The proctor and his bulldogs came up . . . and gave chase to the delinquents. *BULLWORM-LITTON Night and Morning* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 310. [c. 1873.]

7. A briarwood tobacco-pipe with a short, thick stem and a large bowl.—bulldog bat, a molossine or noctilionoid bat with very thick pendulous lips suggesting a bulldog.—b. oxen, n. Same as KIATA.—b. revolver, see DEF. 2.—b. shark. 1. The bullhead (*Heterodontus philipp.*). See BULLHEAD. 1 (5). 2. [New Zealand.] Same as HIGHER.—b. shark, a small variety of bulldog, with large square head, bat ears, and strong under-shot jaw. See PLATE OF NOGS.

bulldoze, 1 bul'doze; 2 bul'doze, n. [*INTL. DOZE; BULLNOZING.*] 1. [*Slang, U. S.*] To intimidate by threats or physical violence; bully: first applied to the

treatment of negro voters in Louisiana. 2. [*Slang, Local, U. S.*] To flog with a bull-whip, or bull-whack.

In Texas and western Louisiana the 'bull-whack' is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drovers to intimidate refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of *bulldoze*.

C. L. NORRIS *Polit. Americans* p. 23. [c. a. c. 1890.]

[Explained as < nose of the BULLWHIP.] bul'doset, bul'doz'er, 1 bul'doz'er; 2 bul'doz'er, n. [*Slang, U. S.*] 1. One who bulldozes. 2. [California.] A revolver of large caliber. 3. A blacksmith's machine tool. bul'dos'er, n.

bulle, 1 bul; 2 bul, n. [*Dial. or Obs.*] A curved or bowed handle, as of a bucket, door, etc.; a Boul. bullet.

bullet, a. 1. Swollen. 2. Having a seal attached.

bul'let, 1 bul'let; 2 bul'let, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The awn or chaff of hemp or flax.

Bul'let, 1 bul'let; 2 bul'let, n. 1. Anne, see BOLEYN. 2. Arthur Henry (1857-?; 1920), an English editor of Elizabethan dramas, etc. 3. Frank Thomas (?; 1857-?; 1915), an English writer of sea tales.

bul'en-bull'en, 1 bul'en-bul'en; 2 bul'en-bul'en, n. [*Anglo-Austral.*] The lyre-bird (*Menura superba*). [*Imitative.*]

bul'en-mall', 1 bul'en-mall'; 2 bul'en-mall', n. A nail with a round head and short shank, pointed and lacerated; used principally by upholsters.

bul'er, 1 bul'er; 2 bul'er, n. [*Scot. or Obs.*] 1. To roar; bellow. 2. The bellowing noise made by the sea dashing against rocks or into a rocky recess; also, the recess itself. 3. Any roaring or bellowing, as of a pot or caldron.

Bul'er, 1 bul'er; 2 bul'er, n. Sir Redvers Henry (?; 1839-?; 1908). A British general; famous in various African wars; won Victoria Cross in Zulul war; commander-in-chief of British forces in South-African war, 1899, when at the Tugela river he stemmed the Boer invasion of Natal; relieved Ladysmith Feb. 28, 1900.

Bull'ers of Buch'an. A vertical well in the granite sea-cliff at Buchan Ness, 100 ft. deep and 50 ft. in diameter, into which the sea rushes through an archway, and in stormy weather dashes violently up the sides.

bul'es'cence, 1 bul'es'ens; 2 bul'es'ens, n. *Bot.* The state of being bulate. [*< L. bullescent (-s), ppr. of bullesco, incept. of bullio, bubble, < bulla, bubble.*]

bul'et, 1 bul'et; 2 bul'et, n. 1. A small projectile discharged from a firearm: formerly spherical, now usually conical or conoid. See *ILLUS.* under CARTRIDGE. 2. A horse's fetlock. 3. An anglers' sinker. 4. *Her.* A black circle, representing a cannon-ball. 5. *pl.* [*Scot.*] The game of bowls. 6. [*Slang, U. S.*] An ace: a term in card-playing. 7. A cannon-ball; also, the missile of a sling; any small ball. [*< F. boulette, dim. of boule, ball, < L. bulla, knob.*] SYN: see SHOT.—bul'et'com'—pass'es, n. *pl.* Club-compasses. See CLUB.—b. grape, n. Same as MUSCADIN.—b. head, n. A round head.—bul'et-head', n. A bullet-headed person.—b. headed, a. 1. Hard-headed; shrewd. 2. Obstinate; dull-witted.—b. headedness, n.—b. machine, n. A machine for making bullets from cold lead.—b. mold, n. A mold, usually in the form of pincers, for casting bullets.—b. proof, a. Not penetrable by bullets.—b. screw, n. A screw on a slender rod for extracting bullets from the barrel of a firearm.—b. shell, n. An explosive bullet for small arms.—b. tree, n. Same as OULY-TREE.—b. wood, n. 1. The wood of the bully-tree (*Mimusops globosa*) of Guinod. 2. [*Colloq., P.*] The timber of the bangsalagu.—dum-dum b., an expanding or man-stopping bullet; specif., a half-covered steel-cased bullet which expands or mushrooms on impact by reason of its soft core: so named from Dum-dum, near Calcutta, the seat of the ammunition-factory for the Indian army. The majority of the International Peace Conference of 1899 decided against its use in war, the United States and England being in the minority.—soft nose b., a bullet with a comparatively soft point which causes it to flatten out or mushroom on impact and so increases the stopping-power.

bul'et-ed, 1 bul'et-ed; 2 bul'et-ed, a. 1. Bullet-shaped. 2. Supplied with bullets.

bul'et-tin, 1 bul'-tin; 2 bul'et-tin (xin), n. To make public by a bulletin; announce the delivery or representation of.

bul'et-tin, n. 1. An announcement of news, orders, or the like, written or placarded in a conspicuous place. 2. An official summary or statement of intelligence on some matter of public interest.

Every now and then an express arrived with the agitating bulletin of a fresh defeat.

DISRAELI *Coningsby* bk. ix, ch. 6, p. 339. [fr. w. & co. 1868.]

3. A periodical publication, as of the proceedings of a society. [*R.*] [*< It. bullettino, dim. of bulletta, dim. of bulla, bull, < LL. bulla; see BULLA, 1.*]—bul'et-tin-board', n. A board on which bulletins are posted.

bul'et-tin-ist, 1 bul'-tin-ist; 2 bul'et-tin-ist, n. One who prepares bulletins; also, one employed in posting up bulletins.

bul'et-trie, n. Same as BULLY-TREE.

bul'et-ty, 1 bul'et-ty; 2 bul'et-ty, a. Having the form of a bullet.

bul'face', b. feast, etc. See under OULY, n.

bul'finch', 1 bul'finch'; 2 bul'finch', n. 1. A fringillid singing bird (genus *Pyrrhula*) having a short, stout, turgid bill.

The common European bullfinch (*P. vulgaris*) is bluish-green above, with a black crown, and diered below. It is often caged, and is noted for the readiness with which it learns to pipe a tune. Cassin's bullfinch (*P. cassinii*) is found on both shores of Bering sea. See MINN.

2. [Local, U. S.] The pine-grosbeak. 3. One of certain other birds; as, the house-finch or crimson-fronted bullfinch.

bul'finch'z, n. [*Eng.*] A strong high hedge.

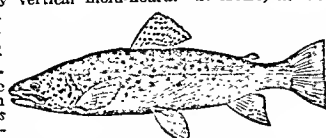
bul'fish', etc. See under BULL, n.

bul'frog', 1 bul'frog'; 2 bul'frog', n. A North-American frog (*Rana catesbeiana*), about 8 inches long, with a hollowing cry; also an allied species (*R. aurora*) found west of the Rocky Mountains.

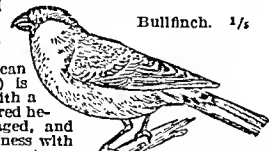
bul'frog', n. *Mining.* Same as BARNET, n. 4.

Bull head, a mountain in North Carolina; 5,935 ft. high.

bul'head', 1 bul'head'; 2 bul'head', n. 1. One of various fishes with the head more or less broad or large. (1) A North-American catfish of the genus *Ameiurus*, especially *A. nebulosus*, common in the eastern United States. (2) A cottol, especially a miller's thumb



Bull-trout. (Def. 1.) 1/1



Bullfinch. 1/4



(*Uranidea*), ns *Uranidea richardsoni* in the United States and *U. gôbo* in England, or a sculpin (*Cottus*). (3) The kingfish (*Melicurus americanus*) in Florida. (4) A gobiod (*Gobiodon*) in New Zealand. (5) [Anglo-Austral.] The Port Jackson shark (*Heterodontus philippus*). (2) (1) The black-headed plover. (2) The American golden plover. (3) The golden-eye duck. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A tadpole. 4. A small black water-insect. 5. A stupid, thick-headed person. 6. *Mech.* (1) In locomotive, a draw-head. (2) A head, as of a rivet or rail, having a more or less bulbous section. (3) A bull-headed rail. 7. *Bot.* A flowering plant that substitutes leaves for some or all of the petals. This excessive development of foliage leaf occurs most commonly in botanous plants.

Common American Bullhead  
(*Ameiurus melos*). 1/10

Common American Bullhead  
(*Ameiurus melos*). 1/10

bull-head, etc. See under *bull*.  
Bull-head, 1 bull-head; 2 bull-head, n. *pi. Conch.* A family of testibranchiate gastropods, especially *Cephalaspidea* having a flat cephalic disk and no anterior tentacles, multiseriate teeth, and an external shell with the spire undeveloped or rudimentary. [*L. Bulla*,]—bull-head, n.  
bull-head, 1 bull-head; 2 bull-head, n. [*Scott.*] The bullfinch. 2. [*Local, Eng.*] The chaffinch.

bull-head, 1 bull-head; 2 bull-head, n. [*Scott.*] The bullfinch. 2. [*Local, Eng.*] The chaffinch.

bull-form, 1 bull-form or bull-form; 2 bull-form or bull-form, n. 1. Blister-like. 2. Having the form of a bulbous shell. [*L. Bulla*, hubble, + *form*, form.]

bull-mong, 1 bull-mong; 2 bull-mong, n. 1. [*Prov. Eng.* or Obs.] Oats, peas, and mixed grains, sown for fodder. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A bull-mong, n. The process of detaching rock from its bed by exploding gunpowder in its fissures.

bulling-bar, n. An iron rod used for ramming clay into cracks before blasting.

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forin, the digger-pine (*P. sabino*). (4) In Texas and the Gulf region, the loblolly-pine (*P. taeda*). (5) In South Carolina and Georgia, the pond-pine (*P. serotina*). (6) In Virginia, the short-leaf pine (*P. echinata*).  
bull-plum, etc. See under *bull*.  
bull-pout, 1 bull-pout; 2 bull-pout, n. [*U. S.*] A bullhead (especially *Ameiurus melos*).

bull-pump, b.-rake, etc. See under *bull*.  
Bull Run. A creek in N.E. Virginia, near which occurred two battles of the Civil War: (1) July 21, 1861, in which the Federals under McDowell were defeated by the Confederates under Beauregard; (2) Aug. 29-30, 1862, in which Lee defeated the Federals under Pope; called by the Confederates the second battle of Manassas.

Bull Run Mountain. A mountain in Nevada; 9,040 ft. high.  
bull's-eye, 1 bull's-eye; 2 bull's-eye, n. 1. The central division of a target; also, a shot that hits this division. A little way from the centre there is a spot where the shots are thickly gathered, some few have hit the bull's eye.

Fixed Excursions of an Evolutionist p. 178. [*U. S.* c. 1890.]  
2. Arch. A circular opening or window to admit light or air. 3. A small lantern with a convex lens in one side to concentrate the rays of light. 4. Micros. A plano-convex lens of very short focus, for concentrating light.

5. Naut. (1) A small piece of hard wood having a score around it, and a hole through which to reeve a rope. (2) A bulb or n thick disk of glass, let into the deck or framed in the side of a vessel, for the passage of light. (3) A perforated ball on a gaff-jaw. 6. Astron. The star Aldebaran, or a Tauri, which, in the ancient figure of the constellation, formed the eye of the Bull. 7. Meteor. (1) A patch of clear sky at the center of a cyclonic storm; the "eye of the storm." (2) A small isolated cloud seen at the beginning of a bull's-eye squall, marking the top of the otherwise invisible vortex of the storm. (3) Same as BULL'S-EYE SQUALL.

8. The protuberance of a sheet of crown glass by which it has been attached to the pontil. Compare BULLION-POINT. 9. [Colloq.] A small globular watch of old style. 10. A thick, rounded lump of candy, usually flavored with peppermint. 11. Bot. (1) The ovary daisy. (2) [Eng.] The hick-eye of Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*). 12. [Eng.] A circular ornament of gold lace. 13. [Local, Eng.] The ovary sandpiper (*Tringa ruficollis*). 14. [Slang, Eng.] A crown piece. 15. [*Prov. Eng.*] A hole in a cheese, caused by imperfect making.

—bull's-eye eringle (*Naut.*), a wooden ring or thimble used as an eringle in the leech of a sail. *Am. Mech. Dict.*—b. fish, n. (New South Wales.) A sea-bass (*Priacanthus macracanthus*).—b. squall, A false or squall, characterized by the ocean off the southern coast of Africa, so called on account of the peculiar appearance of a small isolated cloud that marks the top of an invisible spout at the center of a whirlwind.

bull's-month, b.-snake, etc. See under *bull*.  
bull's-ter, etc. See under *bull*.  
bull's-ter, 1 bull's-ter; 2 bull's-ter, n. [*Pathol.*] A small bubble or blister; a vesicle. [*L. Bulla*, dim. of *bulla*, round object.]

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yields balnata-gum, or various species of the genera *Dipholis*, *Lucuma*, *Bumelia*, and *Aehras*. [Perhaps *Calatula*, the native name.] *Bul'te*-tree; *bul'te*-tree;—bustard bull's-eye, see *BUMBLIE*.  
bul-bul, 1 bul-bul; 2 bul-bul, n. [*Anglo-Austral.*] Same as *BULBUL*.  
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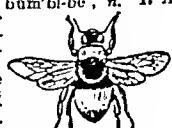
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**bung, a.** [Colloq., Austral.] Dead; bankrupt.—to go bung, to die; become bankrupt; fall, bongt.

**bung, n.** 1. A large stopper, usually wooden, for the hole in the bulge of a cask, through which the cask is filled; also, the hole itself; bung-hole. 2. A pile of the clay saggers or cases in which fine pottery is baked. 3. [Slang, Eng.] A brewer. 4. [Slang, Naut.] An assistant who serves out of the rig. 5. A bundle of hemp-stalks. 6. [Slang, Eng.] A lie. 7. [Cant.] A pocket; purse. 8. A cutpurse; pickpocket. [Cp. Middle D. *bonghe*, D. *bonde*, a stopper. For sense 8, cp. AS. *pung*, purse.] —**bung-buck'et**, n. A pipe or tube for withdrawing liquids through the bung-hole of a barrel; a wellbuck. —**b. drawer**, n. [Local, Eng.] A bung-starter. —**b. hale**, n. The hole in the bulge of a cask through which the cask is filled. —**b. lathe**, n. See *LATHE*. —**b. plug**, n. The plug of a bung-vent. —**b. seat**, n. A metal bushing for a bung, as of a beer-barrel; usually screwed in. —**b. starter**, n. A mallet for starting a bung by hammering alongside of it on the cask. —**b. start**, n. —**b. stare**, n. The state that contains the bung-hole. —**b. vent**, n. A small hole in a bung, for the escape of gases during fermentation, or for the admission of air to facilitate the passage of liquid through the spigot.

**bun'ga-lo**, 1 bun'ga-lo; 2 bun'ga-lo, n. In India and the East generally, a detached house or cottage, usually one-storied, tiled or thatched, with verandas on one or more sides; hence, any house of this kind; specif. [U. S.], a one-storied country house. [*< Hind. bangla*, lit. of Beagal. *< Banga*, Bengal.] —**dak bungalow**, see under *DAK*. —**bun'ga-rum**, 1 bun'ga-rum; 2 bun'ga-rum, n. [E. Ind.] An Indian elapoid snake (*Bungarus*) related to the cobras, but bloodless. [*< E. Ind. bungar*]. —**bun'gart**, n. The "Bungarus" are the thoroughly terrestrial; their bite is very dangerous.

G. A. BOULANGER *Fauna British India*, Reptilia p. 387. [1890.]

**Bun'gar**, 1 bun'gar; 2 bun'gar, n. A market-town in Suffolk, England.

**bung'd**, pp. Bunged.

**bung'er**, 1 bun'er; 2 bung'er, n. [Colloq., W. Canada.] A big specimen; specif., a bighorn of unusual size.

**bun'ger-same**, 1 bun'ger-sam; 2 bun'ger-sam, n. [Prov. Eng.] Bungling.

**bun'gl**, 1 bun'gl; 2 bun'gl, n. [*BUN'GLE*, *BUN'GLD*, *bun'gl*, *bun'glung*]. 1. To perform in an awkward and bungling manner; execute clumsily or faultily.

Major Leleuvre he rolled a little for losing heart, for bungling his business. CARLTON *Friedrich* vol. vi, p. 233. [fr.]

II. 1. To act, or do anything, badly or clumsily; spoil things by bad workmanship; botch. [*< Sw. dial. bangla*, work ineffectually; prob. allied to *bang*, v.] Syn.: see *botch*.

**bun'gl'er**, n.—**bun'gle-same**, a. Awkward or clumsy.—**bun'gl'ing**, pp. Inclined to bungle; characterized by awkwardness; clumsy; unskillful.—**bun'gl'ing-ly**, adv.

**bun'gle**, n. An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect performance; an unskillful piece of work; botch; muddle.

I say 'tis a poor cheat, a stupid bungler. A wretched failure.

BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. v, l. 286.

**bun'go**, 1 bun'go; 2 bun'go, n. [Am. Ind.] A canoe or dugout of Central and South America.

**bun'go**, n. Same as *bun'go*.

**bun'go**, n. Same as *bun'go*.

**bun'gush**, 1 bun'gush; 2 bun'gush, n. A warlike Pathan tribe of the Kohat district of Afghanistan.

**bun'gy**, 1 bun'gy; 2 bun'gy, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A servant of the low caste of sweepers; a meliatar.

**bun'ion**, 1 bun'yon; 2 bun'yon, n. A painful swelling of the foot, usually at the inner side of the base of the great toe, at first an enlarged bursa, eventually a distortion of the bony structure. [*< It. bunione*, *< OF. bunne*, *< Ice. bung*, elevation.] *bun'yon*.

**bunk**, 1 bunk; 2 bunk, ct. [Colloq., Northeastern U. S.] 1. In coasting, to start (a sled). 2. [U. S.] *Lumber*. To set logs on (bunks).

**bunk**, ct. 1. To sleep in a bunk or in rough quarters; hence, to go to bed; sleep; as, to bunk on the floor.

Six cots for his bed . . . are the rates of the boys' hotel for those who bunk together in the great dormitories. J. A. Rusk *How the Other Half Lives* ch. 17, p. 203. [fr.] 1890.]

2. [Slang, Eng.] To be off; as, I must bunk now.

**bunk**, n. 1. A small compartment, shelf, or recess, as in a vessel, lodging-house, sleeping-car, etc., used as a sleeping-place. 2. [Local, U. S.] A stick of timber, as a heavy fence-rail; log. 3. [U. S.] A piece of timber across a lumberman's sled, or a railroad-car, to support the ends of logs; also a sled or car. [Cp., OSW. *bunke*, planking of a ship.]

Syn.: see *asp.*—**bunk-and-rave**, a. Equipped with a bunk and side-places, as a sled.—**b. vahin**, n. A heavy toggle-chain used to bind a load of logs to a sled or car.—**b. fence** [Northeastern U. S.] A heavy fence composed of logs laid slightly oblique to the general course, and held in place at the ends by logs.—**b. and-toggle fence**—**b. load**, n. *Logging*. A load of a single layer of logs so arranged that each member lies on the bunks or cross-beams of the car or truck.—**b. truss**, n. An iron strap to strengthen the cross-places on which lumber is loaded, as on a logging-car.

**bunk**, n. [Prov. Eng.] Any one of several plants. Specif.: (1) The poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). (2) The roots of the hedge-beweed.

**Bun'ka**, 1 bun'ka; 2 bun'ka, n. The former capital of the Misris country; now the capital of Katanga, Belgian Congo.

**bun'ker**, 1 bun'ker; 2 bun'ker, n. *Golf*. To drive (a ball) into a bunker.

**bun'ker**, ct. *Naut*. To all the coal-bunkers of a ship; coal.

**bun'ker**, 1 bun'ker; 2 bun'ker, n. 1. A large fixed receptacle, as a bin or the like; especially, a coal-bin on a ship. 2. A box or chest that serves also for a seat.

3. [Dial.] A bank of earth in the fields. 4. *Golf*. A pit or hole in the ground, of natural or artificial origin, usually having sand at the bottom; loosely, any rough or hazardous ground.

**bun'ker**, n. [Local, U. S.] A mossbunker; menhaden.

**bun'ker**, 1 bun'ker; 2 bun'ker, n. [U. S.] In coasting, one who starts a sled.—**bun'kered**, pp. *Golf*. Characterizing the state of a player whose ball lies in a bunker; as, he was badly bunkered.

**Bun'ker Hill**. 1. An eminence in Charlestown, Boston, Mass., which gave a name to the battle of the neighborhood.

Bill (Breed's) between American colonists and the British, June 17, 1775. 2. City, a town in Minnecouph county, Ill.

**Bun'ker Hill Peak**. The highest mountain in Nevada; altitude, 11,405 ft.

**bun'kn**, v. & n. Same as *bunco*.

**bunk't**, pp. Bunked.

**bun'kum**, n. Same as *BUNCOMBE*.

**bunk'y**, 1 bunk'y; 2 bunk'y, n. [U. S.] A berthmate; room-mate; intimate comrade. *bunk'iet*.

**bun'le**, 1 bun'; 2 bun', n. Same as *bun'*.

**bun'le**, 1 bun'; 2 bun', n. [Dial., Eng. or Obs.] A beverage made from crushed apples or pears after they have been used to make cider or perry.

**Bun'ner**, 1 bun'; 2 bun'er, Henry Cuyler (d. 1855-5/11 1896). An American author; edited *Puck*, 1877-1896.

**Bun'ni**, 1 bun'ni; 2 bun'i, n. *Bld. Neh.* xl, 15.

**bun'ni-a**, 1 bun'ni-a; 2 bun'i-a, n. [Hind.] A Hindu merchant or trader, especially one in the foreign trade acting also as a broker or banker; bunnias are at the Valsya caste and abstain from meat.

A certain holy Sudd had raised from the dead the Bunnia who used to lend him money, because the trader had left behind him no son to transact the Sudd's business.

R. A. LESLIE MOORE in *Jour. Roy. Soc. Arts*, Feb. 24, '11, p. 372.

**Bun'nu**, 1 bun'nu; 2 bun'u, n. A district in the Punjab, India; 3,148 sq. m.

**bun'ny**, 1 bun'ny; 2 bun'y, n. [*NIES*, 1-ix; 2-is, pl.] A rabbit or a squirrel; a familiar name.

*Bunny*, lying in the grass. Saw the shining column pass. BERT HARTZ *Bottle Bunny* st. 1.

[Perhaps dim. of *bun*, *< Ga. bun*, stump.]

**bun'ny-mouth**, n. The snappergron.

**bun'ny**, n. [Local, Eng.] A ravine through a line of cliff bordering the sea; a drain.

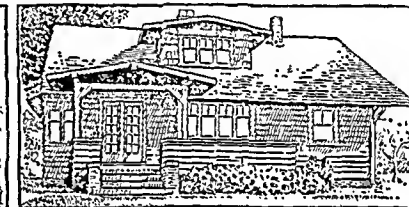
**bun'ny**, n. *Mining*. A pipe or mass of ore, as distinguished from a vein.

**bun'ny**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A swelling from a blow.

**bun'o**, 1 bun'o; 2 bun'o, n. From Greek *bounos*, hill; a combining form signifying rounded.—**Bu-no'di-dn**, n. *Crust.* A Silurian family of synzaphrosuran merostomes with a rounded head and large telson.

**Bu-no-dcs**, n. (t. g.) —**bu-no-dld**, n.—**bu-no-dold**, a.—**bu-no-dont**, I. a. 1. Having tuberculated nodules. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Bunodontia*.

II. n. One of the *Bunodontia*—*Bu-no-don'ta*, n. *pl. Mam.* A group of artiodactyls, embracing the non-ruminant forms, as swine.—**Bu-no'di-dn**, a. *Palaeont.* 1. Combining bunodont and lophodont characteristics, as a molar. 2. Having such molars, as cer-



Types of Bungalow.

1. American, single story. 2. American, two-story. 3. African (Belgian Congo).

4. East-Indian.

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to the bung-glut for bauling up the bung in furling. b. whip.

**bun't**, 1. A push or shove, especially with the head or horns; a butt. 2. *Baseball*. A short bit to the infield; also, the ball thus batted.

**bunt'**, n. A hare's or rabbit's tail; bun. [Var. of *bun'*.]

**bunt'**, n. [Local, Eng.] A ragot of medium quality.

**bun'tal**, 1 bun'tal; 2 bun'tal', n. [P. I.] The burl-palm fiber, used in weaving the best grade of hats made in the Philippine Islands.

**bunt'bak**, 1 bunt'bak; 2 bunt'bök, n. Same as *BOONTOX*.

**bunt'ed**, 1 bunt'ed; 2 bunt'ed, a. Affected with bunt, or smut.

**bunt'er**, 1 bunt'er; 2 bunt'er, n. 1. A bumper of a railroad-car. 2. An air-chamber and piston at each end of a plating-press to reduce the momentum of the bed of the press when nearing the end of its journey, in order to avoid shock; a buffer.—**bunt'er-dog**, n. *Mech.* A device for gripping in some machines, as planers, to limit motion.

**bunt'er**, n. [Cant.] A female ragspicker; any low woman.

**bunt'er**, 1 bunt'er; 2 bunt'er, n. See *chart* of neology.

**bunt'ing**, 1 bunt'ing; 2 bunt'ing, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] Disorderly; shabby. 2. Short; stocky; fleshy. 3. Darling; a bunt'ing as, "bye, bunt'ing." (*Emberiza militaris*).

**bunt'ing**, 1 bunt'ing; 2 bunt'ing, n. A light, loose woolen stuff used for flags; hence, collectively, flags, colors, etc.; a flag.

A nautical discoverer, who leaves a bit of *bunting* on the shore of his discovery, by way of warning off the ground the whole *bunna* race.

Dr. QUINCEY *Essays, Vision of Sudden Death*, p. 173. [fr. 1854.]

[Regarded as a deriv. *< G. bun*, perhaps *< LL. puntus*, I. *punctus*; see *POINT*, n.] *bun'ting*.

**bun'ting**, n. 1. One of various fringillid birds, especially emberizine birds, of the genera *Spiza*, *Plectrophenax*, etc. See *EMBERIZINÆ*. 2. Specif., an Old World bird of the genus *Emberiza*, as, the corn-bunting; or, tolan-bunting (*E. hortulana*).

This genus, which is exclusively palearctic, represents a group to which some American fringillids are related, as the evening grosbeak (*Hesperophaga*), the longspur (*Calcarius*), the dick-cissel (*Spiza*), etc. The term bunting is properly applied to no American bird except the snow-bunting, and that more and more rarely, but remains in many books for traditional reasons.

3. One of certain other birds; as, the rice-bunting or bobolink. 4. [Brit.] The shrimp (*Crangon vulpatus*). [*ME. bunting*, *buntie* (*Sc. buntin*). Origin unknown; cp. *G. bunt*, spotted 1—black-throated bunting, the dick-cissel, *bun'ting-crow* (the hooded crow (*Corvus corax*)).

**bun'ting**, n. 1. A stout timber; a support for heavy machinery, etc. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A boy's gamewit sticks and a piece of wood. [*< RUNT*, v.]

**Bun'ting**, Jabez (d. 1779-9/11 1855). An English Wesleyan minister; influential in founding Methodism.

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**Medicine and Surgery** [U. S.]. In the Navy Department, a division in charge of laboratories, hospitals, dispensaries, and medical supplies.—**B. of Navigation** [U. S.]. 1. In the Navy Department, a division having charge of codes, fleet orders, naval education, records, enlistments, discharges, etc. 2. In the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division having supervision of the merchant marine.—**B. of Plant Industry** [U. S.]. In the Department of Agriculture, a division in charge of investigations and economic studies of plants in their relation to agriculture.—**B. of Rolls and Library** [U. S.]. In the Department of State, a division having charge of the promulgation of laws, and custody of various documents, such as treaties, etc.—**B. of Solls** [U. S.]. In the Department of Agriculture, a division in charge of the studies and investigations of the soil in its relation to agriculture.—**B. of Standards** [U. S.]. In the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division having custody of standard weights and measures, and conducting all necessary investigations related thereto.—**B. of Steam Engineering** [U. S.]. In the Navy Department, a division dealing with all matters pertaining to steam-machinery of ships.—**B. of Supplies and Accounts** [U. S.]. In the Navy Department, a division handling all affairs relating to commissary, clothing, and other supplies.—**B. of the Census** [U. S.]. In the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division conducting census investigations and publishing the results.—**B. of Trade Relations** [U. S.]. In the Department of State, a division transmitting consular reports, tabulating trade statistics, etc.—**B. Veritas**, an institution of maritime underwriters in Brussels, founded in 1828 for the inspection and rating of vessels of all nationalities.—**Consular B.** [U. S.]. In the Department of State, a division charged with the government's relations to consuls and consulates.—**Freedmen's B.**, a bureau of the War Department of the United States, that existed from 1865 to 1872, for aiding emancipated southern negroes.—**International B.** of the American Republics, a bureau established in 1890 to promote a better understanding among the republics of the American continent. It executes the instructions of international American conferences, and has charge of their archives.—**Passport B.** [U. S.]. In the Department of State, a division conducting all matters relating to passports.—**Weather B.** [U. S.]. See under WEATHER.

**Bureau**, 1 bü'ro; 2 bü'rö, n. A country in Illinois; 877 sq. m.; county-seat, Princeton.

**Bureau-crea-cy**, 1 bü-ro'-kra-si; 2 bü-ro'-era-cy (XIII), n. [Crea 1-siz; 2-cis, pl.] 1. Government by bureaus; the undue extension of bureaus in the departments of a government, or the use by them of undue influence or authority.

A bureaucracy is sure to think that its duty is to augment official power, official business, or official numbers, rather than to leave free the energies of mankind.

**Bureau**, n. See VAN BUREN.

**Bureau-crea-cy**, 1 bü-ro'-kra-si; 2 bü-ro'-era-cy, n. A member of a bureaucracy; an official who governs by rigid and arbitrary routine; an advocate or a supporter of bureaucracy.

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than one been employed. *Traverse English, Past and Present* lect. v. n. 239. [C. p. c. 1893.]

**Burgen**, n. 1. A sprouting or swelling bud; shoot; specifically, the bud of a zoophyte.

All countries were bounteous with blossom and burgen of birth. *SWISSMAN ERECHTHEUS* 1. 1.70.

2. A boss on a book-cover. *Burgen*. 3f. 1. A pimple. [*OF. burjon*, bud, perhaps < *OHG. burjan*, raise.]

*burger*, *burger*-ship, etc. See *DURCHER*, etc.

*Bürger*, 1 bü'rger; 2 bü'rger, *Gotfried August* (1747-1794). A German lyric poet; *Lenore*, 1772; *Wild Huntsman*, etc.

*bürgerrecht*, 1 bü'rger-recht; 2 bü'rger-recht, n. [S.-Afr. D.] Citizenship.

*bürgerwacht*, 1 bü'rger-wacht; 2 bü'rger-wacht, n. [S.-Afr. D.] Citizen soldiery militia.

*burgess*, 1 bü'rjess; 2 bü'rjess, n. 1. [U. S.] (1) In Connecticut, a member of the governing body of a borough. See *borough*. (2) In Pennsylvania, the chief administrative officer of an incorporated town or borough.

In colonial times, a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland or Virginia. 2. A freeman or citizen of a borough. In England the ancient privileges of the *burgesses* were swept away by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. At the present day the *burgesses* are the electors of the borough council. 3. [Eng.] Formerly, a member of Parliament for a borough or university.

4. [Scot.] (1) An inhabitant of a burgh possessing full municipal rights. (2) One admitted to the freedom of a burgh. [ME. *burgess*, < *OF. burgis*, < *LL. burgensis*, belonging to a burg, < *MHG. burg*, = *norwog*.]

*burgess*, 1 bü'rjess; 2 bü'rjess, n. A list of municipal voters, drawn up every year by the overseers of the poor in England.—*b. oath*, an oath of loyalty formerly taken by *burgesses* in Great Britain.—*b. roll* [Eng.], the list of *burgesses* entitled to vote for officers of the borough government.—*burgess*-dom, n. *Burgesses* as a body.—*burgess*-ship, n. The office or dignity of a *burgess*.—*burgess*-y.

*Burgess*, n. 1. John William (1814- ), an American author and educator. 2. Thomas (1756-1837), an English divine, bishop of Salisbury, who founded the Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge.

*burgh*, 1 bü'rg or bü'rö; 2 bü'rg or bü'rö, n. 1. *Scots burgh*. 2. A corporate body erected by charter of the sovereign, consisting of the inhabitants of the district designated in the charter; a borough. 2. Originally, a castle, or fortified place. [= *borough*.]

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If you are going to *burgle*, won't you please *burgle* as quietly as you can?

FRANCES H. BURNETT *Edith's Burglar* n. 35. [U. S. & co. 1855.] *Burglar*, 1 bü'rjäl; 2 bü'rjäl, n. A village in Uri canton, Switzerland; Tell's reputed birthplace.

*burgomaster*, 1 bü'r-go-mas'tar; 2 bü'r-go-mas'tar, n. 1. The chief magistrate of a town in Holland and Flanders, nearly answering to a mayor in England; hence, loosely, any member of the governing body of a municipality. 2. [Eng.] A boroughmaster: an official title in certain boroughs.

He suits me not at all, our new-made *Burgomaster*, Since he's installed, his arrogance grows faster. *Goethe Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, pt. 1, sc. 2.

3. The large glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*) of arctic seas and coasts of the North Atlantic. [*D. burgomaster*, (burg = *borough*), master, master.] *burgher* (burg = *borough*), master, master.]

*Bur'gon*, 1 bü'rjün; 2 bü'rjün, John William (1813-1888). An English divine and scholar; wrote many expository and historical books.

*burgo-net*, n. Same as *BURGANET*.

*burgoo*, 1 bü'rjü; 2 bü'rjü, n. 1. Oatmeal porridge; colloquially a sailors' name. 2. [Local, U. S.] A stew or soup served especially in open-air feasts.

Four Kentucky experts were also brought over to prepare a sort of broth called "*burgoo*," which is prepared from meat and vegetables and strongly seasoned with pepper and Kentucky whiskey. *New York Tribune* Oct. 16, 1891, n. 7, col. 2.

3. A feast where *burgoo* is served. *Bur'gout*.

*Bur'gout*, 1 bü'rjüt; 2 bü'rjüt, n. [Prov. Eng.] Yeast.

*Bur'gos*, 1 bü'rjös; 2 bü'rjös, n. 1. A province in central Spain; 5,480 sq. m. 2. Its capital, an ancient and picturesque city, the former capital of Castile (kingdom).

*bur'goyne*, n. To capture completely, as Gen. Burgoyne was captured at Saratoga in 1777; once a favorite word in America. *Trumbull McFingal* can. 4, st. 22.

*bur'goyne*, 1 bü'r-jain; 2 bü'r-jain, n. *Mfl.* A jointed spade-bladed trenching tool, the sharp edge of which serves as an ax, while a hole in the blade permits its use as a mallet.

*Bur'goyne*, n. 1. John (1723-1793), an English general who surrendered his army to Gates at Saratoga, 1777. 2. Sir John Fox (1782-1871), an English general of engineers; field-marshal; fought in Egypt, Spain, at New Orleans, and in the Crimea.

*bur'grave*, 1 bü'r-gräv; 2 bü'r-gräv, n. The governor of a fortified town or a military fortress; also, the hereditary lord of such a place, with its domain. [*G. burggraf*, < *burg* (= *borough*) + *graf*, count, earl, lit. commander; cp. *Gotb. graf*, in *graf*, count, earl, lit. commander.]

*bur'grave*, 1 bü'r-gräv; 2 bü'r-gräv, n. The wife of a *burggrave*. *bur'grave*, 1 bü'r-gräv; 2 bü'r-gräv, n. The jurisdiction, office, or rank of a *burggrave*.

*Bur-gun'di-an*, 1 bü-rün-dj-an; 2 bü-rün-dj-an, n. 1. A. Of or relating to (1) Burgundy, or (2) the Burgundian or Burgundians, a Germanic tribe that settled in Gaul in the 5th century. II. n. 1. One born or living in Burgundy. 2. One of the Burgundian.

*Bur'gund*, 1 bü'rjünd; 2 bü'rjünd, n. 1. A former kingdom, duchy, and later province of E. central France. 2. [DIES, 1-diz; 2-diz, pl.] A wine made in Burgundy, or a similar wine made elsewhere. Burgundy is one of the oldest viticultural districts in Europe and produces many important wines, notably on the terraced slopes of the hills in the department of Côte d'Or, between Dijon and Chalon. The most famous red wines of Burgundy are Chambertin, Closregeot, Nuits, Romsa, Conté, Pommard, and Richebourg. The white wines produced in this district, known under the name of Chablis, are the finest in France. The annual production of wine in Burgundy averages 77,000,000 gallons. See *WINE*.

*burht*, 1 bü'rht; 2 bü'rht, n. See *burgh*.

*Bur'ham-pur*, n. Same as *BERHAMPTON*.

*Bur'ban-pur*, 1 bü-rän-pür; 2 bü-rän-pür, n. A manufacturing town, capital of Nimar district in the Central Provinces of India; it contains a palace built by Akbar and a mosque by Aurangzeb.

*Bur'ha-pat'ra*, 1 bü'rö-pä'tra; 2 bü'rö-pä'tra, n. A pargannah in Gonda district, Oudh, India; 77 sq. m.

*Bur'hel*, n. Same as *BURKEL*.

*Bur'heya*, 1 bü'r-bë-ya; 2 bü'r-bë-ya, n. A town in Bengal, *bur'were*, n. pl. *Burgesses*; especially, the armed burghers of an Anglo-Saxon town. *bur'ware*, n.

*bur'rt*, 1 bü'r-rt; 2 bü'r-rt, n. [P.] The talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), yielding a sago-like food and a wine called *tuba*. See *TALIPOT*.

*bur'rt*, 1 bü'r-rt; 2 bü'r-rt, n. [Fiji Is.] A Polynesian tree (*Paritartum laurinum*) whose leaves are employed for thatching huts and whose wood is fashioned into spear handles, spars, and paddles. The seeds, ground into powder, are used as a cementing material.

*Bur'rt*, 1 bü'r-rt; 2 bü'r-rt, n. *Norse Myth.* Same as *BURR*.

*bur'rt*, 1 bü'r-rt; 2 bü'r-rt, n. 1. A net, fact, or process of burying, especially of a dead body; reburial. See *bury*.

Among the many curious habits of the Pagan Irish one of the most significant was that of perpendicular burial. *Lecky Hist. Eur. Moral* vol. ii, n. 288, L. 1873.

2. *Chr. Sci.* The annihilation of corporeality and physical sense, and the realization of immortality through submergence in spirit. 3f. A tomb; burying-place. [*AS. byrgels*, tomb, < *byrgan*; see *bury*, c.] *bur'rt*, n. [*bur'rt*, n. See *INTERMENT*.]

*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. An alistic under which bodies are buried.—*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. A caquet, coffin, or case for burying; a geniclerium.—*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. A graveyard.—*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. A mound over a grave or graves. *bur'rt-al-istic*, n. [U. S.], mock funeral exercises conducted by the sophomores of a college, as the final act in commemorating the completion of a course in Euclid.—*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. A dress or robe for the dead; shroud.—*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. The ceremonies attending a burial, or a liturgy for use at burials.—*bur'rt-al-istic*, n. A society which insures burial.

Various self-explanatory compounds have *burial* as the first element; as, *burial*-clothes, *burial*-place, *burial*-vault, etc.—*burial*-al-istic, n. [Rare.] An assistant at a burial.

*bur'rt-an*, 1 bü'r-än; 2 bü'r-än, n. [*Scot.* or *Obs.*] 1. A prehistoric hill fortification. 2. A sepulchral cairn, tumulus, or barrow. 3f. Any tomb or burying-place.

*bur'rt-an*, 1 bü'r-än; 2 bü'r-än, n. [Cont.] Stephen (1851-1912), an Anglo-Hungarian statesman.

*Bur'rt-ists*, 1 bü'r-äts; 2 bü'r-äts, n. pl. A race of semi-Russified Mongols inhabiting S. central Siberia near Lake Balkh; about 200,000 in number.—*Bur'rt-at'ic*, n. a.





**Burnett**, 1 bür-net; 2 bür-nēt, n. 1. Frances Hodgson (1814-1899), an Anglo-American novelist and playwright; *That Lass o' Louri's*; *Little Lord Fauntleroy*; *The Dawn of a Tomorrow*. 2. A county in Wisconsin; 881 sq. m.; county-seat, Grantsburg.

**burn-net-ize**, 1 bür-net-aiz; 2 bür-nēt-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*] **burn-nett-ise**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-nēt-iz, vt. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*] **burn-nett-ise**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-nēt-iz, vt. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burne-wine**, 1 bür-wīn; 2 bür-nē-wīn, n. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*] **burne-wine**, 1 bür-wīn; 2 bür-nē-wīn, n. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**Burnham Beech**, 1 bür-nām bēč; 2 bür-nām bēč, n. The remains of an ancient beech forest in Buckinghamshire, England; 374 acres; were made public Oct. 3, 1883.

**burn't**, 1 bür-n; 2 bür-n', n. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*] **burn't**, 1 bür-n; 2 bür-n', n. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn'ing**, 1 bür-nīng; 2 bür-nīng, n. 1. Consuming or being consumed by fire; very hot; fiery; as, a burning house. 2. Causing intense feeling; vehement; exciting: as a burning subject; burning passion.

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**Burnt's Land**, n. A reapat town in Fifeshire, Scotland; near is Rosend Castle, where Chastelard was executed in 1553.

**burn'tweed**, 1 bür-n'wēd; 2 bür-n'wēd, n. Stramonium.

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**bur'ro**, 1 bur'o; 2 bur'o, n. 1. [Sp. or Southwestern U. S.] A very small donkey, used as a pack-animal in mountainous districts. Compare BORRICO. 2. A hump-nosed fish (*Pomadourus macracanthus*) found off the southern Pacific coast of America. 3. Bot. Any of several shrubs and small trees belonging to the genus *Capparis*, especially *C. frondosa*, a large greenish-flowered shrub found in Mexico and the West Indies. — **bur'ro-deer**, n. [Local. U. S.] The mule-deer.

**bur'rack**, n. A small weir, dam, or riprap in a river, to direct the current to fish-traps at one side.

**Burro Peak**, n. One of the Utah Mountains. Utah; 12,834 ft. high.

**Burroughs**, 1 bur'ōz; 2 bur'ōs, John (1833-1919), An American naturalist and popular essayist on nature themes.

**Burrow**, 1 bur'o; 2 bur'o, v. 1. To dig a burrow through; make burrows in; excavate; perforate.

The promontory of Gibraltar is so burrowed with caverns that it has been called the Hill of Caves.

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Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). 1/15

**burst**, 1 burst; 2 burst, v. [BURST; BURST'ING. *Burst* is illiterate.] 1. To rend, break, or disrupt suddenly or violently; as, to burst a blood-vessel; to burst open a chest.

That sound had burst his waking dream  
 As slumber starts at owl's scream. *Byron The Giaour* st. 8.  
 2. To make by bursting; as, to burst a hole in anything.  
 3. To break.

**II. i.** 1. To be rent from within; suffer rupture from an internal force; hence, figuratively, to experience a feeling as of rending or breaking; as, the bomb burst.  
 All at once, and nothing first,  
 Just as bubbles do when they burst.

**HOLMES One-Hoss Shay** st. 12.  
 2. To exhibit some sudden and violent activity; break forth; as, to burst out laughing; to burst into tears; to burst into blossom. 3. To break impetuously or with sudden irruption; break forth; come or go abruptly; with a preposition or adverb; as, the sun burst forth; he burst into the room. 4. To be filled or stirred to overflowing or breaking, as with passion; as, bursting with rage. 5. In certain games, as bottle-pool, to make an excessive count and have to begin anew or retire. [*AS. burstan*]. *Syn.*: see BREAK; DENN. — *burst'ing-charge*, n. 1. A charge of powder of finer grain placed in the center of a larger charge of coarse blasting-powder, to permit ignition with voltaic electricity. 2. A charge of powder sufficient to burst a shell, etc. — *burst'ing-bear*, n. The American burning-bush (*Eonymus americanus*); from its dehiscent fruit. — *burst'wort*, n. A low European herb (*Hieracium glabra*) of the knotwort family (*Ilcebracae*), formerly used for curing rupture. *rup'ture-wort*! — to burst up, to fall, collapse suddenly, as an organization. — *burst'a-ble*, a. — *burst'ent*, pp. Burst; ruptured. — *burst'er*, n.

**burst**, n. 1. A sudden or violent explosion or breaking forth; as, a burst of artillery, thunder, or applause.  
 That burst against Walpole redeemed your whole speech.

*BUTLER-LYTTON Walpole* act 1, sc. 4.  
 2. A sudden rending or tearing apart; disruption; as, a burst in a boiler. 3. A sudden effort; spurt; rush; as, a burst of speed. 4. A sudden opening to view; prospect; as, a burst of landscape. 5. A bursting, as in bottle-pool. See *burst*, vi. 5. 6. [Colloq.] A prolonged drunken debauch; spree. 7. A hernia; rupture.

**Burst Rock**. A mountain in California; 9,157 ft. high.  
**burst**, n. Same as *BURT*.

**Burt**, 1 burt; 2 burt, n. A county in N. E. Nebraska; 476 sq. m.; county-seat, Tekamah.  
**Bur'then**, 1 bur'then; 2 bur'then, v. & n. Same as *BURDEN*.  
**Bur'thend**, pp. Burthened.

**Bur'ton**, 1 bur'ton; 2 bur'ton, n. *Nmut*. A light hoisting-tackle, usually one kept hooked to the pendant at the topmast-head. [Perhaps a proper name *Burton*.]

**Bur'ton**, n. 1. John Hill (1712-1800) a Scotch historian; *History of Scotland*. 2. Sir Richard Francis (1712-1800) an English traveler and writer; translator of *The Arabian Nights*. 3. Robert (1757-1840), an English philosopher and humorist; *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

**bur'ton-ize**, 1 bur'ton-ize; 2 bur'ton-ize, vt. [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*]. To harden (soil water) by adding gypsum, salt, and Epsom salts to give it the qualities of the waters of the Trent river; term used in brewing at Burton-on-Trent, England.

**Bur'ton-up-nr-Trent**, n. A borough in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, England; noted for its ales.

**Bur'tscheld**, 1 bur'tschelt; 2 bur'tschelt, n. A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia; suburb of Aachen; hot sulfur-springs.

**Bu'ru**, 1 bu'ru; 2 bu'ru, n. 1. Cape, most S. point of Malay Peninsula and of Asia. 2. An island E. of Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 3,360 sq. m.; Dutch possession.

**Bu'ru-an-ga**, 1 bu'ru-an-ga; 2 bu'ru-an-ga, n. A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

**bu-ruch'a**, 1 bu-ruch'a; 2 bu-ruch'a, n. 1. [Brz.] Para rubber. 2. [Central Am.] Crude rubber which has hardened in the incisions made in the trees.

**Bu'ru-jird**, 1 bu'ru-jird; 2 bu'ru-jird, n. A town in Luristan province, Persia; altitude, 5,400 ft.

**bur'wan**, n. [Austral.] Same as *BURRAWANG*.

**Bur-wa'ni**, 1 bur-wa'ni; 2 bur-wa'ni, n. 1. A native state in central India; 1,380 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**Bur'wash**, 1 bur'wash; 2 bur'wash, n. A market-town in Sussex, England.

**Bur'well**, 1 bur'well; 2 bur'well, n. A village in Cambridge.

**bur'y**, 1 ber'y; 2 ber'y, vt. [*BUR'Y*; *BUR'Y-ING*]. 1. To put (a dead body) in a grave or tomb or final resting-place; perform the acts of sepulture for; inter; inhum. 2. To put underground or under something; hide or cover up; inhum; hence, to consign to a position of obscurity or inactivity; conceal; put out of sight or mind; as, to bury gold; to bury oneself; to bury wrongs; to bury a legislative bill in committee.

Deeply buried from human eyes.  
 Whittier *Maud Muller* st. 54.

3. To engross deeply; occupy wholly; absorb; used only in the past participle.

Buried as she seemed in foreign negotiations, ... Elizabeth was above all an English sovereign.

*GREEN Short Hist. Eng. People* v. 396. In 1875, 1. To burrow; lie embedded or enclosed. 5. Figuratively, to be bereaved of; as, the mother recently buried her child. [*AS. byrgan*, *< beorgan*, hide, protect.]

*Syn.*: conceal, cover, entomb, hide, inter, overwhelm. Anything which is effectually covered and hidden under any mass or accumulation is buried. Money is buried in the ground; a body is buried in the sea; a paper is buried under other documents. Whatever is buried is hidden or concealed; but there are many ways of hiding or concealing a thing without burying it. So a person may be covered with wraps, and not buried under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, entomb and inter only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be buried in business, in study, etc. See *EMERSE*. — *Ant.*: disinter, exhum, expose, raise, restore, uncover. — *Prep.*: buried in the potter's field; under the landslide.

**bury**, n. A borough; castle; manor; also, a manor-house; often in composition; as, Canterbury; Salisbury. [= *unobscure*.]

**bury**, n. [*-IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, pl.] 1. A heap of potatoes or the like, usually covered with straw and earth for protection. 2. Same as *BURROW*. 3. [= *unobscure*.]

**bury**, n. A pear, the *burry*; same as *BURNEL*.

**Bury**, n. A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England.  
**bury-ing**, 1 ber'-ing; 2 ber'-ing, n. The act of interring; burial. *Syn.*: see INTERMENT. — *bury-ing-hee'tle*, n. A sexton beetle. — *b.-ground*, n. A plot of ground set apart for burial of the dead; cemetery; graveyard. *b.-place*, *b.-place*, *b.-place*. — *b.-place*, n. A place for burial.

**Bury St. Edmunds**. An ancient town in Suffolk, England; ruins of abbey founded by Canute, 1020. Here Minna Carta was drafted by the barons, who on Nov. 20, 1214, at St. Edmund's altar, swore to obtain its ratification by the king. [*< Edmund*, "the martyr," who was crowned and buried there.]

**bus**, 1 bus; 2 bus, n. [*BUS*; *BUSSES*, 1 -ez; 2 -es, pl.] [*Colloq.*] 1. An omnibus, or any similar public vehicle. *Annie Brunel got out of the Hampstead bus, and found herself in the muddy highway.* *WM. BLACK IN Silk Attire* p. 268. [in.]

2. Same as *BUS-BAR*. [*Abbr. of OMNIBUS*.] *buss*, *buss-bar*, *ends*, n. *wires, bars, rods, or wires carrying all the current produced by a powerful electric source.*

*buss*, 1 buss; 2 buss, *interj.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] Enough; stop! *buss*, *abbr.* See *AMBUSH*.

**Bu-sa'**, 1 bu-sa'; 2 bu-sa', n. A ridge of land N. of Colmbra, Portugal; British defeated French, Sept. 27, 1810.

**bus'by**, 1 bus'by; 2 bus'by, n. [*-BIES*, 1 -biz; 2 -biz, pl.] A tall fur cap, with or without a plume, and with a bag hanging from the top over the right side, worn by British bussars, artillerymen, and engineers; sometimes incorrectly applied to the bearskin. [Perhaps a proper name *Busby*.]

*bus'by-bag*, n. The bag on a busby. It is said to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress — a long padded bag that hung over the right shoulder and served to feed off snapper cuts.

**Bus'by**, n. 1. Richard (1760-1860) a 1695), head master of Westminster school, England. 2. A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

**Bus'ca**, 1 bus'ca; 2 bus'ca, n. A town in Cuneo province, Piedmont, Italy.

**bus'car**, 1 bus'car; 2 bus'car, n. [*Archale*.] A mariner; seaman.

**Busch**, 1 bush; 2 bush, Moritz (1821-1890). A German publicist and author; *Blumark*.

**Büsch'ing**, 1 büsch'ing; 2 büsch'ing, Antnn Friedrich (1724-1793). A German theologian and geographer; one of the founders of modern scientific geography; *Description of the Earth*, etc.

**bus'con**, 1 bus'con; 2 bus'con, n. [*BUS-CO'NES*, 1 bus'con; 2 bus'con, pl.] [*Western U. S.*] 1. A miner who works for a percentage of the ore raised; a tributer. 2. A prospector. [*< Sp. buscon*, searsher, *< buscar*, search, prob. *< OSP. bosco*, bush, n.]

**Bus-en'to**, 1 bu-sen'to; 2 bu-sen'to, n. A river in Cosenza province, Italy; Alaric was buried in its bed, A. D. 410.

**Bus-e'o**, 1 bu-s'e'o; 2 bu-s'e'o, n. 1. A river in Transylvania and N. E. Wallachia; 260 m. long to Sereth river. 2. A town in N. E. Wallachia. *Buz'au*.

**bush**, 1 bush; 2 bush, v. 1. To prop with bushes; set bushes for; as, to bush peas or beans. 2. To level or smooth with a bush harrow after plowing; as, to bush a field. 3. To cover in the ground by means of a bush barrow; as, to bush grass-seed. 4. To dress with a bush-hammer. 5. To conceal as in ambush.

**II. i.** 1. To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy.  
 So thick the roses bushing round  
 About her glow'd.  
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4. A fox's brush. 5. A bushy growth of hair. [*AE. bush*, *bush*, *< Dan. bush*, *bush* — *bush-hab'ler*, n. One of a group of thrush-like crateropodid or related birds, widely distributed in the Old World tropics. — *b.-henn*, n. A low or dwarf henn. — *b.-beater*, n. One who beats about among bushes or in the bush; a bushwhacker.

Such was the legion of sturdy bush-beaters that poured in at the grand gate of New Amsterdam.  
 IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 353. [o. p. 1860.]

— *bush'boy*, n. A hushman. — *bush'bock*, n. 1. A small South-African forest antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*). 2. A duiker (*Cephalopis*). *hnsch'bock*; *bush'goat*? — *b.-canary*, n. New Zealand. A small native yellow bird (*Chrysops ochrocephala*). W. L. BULLER, *Birds of New Zealand* vol. 1, p. 56. — *bush'eat*, n. The serval. — *b.-eatle*, n. pl. [*Austral.*] Stray cat-eating wild in the bush. — *bush'chat*, n. A bird of the genus *Sarticola*, as the stone-chat or whinchat. — *b.-chirper*, n. An African crenomelane warbler-like bird. — *b.-clover*, n. Any species of *Lespedeza*; especially, *L. cuneata*, a half-brushy plant, with an erect, simple, woolly stem, 2 to 4 feet high, and globular-oblong, sessile heads of yellowish-white flowers, found in dry fields from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Japan clover (*L. striata*) is sometimes erroneously called the bush-clover, when really it is only one of the bush-clovers, a name belonging to all the numerous species of *Lespedeza*. See *LESPEDEZA*. — *b.-coral*, n. A sargassum, especially *Acornella normani*, of the north Atlantic — *b.-*

*crow*, n. A tapir. — *b.-cranberry*, n. The cranberry-tree. See under *CRANBERRY*. — *b.-creeper*, n. An Indian warbler (genus *Thamnobita*). — *b.-disease*, n. The anemia which sometimes attacks New Zealand herds, supposedly due to malnutrition. — *b.-dog*, n. 1. A small wild dog of Gulland and Brazil (*Iticynon canaliculatus*). 2. The potto. — *b.-dove*, n. Same as *STOCK-DOVE*. — *b.-drive*, n. [*S. Afr.*] A hunt in which bushwhackers rout the game from cover, in the direction of the gunmen. — *b.-faller*, n. [*Austral.*] A wood-cutter in the bush. — *b.-falling*, n. — *b.-fighter*, n. — *b.-fighting*, n. Fighting or firing under the cover of bushes or trees. — *b.-fruit*, n. Any small fruit growing on a bush or small bushy shrub, as currants, blackberries, or huckleberries, as distinguished from those on trees, as apples, peaches, cherries, etc.; also, the bush or shrub bearing the fruit. In American usage, bush-fruits include all small fruits except strawberries and cranberries. — *b.-hammer*, n. One of various forms of masons' hammers, used in breaking and dressing stone, the most important composed of thin plates of steel bolted together, the striking faces being sharply grooved. *patent hammer*. — *b.-hammer*, n. — *b.-harrow*, a harrow made of bush or branches; a brush-harrow. — *b.-hawk*, n. The New Zealand sparrowhawk (*Accipiter novae-zelandiae*). — *b.-hog*, n. The bush-wark. — *b.-honeysuckle*, n. See *HONEYSUCKLE*. 2. *DIENVILLA*. — *b.-hook*, n. A bill-hook for cutting brush-wood. — *b.-horse*, n. [*Austral.*] A horse that has strayed from its owner and is living wild in the bush. — *b.-house*, n. A thatched arbor-like pavilion used for plants in Australia. — *b.-lark*, n. An East-Indian lark of the genus *Mitrala*. — *b.-lawyer*, n. 1. [New Zealand.] A blackberry (*Rubus australis*). 2. [*Austral.*] A layman who fancies he knows the law. — *b.-maple*, n. [*Austral.*] The common maple. — *bush'mans'* tree, n. A large and exceedingly venomous crocodile (*Lachesis mutus*) of South America. — *b.-oven*, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The oven-bird (*Aegodolus rosalia*); also, its nest. — *b.-quail*, n. 1. An Indian peridone bird of either of the genera *Peridula*, *Ophryotrogon*, and *Microperidula*. 2. A hemipod. — *b.-rat*, n. Same as *WOOD-RAT*. — *b.-rider*, n. [*Austral.*] A professional ranger on a bush-farm, who looks after cattle, fences, and the property in general. — *b.-rope*, n. One of several species of *Cissus* or wild vine. [*M.*] — *b.-scrubber*, n. [*Austral.*] A boor; slattern; a term of contempt. — *b.-strike*, n. A tropical American ant-thrush. — *b.-telegraph*, n. [*Austral.*] A confederate who gives information to highwaymen. — *b.-tit*, n. A small titmouse

of western America (genus *Psittiparus*), having a long graduated tail, and building a large hanging nest, especially *Psittiparus minutus* of the northwest coast. — *b.-tetch*, n. An Old World vetch (*Vicia setaria*), with slender stem 2 to 3 feet long, and pale purple flowers, adventive in Ontario. — *b.-warbler*, n. A sylvioid bird of Australia; only bird of the genus *Gerygone*. — *bush'wood*, n. Brushwood; underwood. — *b.-wren*, n. A passerine bird (*Virentus longipes*) of New Zealand.

**bush**, n. 1. *Mech.* A bolche or bushing. 2. In milling, a system of wooden cheeks around a mill-stone-spindle within the eye of the bedstone, forming the upper bearing of the spindle. [*< D. bus*, box, *< L. buzum*, boxwood article, *< buzus*, boxwood-tree.] — *bush'met'*, n. A bronze of a composition similar to that of gun metal; used for the bushes in machine barrels.

**Bush**, George (1796-1859). An American theologian and Orientalist; *Bible Commentaries*, etc.

**bush'**, *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

**bush'a**, 1 bush'a; 2 bush'a, n. [Jamaica.] The overseer of an estate.

**bush'-ab'bler**, *b.-canary*, *b.-disease*, etc. See under *BUSH*.

**bushed**, 1 bush't; 2 bush't, *pa.* [*Austral.*] Astray, as in the bush; lost; bewildered.

**bush'el**, 1 bush'el; 2 bush'el, *vt.* 1. To hide under a bushel with Scriptural allusion. 2. To form, as heated seraphim, into a hall. — *bush'el-ing-fur'nace*, n. A furnace for heating small scraps of iron and gathering them into masses about as large as a bushel basket, for welding into a billet.

**bush'el**, *vt.* [*U. S.*] To mend or alter, as men's clothes. — *bush'el-er*, n. [*U. S.*] A repairer of men's garments; tailor's assistant. *bush'el-ler*; *bush'el-mant*; *bush'el-vo'mant*. — *bush'el-ing*, n. The repairing of garments by or for tailors. *bush'el-ing*.

**bush'el**, n. 1. A dry measure of 8 gallons or 4 pecks. From Anglo-Saxon times the Winchester bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches was the standard of measure, and a standard bushel was preserved in the town hall of Winchester. It has remained the standard dry measure in the United States and contains 77.627 pounds of water. The Imperial bushel of Great Britain was established by law in 1826, and holds 80 pounds of water, or 2,218.92 cubic inches. The Scotch bushel was the equivalent of 1 1/2 Winchester bushels. For factors of conversion into metric measures see *MEASURE*.

The following are minimum weights per bushel of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States: dried apples, 26 pounds; barley, 48; beans, 60; bran, 20; buckwheat, 48; clover, 60; corn, 56; corn in the ear, 70; corn meal, 48; flaxseed, 56; grass seed, 44; hemp seed, 44; malt, 34; oats, 32; onions, 57; dried peaches, 33; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; salt (coarse), 80 in Pennsylvania and 50 in Illinois; salt (fine), 62 in Pennsylvania and 55 in Illinois and Kentucky; wheat, 60.

In Great Britain the bushel for various commodities is reckoned in pounds, as follows: — barley (English) 52 and 56; barley (French), 52 1/2; oats (English), 42; oats (foreign), 38; wheat (English), 63; wheat (foreign), 62; the Covent Garden bushel basket for fruit is 17 1/2 inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom and 10 inches deep.

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**Bush**, 1 bush; 2 bush, Moritz (1821-1890). A German publicist and author; *Blumark*.

**Büsch'ing**, 1 büsch'ing; 2 büsch'ing, Antnn Friedrich (1724-1793). A German theologian and geographer; one of the founders of modern scientific geography; *Description of the Earth*, etc.

**bus'con**, 1 bus'con; 2 bus'con, n. [*BUS-CO'NES*, 1 bus'con; 2 bus'con, pl.] [*Western U. S.*] 1. A miner who works for a percentage of the ore raised; a tributer. 2. A prospector. [*< Sp. buscon*, searsher, *< buscar*, search, prob. *< OSP. bosco*, bush, n.]

**Bus-en'to**, 1 bu-sen'to; 2 bu-sen'to, n. A river in Cosenza province, Italy; Alaric was buried in its bed, A. D. 410.

**Bus-e'o**, 1 bu-s'e'o; 2 bu-s'e'o, n. 1. A river in Transylvania and N. E. Wallachia; 260 m. long to Sereth river. 2. A town in N. E. Wallachia. *Buz'au*.

**bush**, 1 bush; 2 bush, v. 1. To prop with bushes; set bushes for; as, to bush peas or beans. 2. To level or smooth with a bush harrow after plowing; as, to bush a field. 3. To cover in the ground by means of a bush barrow; as, to bush grass-seed. 4. To dress with a bush-hammer. 5. To conceal as in ambush.

**II. i.** 1. To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy.  
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A black and white illustration of a boot. The boot has a face with a mustache and a small hat on top. The boot is decorated with various patterns and symbols, including a star and a crescent moon. The boot is shown from a side profile, facing right.



trifles; in an enterprise; with the cashier; with, about, or over his accounts.  
 — bus-y-ish, a. Somewhat busy. — bus-y-ness, n. The state of being busy; distinguished from BUSINESS.  
 bus-y-bod'y, 1 bi-z'-bod'y; 2 bi-g'-bod'y, n. [*IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] One who officiously or habitually meddles with the affairs of others; a meddler. — bus-y-bad'led, bus-y-bod'y-ish, a. Meddlesome. — bus-y-bod'y-ism, n. The habit of being a busybody. — bus-y-bod'y-ness, n. The condition of being a busybody.  
 but<sup>1</sup>, 1 hut; 2 hū't, r. [*TAUT*; *BUTTING*.] To abut.  
 but<sup>2</sup>, r. [*RARE*] To exclaim 'hut'.  
 but<sup>3</sup>, n. A verbal objection, restriction, exception, or condition; as, without any ifs or buts.  
 but<sup>4</sup>, n. [*SCOT.*] The kitchen or outer room of a two-roomed house; as, a but and a hen are enough. *but*;  
 but<sup>5</sup>, n. [*LOCAL, ENG.*] A flounder.  
 but, *adv.* 1. Not otherwise than; no more than; only; merely; simply; as, there is but one God; we made but one trip; I left him but now.  
 Such lofty strains embellish what you teach;  
 Mean you to prophesy, or but to preach?  
 COWPER Table Talk l. 430.

But is sometimes used as a mere expletive; sometimes, perhaps, merely to add emphasis by repetition.  
 I conjure, only but to raise up him.  
 SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [*SCOT.*] In or to the outer room or outer air; to the outside; out; without; as, bring it but; gae but.  
 — all but, almost; nearly; as, he was all but dead. — to be but and beu with, to live in close intimacy with.  
 but, *prep.* 1. Leaving out; with the exception of; except; in modern usage treated as a conjunction, an objective pronoun following being now considered colloquial; as, all but he agreed to it.  
 Since none puts by The curtain I have drawn for you, but I.

Brownlow *My Last Duchess* l. 9.  
 2. [*SCOT.*] Apart from; without; destitute of; as, a child but a gown; a man but skait or sear. 3. [*SCOT.*] Outside of; out of; without; as, to gang but the house.

but, *conj.* But has many and varied uses, so that it is often difficult or impossible to decide whether the word is a conjunction, a preposition, an adverb, or a particle having various offices. As the typical word used in the adversative coordination of sentences, but expresses fundamentally opposition, exception, or exclusion, but its meaning is often restricted to slight transition or simple continuance. The most important of these particles of adversative coordination is but, which rules the whole adversative field, and always stands at the commencement of the sentence or member. MATTHEW *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Greece, vol. iii, p. 358. [*n. BAOS*, 1874.]

1. Omitting or excluding the fact that; with the exception that; except; denoting simple omission, exception, or exclusion; as, the family went to church, but John stayed at home.  
 The waves do not rise but when the winds blow.  
 BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 527. [*L*, 1890.]

But for conscience, there would be no check to vice.  
 R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 238. [*m. & L*, 1836.]

2. Otherwise than (that); in every direction except (that); more than (that); denoting opposition with difference; as, it can not be but (that) the man is honest.  
 But often indicates exclusion through necessity, impossibility, inability, etc., being preceded by a negative.

We cannot but believe that there is an inward and essential truth in art. CANTLEY *Essays*, Goethe vol. i, p. 237. [*m. & c.* col.]  
 3. Still, on the contrary; yet, on the other hand; nevertheless; however; denoting opposition with contrast.  
 The cross their standard, but their faith the sword.  
 MONTGOMERY *The West Indies* pt. i, st. 11.

4. Tho it be true that; however that may be; notwithstanding; tho; even if; denoting opposition with concession; as, he is rich, but he might be richer; you must go now, but you may come again.  
 They prevented me in the day of my calamity; but the Lord was my stay.  
 Ps. xlviii, 18.

And, but she spoke it dying, I would not believe her lips.  
 SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act v, sc. 5.  
 5. In addition to that; moreover; besides; again; denoting slight opposition, transition, or continuance, and approaching the meaning of and.

But where is she, the bridal flower?  
 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* con., st. 7.  
 6. From the fact that; that it is n fact that; furthering the explanation or ground of what precedes; often but that, either word being omitted at pleasure.  
 It must not be denied but I am a plain-dealing villain.  
 SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act i, sc. 3.

7. When; before; than.  
 Scarce had I left my father, but I met him  
 Borne on the shields of his surviving soldiers.  
 AMYOT *Cato* act v, sc. 4.

8. Who . . . not; that . . . not; where an omitted pronoun is the object of a main sentence or the subject of n dependent one but becomes a negative relative, equivalent to the Latin *quin*; as, No man but felt the terror.  
 As for the birds, I do not believe there is one of them but does more good than harm. LOWELL *My Study Windows*, *Garden Acquaint*, p. 23. [*o. & c.*, 1871.]

9. [*ARCHAIC*] If not; unless; as, It is ten to one but Peter is among them. [*C* *AS*, *but*, except, without, orig. *adv.*, outside, < *be-* (see *BE-*) + *utan*, out.]  
 SINCE, and, barely, besides, except, however, just, merely, more, nevertheless, notwithstanding, only, provided, save, still, that, tho, unless, yet. But ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, but (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, but (on the contrary) a villain. The contrast may be with a silent thought; as, but let us go (it being understood that we might stay longer). In restrictive use, except and excepting are slightly more emphatic than but; we say, no injury but a scratch; or, no injury except some painful bruises. Such expressions as "words are but breath" (nothing but) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. So may the use of but in the sense of unless; as, "it never rains but it pours." To the same head must be referred the conditional use; as, "you may go, but with your father's consent" (i. e., "provided you have," "except that you must have," etc.). "Doubt but" is now less used than the more logical "doubt that." But never becomes a full synonym for and; and adds something like, but adds something different; "have and tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "have but tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. For the concessive use, see NOTWITHSTANDING.

— but and [*SCOT.*], and also, he also. — but and if, but if; if — but that, I have said more than that; except for the fact that. But is in many cases redundant before that, but is

often in other cases required by the sense. In "Each by the other would have done the like but that they lacked the courage," but is essential, as introducing a reason or consideration to the contrary. The omission or insertion of but often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear that he will do it" and "I have no fear but that he will do it" have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty that he will not do it, and the latter the feeling of certainty that he will do it. Where ambiguity or haziness results from the use of but that, it can ordinarily be avoided by changing the form of the sentence; as, "There is no certainty but that he will come" may be changed to "There is no certainty that he will not come." — but what, an incorrect expression for but that.

but, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.  
 but-tal'a, n. Same as BATALA.  
 but-tal'a-nū, 1 hū-tal'a-nū, n. or -nū; 2 hū-tal'a-nū, n. Same as BUTTALACUS (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).  
 but-tal'a-nū, 1 hū-tal'a-nū, n. or -nū, n. Chem. An acid compound of butane and alanin; alpha-amido normal valeric acid. [*C* BUTANE + ALANIN.] but-tyl'a-nū, n. Chem. Same as BUTYRIC ALDEHYDE. [*C* BUTANE.]

but-tane, 1 but'ten; 2 but'tan, n. Chem. A colorless, inflammable, gaseous compound (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) of the marsh-gas series, contained in petroleum and formed synthetically by the action of zinc on ethyl iodide. [*L* butyrum, butter.] but-tyl hydrid, [*same as BUTYL ALCOHOL*.]  
 but-tal'uol, 1 hū-tal'uol or -nol; 2 hū-tal'uol or -nol, n. Chem. Same as BUTYROLACONE (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).  
 but-tal'uol, 1 hū-tal'uol; 2 hū-tal'uol, n. Chem. Methyl ethyl ketone. [*C* BUTANE + -one as in KETONE.]

butch, 1 butch; 2 butch, n. [*DIAL, ENG.*] To butcher.  
 butch, 1 butch; 2 butch, n. [*MAUX*.] A witch.  
 butch'a, 1 butch'a; 2 butch'a, n. [*AUGLO-IND*.] The young of any animal; child; infant; hence, an object below the natural or usual size. [*C* Hind. *bachchā*.]

butch'er, 1 butch'er; 2 butch'er, n. 1. To slaughter, especially for market; as, to butcher a calf. 2. To kill barbarously, needlessly, or in cold blood; as, to butcher prisoners. 3. [*Colloq.*] To ruin by bungling emendation, delivery, or the like; murder, as a part in a play.  
 Syn: see BUTCH; KILL. Compare MASSACRE, n.

butch'er, n. 1. One whose business it is to slaughter animals for market; also, one who dresses and deals in meats for food; originally, a killer of he goats for market. 2. A bloody or cruel murderer; one who causes great or needless slaughter. 3. A rough, unskilful, or rude workman or operator; a botch; a bungler; as, a mere butcher in lit.  
 Northern Butcher-hird, 1/e

erature. 4. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing. [*C* BUTCHER, < *BOUC* < *OHG. boch*, he goat.] — butch'er-bird, n. 1. A strike, especially of the genus *Lanius*; named from the habit of impaling its prey (insects, small animals, birds, reptiles, etc.) upon thorns to devour it more readily. *L. excubitor* is the common European butcher-bird. *L. borealis* is the American northern butcher-bird. 2. [*LOCAL, U. S.*] The Canada jay. — b-crow, n. A crow-shrike. — butch'ers' blue, the dull blue color, as that of the material from which butchers' aprons are made. — butch'er's broom, n. Any plant of the genus *Ruscus* of the lily family (*Liliaceae*); especially, *R. aculeatus*, a curious low evergreen shrub with leathery leaf-like branches bearing scarlet berries. — Butcher's cleaver, same as ARTHUR'S or CHARLES'S WAIN. See under WAIN. — butch'ers' meat, the flesh of domesticated animals slaughtered by a butcher, as distinguished from that of wild animals or game. — butch'er's speck'wood, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The alder-buckhorn.

from the use of its thorns as skewers by butchers. — butch'er-dom, n. The realm of butchers; the butchers' trade. — butch'er-er, n. A butcher. — butch'er-ly, a. Of or pertaining to a butcher. — butch'er-ly-ness, n. — butch'er-aust, a. Murderous.

butch'er, n. [*SLANG, AUSTRAL.*] A drink of beer.  
 Butch'er, Samuel Henry (†1850–†1910). An Irish classical scholar, educator, translator, and author.

butch'er-yp, pp. Butchered.  
 butch'er-y, 1 butch'er-y; 2 butch'er-y, n. [*IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. Wanton or wholesale killing, especially of human beings; slaughter; carnage. See BUTCHER, r. & n. Men shall wear softer hearts,  
 And shudder at the butcher's war.  
 BRYANT *Supplier and Venus* st. 4.

2. [*GT. BRIT.*] A slaughter-house; a slaughtering-pen in a ship or barracks. 3. [*GT. BRIT.*] The butchers' trade; uow only at thieve; as, the butchery business. [*C* F. *butcherie*, < *butcher*; see BUTCHER, n.] Syn: see MASSACRE.

butch'ing, 1 butch'ing; 2 butch'ing, n. [*RARE*.] Butchering.  
 bute, 1 hū't; 2 hū't, n. [*SLANG, U. S.*] Same as BEAUTY.  
 bute, n. Same as BUTTE.

Bute, 1 hū't; 2 hū't, n. 1. A pursuivant of the lyon king-at-arms. See LYON. 2. Earl of (†1713–†1792) John Stuart, a British statesman; prime minister, 1762–1763. 3. An island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland; 49 sq. m.; part of Buteshire; chief town, Rothesay.

But-e-ta, 1 but-ta; 2 but-ta, n. Bot. A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the hean family (*Fabaceae*), with pinnate leaves and trifoliate leaves and profuse racemes of orange-red or scarlet flowers. Of the three known species, natives of India and Burma. *B. frondosa* is the dhawk or palas-tree, which yields butea gum, gum kino, or Bengal kino, and other useful products; and the other two, *B. superba* and *B. parviflora*, are climbing shrubs, and are in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [*C* John, Earl of Bute.]

But-e-inlet. A bay in British Columbia. [*LENZ*.]  
 but'e-cue, 1 but'tin; 2 but'tin, n. Chem. Same as BUTY-  
 but'e-nol, 1 hū't-nol or -nol; 2 hū't-nol or -nol, n. Chem. Butenyl alcohol.

but'e-nyl, 1 but'tin; 2 but'tin, n. The univalent unsaturated radical C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>. [*C* BUTENE + -YL.]  
 But'e-nol-ure, 1 but'tin; 2 but'tin, n. Bot. A subfamily of falconoid birds, variously limited, but always typified by the common huzzards. But'e-o, n. (t. g.) [*C* L. *buteo*, BUZZARD.] — but'e-o-nū, a. & n. But'e-shire, 1 hū't-shir; 2 hū't-shir, n. A county in Scotland; 218 sq. m.; capital, Rothesay. But'e-  
 but'hi-d, 1 hū't-hi-d; 2 hū't-hi-d, n. pl. Entom. A family of scorpions with a triangular sternum. But'hus, n. (t. g.) — hū't-hi-d, a. & n. — but'hold, a.

but'le, 1 but'te; 2 but'te, n. Bot. A pertaining to, or derived from, butyric acid (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), same as ARACHIC ACID.  
 but'ingul, 1 hū't-ingul; 2 hū't-ingul, n. [*P. I.*] The kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

but'ler, 1 hut'lar; 2 but'ler, n. 1. A man servant who has charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc.; usually the head servant in a household. 2. Formerly, a court official who had charge of a royal wine-cellar, and in some countries supervision over the wine-trade. [*C* OF. *bouteiller* < *LL.* *bucellarius*, < *buccellus*, see BUTTLE, n.] — but'ler-age, n. 1. In housekeeping, the butler's department. 2. [*ENG.*] Formerly, a duty on imported wines, payable to the king's butler; price. — but'ler-dom, n. Butlers as a class; the practices of butlers. — but'ler-ess, n. — but'ler-ship, n. The office or duties of a butler. — but'ler-y, n. The butler's pantry.

But'ler, n. 1. Benjamin Franklin (†1718–†1793), an American lawyer, politician, and general. 2. Elizabeth, English painter of battle scenes; *The Roll Call*. 3. Joseph (†1692–†1752), an English theologian and bishop; *Analogy of Religion*. 4. Mrs. Pierce, see KEMBLE. 5. Nicholas Murray (†1862–†1945), an American educator. 6. Samuel (†1612–†1680), an English humorous poet; *Hudibras*. 7. William Allen (†1825–†1902), an American lawyer and poet. 8. Sir William Frazer (†1838–†1910), an Irish soldier and author. 9. A county in Alabama; 769 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville. 10. A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Allison. 11. A county in Kansas; 1,428 sq. m.; county-seat, El Dorado. 12. A county in Kentucky; 409 sq. m.; county-seat, Morgantown. 13. A county in Missouri; 702 sq. m.; county-seat, Poplar Bluff. 14. A county in Nebraska; 586 sq. m.; county-seat, David City. 15. A county in Ohio; 498 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamilton. 16. A county in Pennsylvania; 765 sq. m. 17. A borough, county-seat, Butler county, Pa. 18. A city, county-seat of Bates county, Mo. 19. A town in De Kalh county, Ind.

but'ment, 1 but'ment or -mant; 2 but'ment, n. 1. Abutment. 2. A small area of ground shutting a larger one. — but'ment-eeb'k, n. Carp. The border of a mortise, against which the tenon-shoulders bear.

But-ue'ri-a, 1 but-n'ri-a; 2 hū't-m'ri-a, n. Bot. Same as CALYCANTHEUS. [*C* Bütner, German botanist.]

Bu'to, 1 hū'to; 2 hū'to, n. 1. Egypt. Myth. Goddess of the night; nurse of Horus and Bubastis; identified by the Greeks with Leto. 2. An ancient city on Lake Buto, Lower Egypt; chief seat of worship of the goddess Buto; the ruins now called Baitin are probably those of Buto. Bou-tō; [*GR.*]

Bu'to-ma'ce-e, 1 hū'to-m'e-si; 2 hū'to-m'e-si, n. pl. Bot. A family of plants, the flowering-rush family; now referred to *Alliaceae*. [*C* Gr. *boutomos*, flowerless rush.]

Bu'to-mace'ous, a. — bu'to-mad, n. A plant of this family.

Bu'to-mus, 1 hū'to-mus; 2 hū'to-mus, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of plants, consisting of the species *B. umbellatus*, a hardy perennial aquatic, the flowering rush, of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceae*), or by some regarded as the type of its own family, the flowering-rush family (*Bulomaceae*). See BULOMACEAE and FLOWERING RUSH, under RUSH.] [*C* Gr. *boutomos*, flowerless rush.]

Bu'ton', 1 hū-ton; 2 hū-ton, n. An island, S. E. of Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 1,800 sq. m.; Dutch possession.

Bū'tow, 1 hū'to; 2 hū'to, n. A town in Pomerania, Prussia. Bu'tschet'ic, 1 hū-chet'y; 2 hū-chet'y, n. Mount. A peak of the Krapshat mountains, S. E. corner of Transylvania; 9,258 ft. high.

but't', 1 but; 2 but, v. I. t. 1. To strike with or as but', j with the head or horns; drive or push away by blows with the head. 2. To strike or push away so as to force n passage, as a ship through the ice.  
 When the ship was butting the ice, the shock of the impact would have made Morpheus himself sit up and rub his eyes. . . . ROBERT E. PEART *Discovery of the North Pole*, p. 103. [*r. a. s.* & c. 1901.]

Till the peasant cow shall butt the 'Lion passant' from his field.  
 TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 124.

3. To project or jut: with out or into. 4. To touch or come against; as, the pinion teeth butt the wheel teeth. 5. Angling. To turn the thick part of a fishing rod toward (a hooked fish) so as to strengthen the hold on the line; as, to butt a fish. 6. To butt-joint (two pieces). 7. To aim.

II. v. 1. To strike or be in the habit of striking with or as with the head or horns; as, he butts when disturbed. 2. To abut; especially, to join or fit together at the ends, as planks in ship-building.

Yes, there are many ways but down upon this. BRYANT *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 98. [*n. o. c.*, 1874.]

[*C* OF. *bater*, butt, strike, < *OHG. bōzan*, strike.] — to butt in [*SLANG*], to join uninvited, or meddlesomely, as in conversation.

but't', v. I. t. 1. To cut off the end of smoothly, as a log that has been chopped, or any board or timber. 2. To bound; limit.

II. t. To cut through the butt of a log. but't'—but't'ing-rod, n. A hand around an axle to prevent the wheel from slipping inward along the axle.

but'ti, n. 1. The larger end of anything; the thicker end, as of a log, fishing-rod, whip-stick, billiard-cue, rifle, pistol, or the like; as, to hew the butt of a log. 2. The thick part of a tanned hide of leather. 3. That end or edge of a piece of timber, or the like, where it comes squarely against another piece, or the joint thus formed, as between certain timbers in a ship's hull. 4. Mech. (1) A butt-hinge: either a fast-joint or a loose-joint. (2) The end of a connecting-rod against which the box bears; the stub end. (3) The free end of a hose where the nozzle is attached. 5. (1) A ridge, gore, or irregular piece left unplowed in a plowed field; a sillon. (2) [*Prov.*] A piece of land separated in some way from the adjacent land. 6. (1) A target; a range or place for rifle or artillery practise; speci., a complex target of various thicknesses for gaging the penetration of a shell or bullet; also, the hood or shelter of the score-marker.

Tho' you make your butt too big, you overshoot it.  
 TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 3.

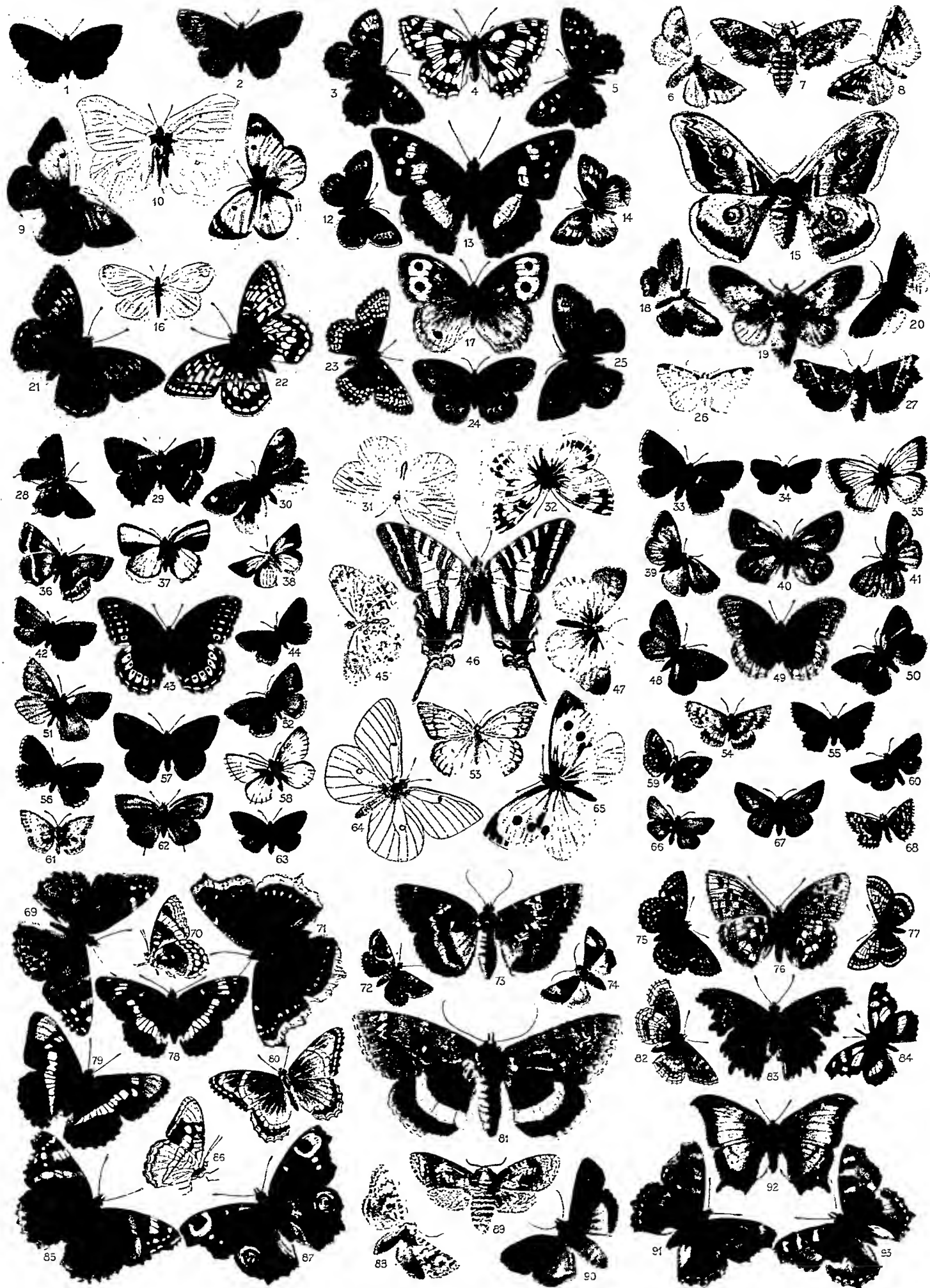
(2) In artillery and rifle practise, an earthen embankment behind a target to stop the shot that pierce or miss the target. 7. A subject or person not critical or whom satire, jibes, etc., are aimed; target for criticism.

The well-known butt of many a flinty joke.  
 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* st. 8.

8. Mining. The surface of a cross-section of coal cut at right angles to the face. 9. A limit; bound. 10. [*LOCAL, ENG.*] A shoemakers' knife. 11. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] A buttock. 12. A tree trunk, especially the part near the roots; also, the base of a stalk. 13. The stub of a cigarette or cigar. 14. Archery. (1) A mark to shoot at; also, a mound on which a target is placed. (2) An archery range. 15. [*RARE*.] An object desired; end; aim. 16. [*Austral.*] A bundle of wool which weighs 196 pounds before scouring and 112 pounds after. 17-

**nut'tock-er**, 1 but'ok-er; 2 but'ok-er, *n.* 1. [Eng.] *nut'tock*. One who works at breaking coal from the huttock. See **NUTROCK**, 3. 2. A wrestler who favors the huttock throw.

**nut'ton**, 1 but'n; 2 bŭt'n, *v. i. i.* 1. To fasten by slipping buttons through buttonholes, as a garment: often with *up*. 2. To secure by turning a button, as a lid or



# BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.



# Butterflies and Moths of North America and Europe.

1. Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis Selene*).
2. Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis Euphrosyne*).
3. Wall Butterfly (*Pararge Megæra*).
4. Marbled White (*Melanargia Galatea*).
5. Wood Argus (*Pararge Egeria*).
6. Scalloped Oak Moth (*Crocallis Elinguaria*).
7. Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia Atropos*).
8. Treble Bar Moth (*Anaitis Plagiata*).
9. Clouded Yellow (*Colias Edusa*).
10. Brimstone (*Gonopteryx Rhamni*).
11. Pale Clouded Yellow (*Colias Hyale*).
12. Small Ringlet (*Erebia Epiphron*).
13. Purple Emperor, Male (*Apatura Iris*).
14. Large Heath (*Epinephele Tithonus*).
15. Great Peacock Moth (*Saturnia Pyri*).
16. Wood White (*Leucophasia Sinapis*).
17. Blue-eyed Grayling or Satyr, Male (*Satyrus Alope*).
18. Waved Umber Moth (*Hemerophila Abruptaria*).
19. Grass Egger Moth (*Lastiocampa Trifolii*).
20. Brindled Beauty Moth (*Biston Hirtaria*).
21. Mead's Fritillary, Male (*Argynnis Meadii*).
22. Mead's Fritillary, Female (*Argynnis Meadii*).
23. The Baltimore, Female. (*Melitæa Phaeton*).
24. Ringlet (*Epinephele Hyperanthus*).
25. Meadow Brown, Female (*Epinephele Janira*).
26. Brimstone Moth (*Rumia Luteolata*).
27. Herald Moth (*Gonoptera Libatrix*).
28. Acadian Hairstreak, Male (*Thecla Acadica*).
29. Brown Hairstreak (*Thecla Betulæ*).
30. Marsh Ringlet (*Cænonympha Typhon*).
31. Green-veined White (*Pieris Napi*).
32. Bath White (*Pieris Daphidice*).
33. Chalk-hill Blue, Female (*Lycæna Corydon*).
34. Small Blue (*Lycæna Minima*).
35. Chalk-hill Blue, Male (*Lycæna Corydon*).
36. Purple Hairstreak, Underside (*Thecla Quercus*).
37. Green Hairstreak, Underside (*Thecla Rubi*).
38. Spring Beauty, Female (*Thecla Læta*).
39. Holly. Blue, Female (*Lycæna Argiolus*).
40. Large Blue (*Lycæna Arion*).
41. Holly Blue, Male (*Lycæna Argiolus*).
42. Silver-studded Blue, Male (*Lycæna Ægon*).
43. Diana Fritillary, Female (*Argynnis Diana*).
44. Silver-studded Blue, Female (*Lycæna Ægon*).
45. Orange Tip, Underside of Male (*Euchloe Cardamines*).
46. Zebra Swallowtail, Male (*Papilio Ajax*).
47. Orange Tip, Upperside of Male (*Euchloe Cardamines*).
48. Mazarine Blue, Male (*Lycæna Semiargus*).
49. Diana Fritillary, Male (*Argynnis Diana*).
50. Mazarine Blue, Female (*Lycæna Semiargus*).
51. Common Blue, Male (*Lycæna Icarus*).
52. Common Blue, Female (*Lycæna Icarus*).
53. Orange Colias, Female (*Colias Eurytheme*).
54. Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, Underside (*Nemeobius Lucina*).
55. Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, Upperside (*Nemeobius Lucina*).
56. Clifden Blue, Female (*Lycæna Bellargus*).
57. Large Copper, Male (*Polyommatus Dispar*).
58. Clifden Blue, Male (*Lycæna Bellargus*).
59. Dingy Skipper (*Nisoniades Tages*).
60. Checkered Skipper (*Carterocephalus Palæmon*).
61. Brown Argus, Underside (*Lycæna Astrarche*).
62. Tailed Blue (*Lycæna Bætica*).
63. Brown Argus, Upperside (*Lycæna Astrarche*).
64. [Unnamed], Female (*Colias Christina*).
65. Large White, Female (*Pieris Brassicæ*).
66. New Small Skipper (*Hesperia Lineola*).
67. Large Skipper, Male (*Hesperia Sylvanus*).
68. Grizzled Skipper (*Syrichthus Malvæ*).
69. Painted Lady (*Vanessa Cardui*).
70. Bastard Purple, Male, Underside (*Limenitis Proserpina*).
71. Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiopa*).
72. Mother Shipton Moth (*Euclidia Mi*).
73. Dark Crimson Underwing Moth (*Catocala Sponsa*).
74. Small Angle Shades Moth (*Euplexia Lucipara*).
75. Glanville Fritillary (*Melitæa Cinxia*).
76. High Brown Fritillary, Underside (*Argynnis Adippe*).
77. Greasy Fritillary (*Melitæa Aurinia*).
78. [Unnamed] (*Limenitis Bredowii*).
79. White Admiral (*Limenitis Sibylla*).
80. Bastard Purple, Male (*Limenitis Proserpina*).
81. Clifden Nonpareil Moth (*Catocala Fraxini*).
82. Heath Fritillary, Underside (*Melitæa Athalia*).
83. Green Comma, Male (*Grapta Faunus*).
84. Snout, Male (*Libythea Bachmanni*).
85. Red Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*).
86. [Unnamed] Underside (*Limenitis Bredowii*).
87. Peacock (*Vanessa Io*).
88. Marvel-du-Jour Moth (*Agriopis Aprilina*).
89. Goat Moth (*Cossus cossus*).
90. Large Yellow Underwing Moth (*Triphæna Pronuba*).
91. Large Tortoiseshell (*Vanessa Polychloros*).
92. Goatweed, Male (*Paphia Glycerium*).
93. Small Tortoiseshell (*Vanessa Urticæ*).

analogous compounds formed by treating glycerin with butyric acid at a high temperature: called respectively *monobutylryl derivative* ( $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$ ), *diethylryl derivative* ( $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$ ), and *tributylryl derivative* ( $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$ ). [*L. butyrum, butter.*] **bu'ty-ryne**.

**bu'ty-rous**, 1 bu'ti-ry-us; 2 bu'ti-ry-us, *c.* Butyrous. [*L. butyrum, butter.* See BUTTER, *n.*]—**bu'ty-rous-ness**, *n.* Butyness, 1 bu'ti-z; 2 bu'ti-z, *n.* A city in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

**Bux-a-ce-ae**, 1 buks-'a-si; 2 buks-'a-si, *n. pl.* *Box.* A family of dicotyledonous trees, shrubs, or herbs of the order *Hypericales*—the box family—with alternate or opposite leaves, unisexual, apetalous, or naked flowers, and capsular or drupaceous fruit. Its six genera, which are of wide geographical distribution, include *Buxus* and *Pachyadanthus*, the sole North-American genus. [*L. bursus, box-tree.*]—**bux-a-ceous**, *a.*

**Bux-ar'**, 1 buks-'ar; 2 buks-'ar', *n.* See **BALAR**, *n.*

**Bux-bau'mi-a**, 1 buks-bu'mi-a; 2 buks-bu'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A singular genus of acrocarpous, bryaceous mosses, found in the north temperate regions of Europe and America. Its 2 to 4 species have little or no foliage, and the brown unsymmetrical capsules are but little raised above the surface. [*J. C. Burbaum, German botanist.*] **BUXE**.

**bux-ee**, 1 buks'; 2 buks'-r, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as **BUX-bu-ous**, 1 buks-'us; 2 buks-'us, *c.* Of, pertaining to, or like the box-tree (**BUXUS**). [*L. bureus, < bursus, box-tree.*] **bux-er-ry**, 1 buks-'er; 2 buks-'er-y, *n.* [*RIES, 1-er; 2-ly, pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A soldier armed with a matchlock. **bux-i-a-rect**; **bux-i-ry**.

**bux-in**, 1 buks-'in; *m. or in*; 2 buks-'in; *m. or in*, *n.* *Chem.* **bux'ine**, *a* white crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{14}H_{17}N'O_2$ ) contained in the leaves of the box-tree. [*L. bursus, boxwood-tree.*] **bux-i-nat**.

*Buxine* is now regarded as identical with hebeerine.

*National Standard Dictionary* p. 670. [*L. & T.* '68.]

**bux-in'i-din**, 1 buks-in'din; *-din or -din*; 2 buks-in'din, **bux-in'i-dine**, *-din or -din, n.* An alkaloid derived from the bark of the common box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*). [*L. bursus, boxwood-tree.*]

**bux'om**, 1 buks-'om; 2 buks-'om, *c.* 1. Characterized **bux'omr**, *y* by health and vigor; plump; comely: said usually of women.

Your goddess of freedom, a tight, *buxom* girl,  
With like like a cherry, and teeth like a pearl!

*Lowell, Fable for Critics* st. 45.

2. Brisk and cheerful; lively; frolicsome.

And, while a merry catch I trol,  
Let each the *buxom* chorus bear.

*Scott, Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 4.

3*rd*. Yielding; tractable; amorous: the original meaning.

I observed just now that words formed on certain patterns had a tendency to fall into diuies. . . . It has perhaps been thus with adjectives ending in 'some,' the Old English 'tūm,' the German 'tām' ('friedsam,' 'geltsam'). It is true that of these many survive, as 'gladsome,' 'handsome,' 'wearisome,' 'buxom' (in the Ancient Rible 'bushum,' bendable, compliant). *Traver, English, Past and Present* lect. v, p. 216. [*L. & T.* *co.* 1859.]

[*< AS. buggan* (see **BOW**), *s.*] + *-sum*, *< GML.*]—**bux'om-ly**, *adv.*—**bux'om-ness**, *n.*

**Bux'ton**, 1 buks'ten; 2 buks'ton, *n.* 1. Sir Thomas Powell (d. 1786—*1845*), an English philanthropist and anti-slave-trade agitator: author of *The Slave Trade and Its Remedy*. 2. A town and watering-place in Derbyshire, England, famed for its mineral springs.

**Bux'torff**, 1 buks'torf; 2 buks'torf, *n.* 1. Johann (1711-1759—*1829*), a German Hebraist. 2. Johann (1715-1759—*1804*), a Swiss scholar and Hebraist: son of preceding.

**Bux'us**, 1 buks-'us; 2 buks-'us, *n.* [*Lat. Box.*] A small genus of shrubs or small trees of the family *Burseraceae* with opposite, short-petioled, entire, coriaceous leaves, and small, dioecious, apetalous flowers. *B. sempervirens* is the common box-tree. See **BOX**, *n.*

**buy**, 1 bai; 2 bē, *n.* [*BOUCHER, 1 bō; 2 bō; m'v'ing.*] *L. i.* 1. To acquire the ownership of, for money or other equivalent; obtain for a price; purchase. 2. To obtain for a return in kind or otherwise; secure by some sacrifice; as, to *buy* wisdom with experience; to *buy* favors with gifts. 3. To bribe; corrupt; as, that man was *buyed* cheap. 4. To be an equivalent for: be a means of purchasing; as, a dollar *buys* little nowadays. *II. t.* To make a purchase or purchase; be a buyer; as, are you *buying* or selling to-day?

It was easy enough to *buy*, as nothing was ever given in payment but a promissory note. *Nicholas and HAT Abraham Lincoln* vol. 1, ch. 6, p. 210. [*co.* 1890.]

[*< AS. bogan*.] **buy**; **bye**. **BYE** See **PURCHASE**.—to *buy* a horse (*buying*), to buy an additional counter, under certain rules.—to *buy in*, *L. i.* To buy for the owner, as at auctions where the bids are too low; also, to *buy* stock or an interest in a company or partnership. 2. *Stock Exchange.* To *buy* stock and claim from the seller the difference in price between time of purchase and time of delivery, and broker's commission when such stock has been delayed in delivery.—to *buy off*, to get rid of a person or opposition, or to obtain exemption from something, by payment; also, to purchase discharge or release from military service, as his friends will *buy* him off.—to *buy on a scale* (*Finance*), to purchase at fixed price as the market rises or falls.—to *buy one out*, to purchase all one's investments or interest in a company or concern; also, to *buy* off in a military sense.—to *buy over*, to win over to one's interest by a bribe or other inducement.—to *buy up*, to purchase the entire stock, edition, supply, or the like, of.—*buy-a-bill* (*c.*—*buy*, *n.*)

**Buy'idēs**, 1 bu'i-dēs or -yidēs; 2 bu'yidēs or -yidēs, *n. pl.* A Persian dynasty of the Shahi race in power at Bagdad from A. D. 932 for 124 years. [*< Buyeh*, name of founder of dynasty.] **ROU'DIDEES**.

**bu'yo**, 1 bu'yō; 2 bu'yo, *n.* [*P. I.*] A trailing plant, cultivated for its leaves, which the natives smear with lime, wrap about pieces of betel-nut, and chew. It forms a common article of trade: Tagalog term. *Worcester Philippine Islands*. [*MAC* *VI*.]

**Burs-ha-bu'yo**, 2 bu-ha-bu'yo; 2 bu-ha-bu'yo, *n.* Christopher Didericus Didericus (1711-1817—*1890*). A Dutch naturalist and founder of the system of stercorinology that bears his name.

**buz**, 1 buz; 2 buz, *c.* [*Ital.*] In *bu'ying*, having the handle thickly wrapped under the wings.

**Buz**, *n. BB.* Second son of Nahor. *Gen.* xxi. 21.

**buz, buz**, *interj.* Pshaw! plish! plish! plish! **buzzi**.

**Bur'au**, *n.* Same as **BUREAU**.

**burd**, *pp.* Burred.

**Bur'ed**, *a* pipe to convey fresh air into a mine. *E. E.*

**Bur'en**, 1 buzen; 2 buzen, *n.* A province in Japan comprising 100 islands.

**Bur'fuz**, 1 burfuz; 2 burfuz, *Sergeant.* In *Dickens's Pickwick Papers*, the busy important lawyer who undertakes the case of the widow Beldil's attorney, Mr. Pickwick.

Bu'z'l, 1 bu'z'ol; 2 bu'z'l, n. *Bib.* Father of Ezekiel. *Ezek. i. 3.*  
Buz'ite, 1 bu'z'it; 2 bu'z'it, n. *Bib.* Job xxxii, 2.  
Buz'u-luk', 1 bu'z'u-luk'; 2 bu'z'u-luk', n. A town in Samara government, Russia.  
buz'z-lene, 1 bu'z'z-lēn; 2 bu'z'z-lēn, n. A theoretical compound of hydrogen and nitrogen (NH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) of which certain derivatives are known to exist. [*BUZYLENE*; -z- in AZOYL replacing -z-].

buzz', 1 bu'z', 2 bu'z', n. I. f. 1. To utter or express by buzz; buzzing; whisper; gossip; as, they buzzed the news everywhere.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity. . . .  
That is not quickly buzz'd into his ear!

SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [Rare.] To assail with buzzing or whispering.  
II. f. 1. To make a humming or sibilant sound, as a bee, a humming-bird, or a circular saw; drone.  
Or how he fancied the hum of bees  
Were hullels buzzing among the trees.

BART HARTY *John Burns of Galtburg* at 1.

2. To whisper or speak in a low, indistinct, hissing tone; murmur sibilantly; make a low noise as of many voices or mingled sounds; as, the city buzzed beneath us. [Imitative.] 3. [Prov. Eng.] To be in a great rush and hurry; to run about hurriedly; run back and forth; fussy; fuss about. 4. [Slang, Eng.] To steal from the person; pick-pocket.—buzz-plan'er, n. A planing-machine in which the revolving cutter is set in the plane of the table, the wood to be planed being applied by hand.  
b.saw, n. A circular saw; so called because it emits a buzzing sound when in rapid motion.

buzz', z'. [Gt. Brit.] To drain to the last drop; share equally the last (in the bottle). buzz'at.

buzz', z'. [Prov. Eng.] To thrust or throw with great force.

buzz', n. 1. The noise of bees, humming-birds, or the like; a low murmur of talk or of distant sounds blended; as, the low buzz from the engines.

First of all called in at St. James's, where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of politics. *Anderson Spectator* June 12, 1712.

2. Indistinct rumor; gossip; report.

Yes, that, on every dream,  
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,  
He may enguard his lotage.

SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act i, sc. 4.

3. [Gt. Brit.] A downy melon beetle or cock-chaffer (*Rhizotropus solstitialis*), used as a bait, or a lure made in imitation of it. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A bur. buzz; buzz'let.

buzz', n. A perforated disk, through which cords are passed or a flat piece of wood or bone attached to the end of a thong, which when whirled or twirled makes a buzzing noise; used as a toy and widely distributed among the North-American Indians and among the Australian aborigines.—buzz'fly', n. [Austral.] A flesh-fly, the yellow-bottie; *Korumburra*.

buzz'ard, a. [Rare or Obs.] Dull; stupid; slow.

buzz'ard, 1 bu'z'ard; 2 bu'z'ard, n. 1. Any large buteo-nine hawk. *Buteo vulgaris* is the common European buzzard. The most prominent American species (*B. borealis*, the red-tailed, *Archibuteo lagopus*, the rough-legged), the broad-winged (*B. platypterus*), and the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*) are commonly known as *hen-hou-ks*. 2. Any of various hawks neither eagles nor falcons, including some harriers, kites, etc.: in this case usually with a descriptive adjunct; as, the honey-buzzard; bald buzzard (osprey); moor-buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*).

The buzzards are fine-looking birds, but are slow and heavy of flight, so that in the old days of falconry they were regarded with infinite scorn, . . . and to call a man a buzzard is to denounce him as stupid.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 895.

3. A turkey-buzzard. 4. A blockhead; coward. [*OF. busart* (F. *bussard*), < *buse*, < *L. buteo*, buzzard.]

buz'sard; buz'sard; buz'zard; [Scott. & Dial.]—buz-zard dollar [Slang, U. S.], the silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, coined under the Bland bill of 1878: in allusion to the appearance of the eagle on the reverse.—buz-zard-eagle, n. An eagle-hawk (*B. borealis*).—b. dope, n. [Local, U. S.] A noisy shuffling dance.—whitetailled b. buzzard (*Buteo occidentalis*) ranging from Texas to Panama.—buz-zard-ly, o.

buz-zard', n. [Dial., Eng.] A cockchafer, moth, or other noisy insect that flies by night. buz-zard-clock'.

Buz-zard Bay. A bay west of the "heel" of Cape Cod, S. E. Massachusetts; measures 30 by 10 m.; separated from Vineyard Sound by the Elizabeth Islands.

buzz'er, 1 bu'z'er; 2 bu'z'er, n. 1. One who or that which buzzes. 2. *Elec.* In high-frequency measurement, n. device for interrupting the circuit, consisting of a thin plate adjusted over an electromagnet so as to vibrate 250-300 times a second. 3. [Thieves' Cant.] A pickpocket. buzz'cove'; buzz'cloak'. 4. A whisper; secret tale-teller.—electric buzzer, a call or signal making a buzzing sound, produced by an automatic electric make-and-break.—steam-b., n. A hoarse, buzzing factory whistle. buz-zard';

buzz-ing-ly, 1 bu'z-ing-ly; 2 bu'z-ing-ly, *adv.* With a buzzing sound.

buzz'nack'ing, 1 bu'z'nak-ing; 2 bu'z'nak-ing, n. [Prov. Eng.] Gossip talk; idle chatter.

buzz'om, 1 bu'z'am; 2 bu'z'am, n. [Dial.] Besom.

buzz'wig, 1 bu'z-wig; 2 bu'z-wig, n. A large, thick wig; also, a person who wears such a wig; hence, a person of importance.

buz'z, 1 bu'z; 2 bu'z, a. Humming; buzzing.

B. V. *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

B. V. M., *abbr.* *Beata Virgo Maria* (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).

Bwa'na, 1 bu'wānā; 2 bu'wānā, n. [MAWANA, local pl.] [Swahili.] Master; a title given by slaves to the master of their establishment. Sir H. H. JOHNSTON. [*Ar. Abuno*, our father.]

The porters speedily christened each of the white men by some title of their own, using the ordinary Swahili title of *Bwana* (master) as a prefix. *South African Game Trails* in *Scribner's Mag.* Dec., '99, p. 668.

bwa'na ma-kub'wa, 1 bu'wānā ma-kub'wa; 2 bu'wānā ma-kub'wa, n. [Swahili.] Great master; a title used by natives to designate a British official.

I was . . . called . . . *Bwana Makuba* or 'Great Master,' the title always given to the head of a big expedition, or of a big trading post, or any thing of the kind.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT in *Letter to Standard* Dict. Aug. 1, '10.

Bwa'na Tum'bo, 1 bu'wānā tum'bo; 2 bu'wānā tum'bo, n. Literally, chief with the stomach; name said to have been given to Theodore Roosevelt by the East-African natives.

B. W. G., *abbr.* Birmingham wire-gage.

B. W. T. A., *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

bx., *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

by, 1 bai; 2 hy, a. Bye: the adverb by used adjectively by some writers: now chiefly and properly in combination, as, *by-path*, *by-law*, *by-way*. See *BYE*, a., and *BY*, *adv.*

by', n. 1. Something of minor or secondary importance; a side issue: used now only in the phrase *by the by*. 2. A goal, as in the games of lacrosse, hide-and-seek, tag, etc. 3. *Cricket*. A run made on a ball missed by the batsman and which has passed the wicket-keeper. 4. The condition of a person left without a competitor, as in tennis; no odd. 5. *Golf*. Any hole or holes remaining unplayed when the match ends. [*BY*, *prep.*—*bye-bye*, n. *Golf*. A hole, or holes, remaining unplayed after a bye is played.—*by the bye* or *by*, incidentally; *by the way*—to draw a by. 1. In drawing for partners, to be left without a competitor in the earlier stages of any game or sport. 2. To pass from one stage of any progressive game to another without a contest. See *BY*, n., 4.

by't, n. A town; dwelling-place: now only in place-names; as, *Derby*: originally Danish. See *BYRLAW*.

by't, n. A ring; bracelet.

by, *adv.* 1. In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near; as, the spectators stood by; the church is hard by.

I also was standing by, and consenting. *Acts* xiii, 20.

The adverb by is identical in origin with the prefix *by-*, and both at first meant about, around.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 10, p. 512, [c. 1873.]

2. Up to and beyond; past: of moving objects; as, the train flashed by.

Makes hours like minutes, hand in hand,  
Dance by the light. *BURNS* *To James Smith* et. 12.

3. On one side; aside, as discarded or for future use; apart; off; up; as, to lay a garment by; to lay money by.

Fixed in his right, and horn to good estate,  
From common ills set by and separate.

JEAN INGOLFOU *The Dreams that Came True* et. 5.

4. At an end; over; as, all that is by and gone.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,  
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are by.

W. KNOX *Mortality* et. 4.

By is an element of many compounds, the more important of which are defined in vocabulary place; others are grouped below for convenience and briefly defined; some self-explaining ones have been omitted; still others are self-explaining in classes, in the sense of:

(1) At one side; inconspicuous; sometimes, retired; as,

by-alley by-chapel by-room

by-bit (bite) by-conduit by-turning

by-chamber by-corner by-walk

by-channel by-passage

(2) Incidental or secondary; as,

by-alarm by-business by-form

by-assembly by-ceremony by-speech

by-authority by-character by-stroke

by-battle by-effect by-touch

(3) Private or clandestine; sometimes, underhand; as,

by-conference by-doing by-hint

by-contrivance by-end by-intent

by-design by-errand by-intimation

(4) Aside, as,

by-glance, as, by-motive by-step

by-glancing, as, by-regard by-time

by-hour, as, by-start by-view

(5) Near, as,

by-dweller by-stroller by-walk

by-sitter by-thing

—by'al'tar, n. 1. A side or minor altar, as distinguished from the high altar. 2. A table for the vestments, sacred vessels, etc., beside the altar.—by and by. 1.

After a time; at some time in the future; before long.

By and by; I come.

SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 2.

2. The hereafter: a common substantive use. 3. [Archaic.] At once; immediately.

But the end is not *by and by*. *Luke* xii, 9.

4. Separately. 5. Close together, as if side by side.—by and large, [U. S.], 1. In its fulness; in all respects; as, take the thing by and large. It is the best of its kind. 2. Alternately well up and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel.—by' ball', n. Same as *BY*, n., 3.—by-bidder, n. A person who bids at a public auction, not to purchase, but only to raise the price.—by-bidding, n.—by-blow, n. 1. A side or chance blow; a blow that falls of its aim. 2. An illegitimate child.—by-book, n. A note-book; memorandum-book.—by-cause, n. A secondary cause.—by-common, a. [Scott.] More than common; extraordinary.

—by-conse, n. An erratic, inappropriate course of action.—by-day, n. A leisure day.—by-dependence, n. An appendage; accessory.—by-dependency.—by-drink-ing, n. A drinking between meals.—by-election, n. [Gt. Brit. & Canada.] A parliamentary election between general elections, to fill a vacancy.—by-fall, n. An incidental or secret end.—by-fellow, n. A fellow.—by-fellowship, n.—by-fellowship, n. A secondary cause.—by-foundation, n. An endowment or gift added to an original benefaction.—by-founder, n.—by-gold, n. Mock gold; tinsel.—by-hand, *ode*. [Scott.] Out of the way; incidentally.—by-hour, n. A leisure or extra hour; an hour between times.—by-interest, n. A selfish or private interest.—by-lane, n. A byway; also, a side passage in a mine.—by-head, n. See *BY-WASH*.

—by-lslection, n. The making of minor laws, as by-laws.—by-letter, n. [Eng.] A letter forwarded by a provincial postmaster to any place other than to "London and beyond": so called in the early days of the post-office.—by-motive, n. A selfish or private motive.—by-name, n. A pseudonym; epithet.—by-name, n.—by-note, n. *Mus.* Either a harmonic or an overtone.—by-office, n. An office other than the usual one; one, generally, for only set times and occasions.—by-office, n. A more than common or ordinary.—by-office, n.—by-pass, n. 1. *Mech.* A pipe or channel passing around a valve (operated by a special cord) allowing some fluid to flow by or out of the valve-chamber, although the valve be closed: often applied to steam-burners, as, to leave a small flame burning continuously from which the burner is relighted by pulling a check-cord. 2. *Elec.* A switch.—by-pass, n.—by-pass, n. A passer-by.—by-past, a. Bygone.—by-

path, n. A side or retired path; byway; figuratively, indirect or crooked means.—by-pit, n. *Coal-mining*. An air-shaft or a minor shaft coming nearer to the surface than the main hoisting-shaft.—by-place, n. An out-of-the-way place or nook.—by-play', n. 1. Action on the stage conducted through asides or dumb show as an accompaniment to or explanation of the main action. 2. Any diversion from the main action.—by-plot, n. 1. A secondary plot in a story or play. 2. A detached plot (of land).

by-product, n. An accessory product resulting from some specific process; as, coal-tar is a by-product in the manufacture of gas.—by-production, n.—by-respect, n. Private motive; personal end or interest.—by-road, n. A back road or cross-road; a private way; hence, secret means.—by-stake. *Basketwork*. I. *et.* To supply with by-stakes. II. n. A basket-makers' framing-rod, smaller than a main stake.—by-station, n. A way-station.—by-street, n. A side-street; byway.—by-tail, n. [Local, Eng.] The right handle of the main action.

as at school, out of the regular course, especially used at Cambridge University to designate a term other than the main one for examinations for honors. 21. A nickname.—by-time, n. Leisure time.—by-wash, n. A conduit for carrying off superfluous water from a dam, reservoir, etc.—by-west, *prep.* To the west of.—by-wipe, n. [Archaic.] A covert stroke, as of sarcasm.—by-work, n. Work for odd hours or during leisure time.

by, *prep.* 1. Expressing relations of place or direction: (1) Alongside of; next to; near; as, "I dwell by the Capitol." SHAKESPEARE *Julius Caesar* act iii, sc. 3. (2) Along the line of; beside; past; over (a course); as, they walked along by the river; the boat went by them.

The way to God is by the road of men.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Lost of the World* bk. v, p. 225, [c. a. d.]

2. Expressing the relation of agency, cause, means, or instrument: (1) Through the agency or means of; through; with; as, the rope banged by the agency; he crossed the river by the bridge; he died by poison.

For we walk by faith, not by sight. *2 Cor.* v, 7.

(2) Through the direct action of; through the help of; as, he was helped by his father.

The distinction of the two particles in the modern languages consists essentially in that *by* is referred to the object immediately operative as the independent bearer of the activity; with, on the other hand, to an object mediately operative, and participating in the activity. *MAERZBACH Eng. Gram.* tr. by Green, vol. II, p. 414, [n. *avon*, 1874.]

No one has ever yet made utterly miserable excepting by himself. *J. LUNCKO Pleasures of Life* ch. i, p. 13, [n. a. 1857.]

(3) In accordance with; according to, taking, or regarding as a standard; as, they work by the month.

It was one by the village clock.

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn*, *Poul Recter's Ride* et. 11.

(4) *Naut.* One point toward; as, to sail west by north.

3. Expressing relations of quantity: (1) To the extent, number, or amount of; as, they earned by hundreds; to reduce by half. (2) [North. Eng. & Scot.] More than; reaching beyond; in excess of. 4. Expressing relations of time; not later than; in the time of; during; as, come by ten o'clock; the moon shines by night. 5. Expressing possession; in possession of; with; as, he came honestly by it; there was no money by him. 6. Expressing order, arrangement, etc.: (1) In connection with; alongside of; arranged with or in. (2) Multiplied into; in connection or measurement with; as, six by eight. 7. Expressing the relation of an action to its object: (1) With regard to; for; to; as, to do well by one. (2) [Archaic.] Against; derogatory to.

I know nothing by myself [against, R. V.]. *1 Cor.* iv, 4.

This idiomatic use of *by*, as equivalent to "concerning," but with also a suggestion of "against," was not peculiar to our Translators. *FAIRBANK Select Glossary* p. 37, [k. r., a. eo. 1890.]

8. In the name, presence, or view of; as, to sail west by north; as, by the gods. [*AS. bi, big*] *byef*.

*Syn.* by means of, through, with. *By* refers to the agent; *through*, to the means, cause, or condition; *with*, to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with*, to things; *through* may refer to either; hence *by* is properly used before the agent or doer, *with* before the instrument or means; as, "He was killed by the assassin with a dagger." But active forces are often thought of as agents, so that we properly say "The house was destroyed by fire." "His friends were displeased by the selection of another chairman" means that the action displeased them; "his friends were displeased with the selection," etc., means that the man selected was not their choice. The road having become impassable through long disease, a way was opened by pioneers with axes. *By* may, however, be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, the metal was corroded by the acid; skill is gained by practice. We speak of communicating with a person by letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived by the mind through the senses. See *AT*.

—by all means, certainly; on every account.—by north, south, east, northeast, etc. (*Noult*), with direction toward the north, etc.; as, our course was northeast by east, i. e., between northeast and east; used in navigation (or boating) to compass.—by oneself, alone; apart; unassisted.

—by the cars, in disagreement; at variance; commonly in the phrase to set by the cars. See under *EAR*.—by the head or stern (*Noult*), drawing most water forward or aft: said of a vessel.—by the run (*Naut.*), entirely and at once; as, to let go by the run, by the way. 1. On or near a road. 2. Incidentally; by the way.—by trade, [*Colloq.*] in the exercise of, or professing, a trade.—by day, one, or day, one, or day, one, piece at a time, each day, one, or piece, as the case may be, individually and separately.—to come by, to acquire.—to set store by, to esteem; hold as valuable or of worth.—to stand by, to stand up for; support.

by'ard, 1 bu'ord; 2 bu'ard, n. *Mining*. A leather breast-strap used by miners in drawing ear-loads of ore or coal. [Special use of *DAYAN*.]

by'ast, n. Same as *NIAS*, n.

by'at, 1 bu'at; 2 bu'at, n. *pl.* Buntans.

by'at, n. *etc.* See under *AY*, *adv.*

by'blis, 1 bu'blis; 2 bu'blis, n. A nymph in love with her brother, who after pursuing him in many lands hither self, and, according to Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is transformed into a will.

by'blom-en, 1 bu'blim-en; 2 bu'blum-en, n. A variety of the garden tulip. [*D.* < *bl*, *by*, < *blom*, flower.]

by'bus, n. Same as *NIAS*.

by'bus, 1 bu'bus; 2 bu'bus, n. An ancient Phœnician city, the name of which was changed to Adonis or Tammuz, who was born there. *By-blos*, [*Gr.*].

by'by, 1 bu'bo; 2 bu'bo, n. & *interj.* [*Colloq.* or *Child*] 1. Good-by; 2. Sleep. 3. A walk. *bye-bye*.



by, c., abbr. Battery commander.

by-cock'ct, n. A medieval and early Renaissance hat, cap, or head-dress, with brim turned up and ending in a point or points before or behind; a cap of maintenance. *ab'a-cott; ab'o-cock* [corrupt forms].

bye, 1 hai; 2 hē, a. Not principal or main; of secondary importance; situated aside or apart; privy; the adverb *by*, properly compounded, but used thus adjectively by some writers; as, a *bye* consideration; a *bye* debate. Sometimes spelled *by*, but more usually *bye* when not in combination. See *br*, n. Truth . . . is rigid and inflexible to any *bye* interests. Locks Essay, *Conduct of Understanding* in vol. ii, § 14, p. 228. [in 1818].

bye, n. Same as *br*, n. The noun is often spelled *bye*. We may write either *by the* or *by the*, the last word being a noun, as in the kindred phrase *by the way*. In *by and by* both the first word and the last are adverbs, and the form should be *by*.

bye, interj. Good-by; a word used in lullabies and cradle-songs; as, *bye, baby bunting—bye-bow*. I. *interj.* A soothing lullaby word suggesting slumber. II. *n.* Sleep; dreamland; used in the nursery. *bye-lo!*

bye-lection, etc. See under *br*, *adr.*

bye-to-stock, n. See *BYELOSOT*.

bye-ite, 1 bai'ar-it; 2 by'er-it, n. *Minerol.* A jet-black caking bituminous coal somewhat like albertite and torbanite. [*< Byers, in Colorado.*]

bye-rite, 1 bai'ar-rit; 2 by'er-rit, n. Devolatilized petroleum used as a substitute for asphalt.

By-ers, 1 bai'ar; 2 by'ers, Mount. A peak of the Sawatch range, Middle Park, Colo.: 12,778 ft. high.

By-es-ville, 1 bai'es-vil; 2 by'es-vil, n. A village in Guernsey county, O.

by-faith, etc. See under *br*, *adr.*

by-form, prep. Before.

by-fet'diet, n. A grudge; also, a purse, as hanging from it.

by-gone, 1 bai'gōn; 2 by'gōn, n. Gone by; former; past; long past; out of date.

by-gone, n. That which has gone by; something said or done in the past; as, let *bygones* be *bygones*; usually in the plural. *by-gone* [Scot.].

Healthy minds let bygones be bygones. *Bygone Ring and Book* pt. iv, l. 238.

By-gone, 1 bai'gōn; 2 by'gōn, n. *Norse Myth.* Frey's servant. *Byggvilt*.

by-hour, by-interest, etc. See under *br*, *adr.*

byke, bike, 1 bai'k; 2 by'k, n. [Scot.] A hive, nest, or swarm of wild bees; hence, any crowd.

by-land-er, n. Same as *BYLANDER*.

by-law, 1 bai'lō; 2 by'lō, n. A rule or law adopted by an association, a corporation, or the like, for its government in the conduct of its own affairs, subordinate to its constitution or charter.

They were not joined thereto as principal laws but as *by-laws*. *Coverdale Writings, Old Faith* p. 41. [in r. 1844.]

*By-laws*, that is *Laws* made obiter or by the *By*.

COWELL *Interpr.* *By-laws* ed. 16. [M.]

[*< br*, *adr.*, + *law*]. *by-law*.

By-leipt', 1 bai'lept; 2 by'lept, n. *Norse Myth.* Literally, the dwelling destroyer, or raging flame; Loki's brother.

By-leipt'; *By-leist'*.

byndet, r. To bind.

byn'e-des'tin, 1 bin'e-des'tin; 2 by'n'e-des'tin, n. The edestin characteristic of barley-malt. [*< Gr. bynē, malt, + edestin, eatable.*]

Byn, 1 bin; 2 byn, n. 1. Sir George (1563-1573), Viscount Torrington, an English admiral; captured Gibraltar, 1704, and destroyed the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro. Sicily, July 31, 1718. 2. John (1704-1757), an English admiral; shot for failing to relieve Minorca. 3. Julian Hedworth George, Viscount B. of Vimy (1862-1918), British general; commanded first tank-attack (at Cambrai), against the Germans; Governor-General of Canada, 1921.

by-nin, 1 bai'nin; 2 by'nin, n. A protoid found in barley-malt. [*< Gr. bynē, malt.*] [the Nile]

byn'al, 1 bin'al; 2 by'n'al, n. A barbel (*Barbus bynni*) of by'ons, 1 bai'os; 2 by'os, I. a. [Scot.] Uncommon; extraordinary. *by'ast*, n. Uncommonly; very. — *by*, *adr.*

Byrd, 1 baird; 2 byrd, n. (1533-1633). English composer.

byre, 1 bair; 2 byr, n. [Scot.] A cow-stable. *byar*; *byert*.

The old cottage now only exists in part, and that part fulfils the homely office of a 'byre' or cowshed.

AUSTIN Donson *Thomas Bewick* p. 9. [o. & co. 1884.]

byri, r. Same as *BYRIE*.

byr-law, 1 bai'lō; 2 by'r-lō, n. By our fady: an old form administered by arbitration, called *byrlage*, *byrlawe*, in northern England and Scotland, A. D. 1257; bilage in Kent, 1253. 2. A similar law passed by authorities of villages and administered in their courts, 1370. 3. A place or district having a byrlaw-court. [*< Ice. byr, n., a settlement (< búa, dwell), + lag, pl. lag, law.*]

byr-lage; *byr-law*; *byr-lay*; *byr-law*; — *byr-*

law-court", n. A court proceeding under byrlaw. — *byr-law-man*, n. One of the judges of a byrlaw-court. *ber-law-man*; *byr-law-man*.

Byrnes, 1 būrn; 2 būrn, n. 1. Thomas (1850-1895), an Australian statesman; premier of Queensland. 2. Thomas F. (1842-1910), an American detective, inspector, and superintendent of police, New York city.

byr-niet, n. A coat of mail.

By-ron, 1 bai'ron; 2 by'ron, John (1791-1836). An English poet who invented a system of shorthand; *Three Black Crows*.

By-ron, 1 bai'ron; 2 by'ron, n. 1. George Gordon Noel, Lord (1788-1824), an English poet; *Childe Harold*, *Don Juan*, etc. 2. Henry James (1834-1916), an English dramatist; *Our Boys*. 3. A village in Ogle county, Ill.

By-ron-ic, 1 hoi'ron-ik; 2 hy-rōn-ic, a. Of or pertaining to Lord Byron or his style; characterized by romanticism, sentiment, and passion, by striving after dramatic effect, or by cynicism and libertinism.

Her memory he nursed as a kind of a tonic. Something bitter to chew when he'd play the *Byronic*. *Lowell Fable for Critics* st. 1.

By-ron-ism, 1 hoi'ron-izm; 2 hy-rōn-izm, n. 1. The characteristics of Byron or of his poetry. 2. Imitation of Byron.

It is on the question how much of true poetry lies behind and independent of the scenery and properties of *Byronism* that the great debate arises. GEORGE SAINTSBURY *A History of Nineteenth Century Lit.* p. 80. [in 1896.]

— *By-ron-ist*, n. A student or admirer of Byron or his work. *By-ron-ist*; — *By-ron-ize*, v.

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

By-ron-olant; By-ron-olant; — *By-ron-olant-ly*, *adr.*

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by's-line. I. a. Made of byssus; flax-like; silken. II. n. A byssine garment. *by's-line*; — *by's-line*, n. Chronic inflammation of the lungs caused by the inhalation and lodgment of cotton-fibers. — *by's-sog-e-nous*, n. Producing a byssus. — *by's-sold*, a. Byssaceous. — *by's-so-lite*, n. *Mineral*. Same as *AMANTOIN*.

by's-sus, 1 hīs'us; 2 hys'us, n. [*by's-si*, 1 -ai; 2 -i, or *by's-sus-es*, pl.] I. *Class.* *Antiq.* A variety of flax, or the fine white cloth into which it was made; the "fine linen" of the Bible; also, in late times, any costly white stuff of cotton, silk, or linen.

Slaves Bearing red jars of byssus, sealed for Rome. Edwin Arnold *Light of the World* p. 194. [r. & w. 1891.]

2. *Conch.* A hunch of silky threads secreted by the foot of certain stationary bivalve mollusks, as mussels or mytilids, pinnids, aviculids, etc., and serving as a means of attachment to an anchor.

The byssus of the pinna has been woven into fabrics. 3. *Bot.* A filamentous fungus of the obsolete group *Byssi*. — byssus silk, a delicate quality of silk manufactured from the hair-like excrescences of a species of mussel found in the Mediterranean near Italy and Dalmatia. [*< Gr. byssos, a fine yellowish flax.*] *byssi*; *bysses*.

by'stand'er, 1 hoi'stand'er; 2 hys'tand'er, n. 1. One who stands by or is passively present; a looker-on; a chance observer. 2. In the early Church, one of the fourth order of penitents. See *PENITENT*.

by'start', 1 bai'start'; 2 by'start', n. [Scot.] An illegitimate child.

by'th-tum, 1 bith'tum; 2 by'th-tum, n. A supposed chemical element claimed to have been discovered by subjecting sulfur to electrolysis. The claim has been disproved. [*< Gr. bythos, depth.*]

by'town-ite, 1 hoi'town-ait; 2 by'town-ite, n. *Minerol.* A triclinic feldspar nearly related to anorthite. [*< Bytown (Ottawa), Ontario.*]

By-tur'ner, 1 bai'tur-n; 2 by'tur-n, n. A river in Kurnah state, India; length, 300 to 400 m. to Bay of Bengal. *Yal-tur'-an-ri*.

by-wa, 1 bai'wā; 2 by'wā, n. [Jap.] The loquat. *bi'wat*.

by-wa'ter, 1 hoi'wō'ter; 2 by'wō'ter, a. Slightly yellowish or off color: said of diamonds.

by-way', 1 hoi'wā'; 2 by'wā', n. A branch or side road; a secluded or private road or path; *hy-road*: opposed to *highway*.

Walls and strays these, who came to light from highways and byways. E. E. Hale *In His Name* p. 239. [a. m. 1886.]

by-word', 1 bai'wōrd'; 2 by'wōrd', n. 1. A phrase, person, institution, etc., that has become an object of derision or mockery.

Thou makest us a *by-word* among the beasts. Ps. xlv, 14.

Roman justice, above all things, is a *by-word*. *Hawthorne's Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 261. [o. & co. 1876.]

2. A nickname, especially one given in contempt. 3. A trite saying; proverbial phrase. [*< AS. byword, < bi, by, + word.*] *bi'word*; *bi'word*; *by-saw'tet*. *SM.* See *ADAGE*.

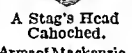
By-zan'tine, 1 bi-zan'tin; 2 by-zan'tin; 3 by-zan'tin; 4 by-zan'tin; 5 by-zan'tin; 6 by-zan'tin; 7 by-zan'tin; 8 by-zan'tin; 9 by-zan'tin; 10 by-zan'tin; 11 by-zan'tin; 12 by-zan'tin; 13 by-zan'tin; 14 by-zan'tin; 15 by-zan'tin; 16 by-zan'tin; 17 by-zan'tin; 18 by-zan'tin; 19 by-zan'tin; 20 by-zan'tin; 21 by-zan'tin; 22 by-zan'tin; 23 by-zan'tin; 24 by-zan'tin; 25 by-zan'tin; 26 by-zan'tin; 27 by-zan'tin; 28 by-zan'tin; 29 by-zan'tin; 30 by-zan'tin; 31 by-zan'tin; 32 by-zan'tin; 33 by-zan'tin; 34 by-zan'tin; 35 by-zan'tin; 36 by-zan'tin; 37 by-zan'tin; 38 by-zan'tin; 39 by-zan'tin; 40 by-zan'tin; 41 by-zan'tin; 42 by-zan'tin; 43 by-zan'tin; 44 by-zan'tin; 45 by-zan'tin; 46 by-zan'tin; 47 by-zan'tin; 48 by-zan'tin; 49 by-zan'tin; 50 by-zan'tin; 51 by-zan'tin; 52 by-zan'tin; 53 by-zan'tin; 54 by-zan'tin; 55 by-zan'tin; 56 by-zan'tin; 57 by-zan'tin; 58 by-zan'tin; 59 by-zan'tin; 60 by-zan'tin; 61 by-zan'tin; 62 by-zan'tin; 63 by-zan'tin; 64 by-zan'tin; 65 by-zan'tin; 66 by-zan'tin; 67 by-zan'tin; 68 by-zan'tin; 69 by-zan'tin; 70 by-zan'tin; 71 by-zan'tin; 72 by-zan'tin; 73 by-zan'tin; 74 by-zan'tin; 75 by-zan'tin; 76 by-zan'tin; 77 by-zan'tin; 78 by-zan'tin; 79 by-zan'tin; 80 by-zan'tin; 81 by-zan'tin; 82 by-zan'tin; 83 by-zan'tin; 84 by-zan'tin; 85 by-zan'tin; 86 by-zan'tin; 87 by-zan'tin; 88 by-zan'tin; 89 by-zan'tin; 90 by-zan'tin; 91 by-zan'tin; 92 by-zan'tin; 93 by-zan'tin; 94 by-zan'tin; 95 by-zan'tin; 96 by-zan'tin; 97 by-zan'tin; 98 by-zan'tin; 99 by-zan'tin; 100 by-zan'tin; 101 by-zan'tin; 102 by-zan'tin; 103 by-zan'tin; 104 by-zan'tin; 105 by-zan'tin; 106 by-zan'tin; 107 by-zan'tin; 108 by-zan'tin; 109 by-zan'tin; 110 by-zan'tin; 111 by-zan'tin; 112 by-zan'tin; 113 by-zan'tin; 114 by-zan'tin; 115 by-zan'tin; 116 by-zan'tin; 117 by-zan'tin; 118 by-zan'tin; 119 by-zan'tin; 120 by-zan'tin; 121 by-zan'tin; 122 by-zan'tin; 123 by-zan'tin; 124 by-zan'tin; 125 by-zan'tin; 126 by-zan'tin; 127 by-zan'tin; 128 by-zan'tin; 129 by-zan'tin; 130 by-zan'tin; 131 by-zan'tin; 132 by-zan'tin; 133 by-zan'tin; 134 by-zan'tin; 135 by-zan'tin; 136 by-zan'tin; 137 by-zan'tin; 138 by-zan'tin; 139 by-zan'tin; 140 by-zan'tin; 141 by-zan'tin; 142 by-zan'tin; 143 by-zan'tin; 144 by-zan'tin; 145 by-zan'tin; 146 by-zan'tin; 147 by-zan'tin; 148 by-zan'tin; 149 by-zan'tin; 150 by-zan'tin; 151 by-zan'tin; 152 by-zan'tin; 153 by-zan'tin; 154 by-zan'tin; 155 by-zan'tin; 156 by-zan'tin; 157 by-zan'tin; 158 by-zan'tin; 159 by-zan'tin; 160 by-zan'tin; 161 by-zan'tin; 162 by-zan'tin; 163 by-zan'tin; 164 by-zan'tin; 165 by-zan'tin; 166 by-zan'tin; 167 by-zan'tin; 168 by-zan'tin; 169 by-zan'tin; 170 by-zan'tin; 171 by-zan'tin; 172 by-zan'tin; 173 by-zan'tin; 174 by-zan'tin; 175 by-zan'tin; 176 by-zan'tin; 177 by-zan'tin; 178 by-zan'tin; 179 by-zan'tin; 180 by-zan'tin; 181 by-zan'tin; 182 by-zan'tin; 183 by-zan'tin; 184 by-zan'tin; 185 by-zan'tin; 186 by-zan'tin; 187 by-zan'tin; 188 by-zan'tin; 189 by-zan'tin; 190 by-zan'tin; 191 by-zan'tin; 192 by-zan'tin; 193 by-zan'tin; 194 by-zan'tin; 195 by-zan'tin; 196 by-zan'tin; 197 by-zan'tin; 198 by-zan'tin; 199 by-zan'tin; 200 by-zan'tin; 201 by-zan'tin; 202 by-zan'tin; 203 by-zan'tin; 204 by-zan'tin; 205 by-zan'tin; 206 by-zan'tin; 207 by-zan'tin; 208 by-zan'tin; 209 by-zan'tin; 210

Indies. 2. In the Levant and the Barbary States, the Sultan is the sole legislator.





ca-chunk', odr. Same as KENCUNK.  
 ca-cl'en, 1 ko-shi'ko; 2 cū-thi'cū, n. [Sp.] A cacique's wife.  
 ca-clim'bo, 1 ko-kim'ho; 2 cū-cū'ho, n. [W. Afr.] The cool  
 season of the year in the Kongo district.



A Stag's Head  
Cahoched.



there and supposed to be Corinthian.



**caer** 'l-mo'ni-a-r-i-u, 1 ser 'l-mā-ni-a-r-i-u; 2 çer 'l-mā-ni-a-r-i-u, 1. [i, 1.01, 2.1, pl.] R. C. Ch. A director of ceremonies in solemn offices, as in cathedral services. [*C. caerimonia*, CEREMONY.]

**Caer** 't-on, 1 kār 'l-on; 2 cār 'l-on, n. A Roman station in Britain in 200 m from Monmouthshire, on the river Usk; a ruined amphitheater is the supposed seat of King Arthur's court, where he held his Round Table.

**Caer** 'philly, 1 kār 'l-illy; 2 cār 'l-illy, n. A mining town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

**ca** 'r-ule, n. Same as CAULEAN.

**Caes** 'al-plin 'l-a, 1 ses 'al-plin 'l-a; 2 çes 'al-plin 'l-a, n. Bot. A genus of tropical or semitropical trees or shrubs of the family *Casalpiniaceae*. *C. echinata* furnishes brazil-wood, and *C. sappan* the sapan-wood of India. [*Andreas Casalpini*, an Italian botanist and physician.]

**Caes** 'al-plin 'l-a 'ce-a, 1 ses 'al-plin 'l-a; 2 çes 'al-plin 'l-a 'ce-a, n. pl. Bot. 1. A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs—the bractlet or seana family—formerly included in the family *Leguminosae*, but separated from it by modern botanists on account of its flowers, which have nearly regular corollas, with the upper petal enclosed by the others and the stamens distinct. It embraces about 90 genera and 1,000 species, mostly tropical. Four or five genera, including *Cercis*, *Gymnocladia*, and *Gleditsia*, are present in the eastern United States by the Judas-tree, the Maryland senna, the Kentucky coffee-tree, and the honeylocust, respectively. 2. Formerly a subfamily, tribe, or suborder of the *Leguminosae* according to many botanists, some of whom designated it variously as *Casalpiniaceae*, *Casalpiniaceae*, and *Casalpinioidae*. [*Andreas Casalpini*, Italian botanist.] —**caes** 'al-plin 'l-a 'ceous, a.

**Caesar**, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör, n. 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. **Caesar**, 1 çs'zör; 2 çs'zör; F. **César**, 1 çs'zör; 2 çs'zör; G. **Cæsar**, 1 çs'zör; 2 çs'zör; It. **Cæsar**, 1 çs'zör; 2 çs'zör; Sp. **César**, 1 çs'zör; 2 çs'zör. 2. A Roman emperor, especially one of the Augustan line; figuratively, any powerful emperor or overruler. The title was first assumed by Octavianus, as adopted son of the dictator (Julius Caesar). When the emperors took the title *Augustus*, the heir apparent was entitled *Cæsar*.

Go forth, and letch their coquering **Caesar** in.

SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act v, cho.

3. [Archeol.] The temporal power; the state. 4. An emperor of Germany or the Holy Roman Empire; supplanted by the German form *Kaiser*. 5. In Byron's *The Deformed Transformed*, the demon who transforms Arnold into Achilles. 6. Julius (100–44 B. C.), a Roman general, statesman, and historian; assassinated on the Ides of March (Mar. 15). [L., hairy; or Punic, elephant.]

—**Caesar's** agaric, the orange amanita. —**Caesar**-dom, n. [Rare.] The dominion or dignity of a Caesar. —**Caesar**-ship, n. The office of a Caesar.

**caesar**, n. A hamuloid fish, the red-mouth grunt (*Bathystoma rimator*), of the West Indies and Brazil. —**caesar**-grunt, n. A hamuloid fish (*Bathystoma carbonarium*) of the Bermudas, the West Indies, Cuba, and Brazil. —**Caesar**-re-a, 1 ses 'a-rē-a; 2 çs 'a-rē-a, n. An ancient seaport in Palestine, now a ruined village; 55 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem. Act 2, 24.

**Caesar**-re-an, 1 si-zē-rē-an; 2 çs-zē-rē-an, a. Of or pertaining to a Caesar or the Caesars. —**Caesar**-ian, a. Of or pertaining to; **Caesar**-ian, a. —**Caesarian** section, n. Operation (Obstet.). The delivery of a section of the abdominal walls and the womb of the mother when ordinary delivery is apparently impossible; reported to have been performed at the birth of Julius Caesar.

**Caesar**-re-an, n. 1. An adherent of Julius Caesar or the Roman emperors, or of the German emperors in their conflict with the Pope; an advocate of Caesarism. 2. Eccl. Hist. One of the stricter Franciscan friars who followed Caesar of Spire (13th century). —**Caesar**-ian, a.

**Caesar**-re-a Phil-Phil. A city in ancient Palestine at the head of the Jordan; originally Pa'n-nim, now Pa'n-ne-as. —**Caesar**-ism, 1 s'zör-izm; 2 çs'zör-izm, n. 1. Government, whether in fact or theory, like that of the Caesars, in which one person had autocratic powers; imperialism. We find an elaborate and formal system of titles substituted for the personal names of the Julio-Claudian emperors, an increasing tendency to insist on the inherent prerogatives of the Principate, and an attempt to invest *Cæsarism* with an hereditary character, either by natural descent or by adoption, while the worship of the deified *Cæsar* was made the symbol of its continuity and legitimacy. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 652.

2. A grasping after imperial or despotic power by one placed in power by the people. —**Caesar**-ist, n. An imperialist; an advocate of Caesarism. —**Caesar**-ize, v. t. & r. To rule, or attempt to rule, despotically; act like a Caesar. —**Caesar**-o-pa-pism, 1 s'zör-o-pā-pizm; 2 çs'zör-o-pā-pizm, n. The theory that the civil government has supreme authority over ecclesiastical affairs. [*Cæsar* + *LL. papa*, POPE.]

**Caesar**-o-my, 1 s'zör-o-mī; 2 çs'zör-o-mī, n. The Caesarian section or operation. See *CÆSAREAN*, a. [*Cæsar* + *Gr. temnō*, cut.]

**caesar** 'wēd, 1 s'zör-wēd; 2 çs'zör-wēd, n. A small tropical shrub (*Urena lobata*), used medicinally for its mucilaginous properties and yielding a jute-like fiber. See *URENA*. [*Blue*.] —**caesar** 'u-s, a. Pale-blue or greenish-blue. [*caesar* 'u-s, 2 çs'zör-u-s, n. A silver-white metallic element; named from the twin sky-blue lines in its spectrum. See *CAESARIUM*. [*L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsus*, bluish-gray.] **caesar** 'u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*.

**caesar** 'u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*. [*caesar* 'u-s, 2 çs'zör-u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*.]

**caesar** 'u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*. [*caesar* 'u-s, 2 çs'zör-u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*.]

**caesar** 'u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*. [*caesar* 'u-s, 2 çs'zör-u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*.]

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**caesar** 'u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*. [*caesar* 'u-s, 2 çs'zör-u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*.]

**caesar** 'u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*. [*caesar* 'u-s, 2 çs'zör-u-s, n. Same as *CAESARIUM*.]

**cafe** 'ate, 1 kār 'tē; 2 çs 'tē, n. Chem. A salt of caffeic acid. —**cafe** 'te, 1 kār 'tē; 2 çs 'tē, n. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee. [*F. café*, *café*, *café*.] —**caffeic** acid, a yellow crystalline compound (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), obtained variously, as by treating a decoction of coffee with potassium hydroxide.

**cafe** 'te-din, 1 kār 'tē-din, -din or -din; 2 çs 'tē-din, -din or -din, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated barytic water.

**cafe** 'te-in, 1 kār 'tē-in, -in or -in; 2 çs 'tē-in, -in or -in, n. Chem. A crystallizable, slightly bitter, stimulating alkaloid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), found in the leaves and berries of coffee, and chemically identical with the thein found in tea-leaves, the guaranin of the *Paulinia sorbilis*, the leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguensis*, the seeds of the enla-nuts, and the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. Antidote: morphine, stimulants. [*F. café*, *café*, *café*.] —**caffe** 'te; 2 çs 'tē; 3 çs 'tē; 4 çs 'tē; 5 çs 'tē; 6 çs 'tē; 7 çs 'tē; 8 çs 'tē; 9 çs 'tē; 10 çs 'tē; 11 çs 'tē; 12 çs 'tē; 13 çs 'tē; 14 çs 'tē; 15 çs 'tē; 16 çs 'tē; 17 çs 'tē; 18 çs 'tē; 19 çs 'tē; 20 çs 'tē; 21 çs 'tē; 22 çs 'tē; 23 çs 'tē; 24 çs 'tē; 25 çs 'tē; 26 çs 'tē; 27 çs 'tē; 28 çs 'tē; 29 çs 'tē; 30 çs 'tē; 31 çs 'tē; 32 çs 'tē; 33 çs 'tē; 34 çs 'tē; 35 çs 'tē; 36 çs 'tē; 37 çs 'tē; 38 çs 'tē; 39 çs 'tē; 40 çs 'tē; 41 çs 'tē; 42 çs 'tē; 43 çs 'tē; 44 çs 'tē; 45 çs 'tē; 46 çs 'tē; 47 çs 'tē; 48 çs 'tē; 49 çs 'tē; 50 çs 'tē; 51 çs 'tē; 52 çs 'tē; 53 çs 'tē; 54 çs 'tē; 55 çs 'tē; 56 çs 'tē; 57 çs 'tē; 58 çs 'tē; 59 çs 'tē; 60 çs 'tē; 61 çs 'tē; 62 çs 'tē; 63 çs 'tē; 64 çs 'tē; 65 çs 'tē; 66 çs 'tē; 67 çs 'tē; 68 çs 'tē; 69 çs 'tē; 70 çs 'tē; 71 çs 'tē; 72 çs 'tē; 73 çs 'tē; 74 çs 'tē; 75 çs 'tē; 76 çs 'tē; 77 çs 'tē; 78 çs 'tē; 79 çs 'tē; 80 çs 'tē; 81 çs 'tē; 82 çs 'tē; 83 çs 'tē; 84 çs 'tē; 85 çs 'tē; 86 çs 'tē; 87 çs 'tē; 88 çs 'tē; 89 çs 'tē; 90 çs 'tē; 91 çs 'tē; 92 çs 'tē; 93 çs 'tē; 94 çs 'tē; 95 çs 'tē; 96 çs 'tē; 97 çs 'tē; 98 çs 'tē; 99 çs 'tē; 100 çs 'tē; 101 çs 'tē; 102 çs 'tē; 103 çs 'tē; 104 çs 'tē; 105 çs 'tē; 106 çs 'tē; 107 çs 'tē; 108 çs 'tē; 109 çs 'tē; 110 çs 'tē; 111 çs 'tē; 112 çs 'tē; 113 çs 'tē; 114 çs 'tē; 115 çs 'tē; 116 çs 'tē; 117 çs 'tē; 118 çs 'tē; 119 çs 'tē; 120 çs 'tē; 121 çs 'tē; 122 çs 'tē; 123 çs 'tē; 124 çs 'tē; 125 çs 'tē; 126 çs 'tē; 127 çs 'tē; 128 çs 'tē; 129 çs 'tē; 130 çs 'tē; 131 çs 'tē; 132 çs 'tē; 133 çs 'tē; 134 çs 'tē; 135 çs 'tē; 136 çs 'tē; 137 çs 'tē; 138 çs 'tē; 139 çs 'tē; 140 çs 'tē; 141 çs 'tē; 142 çs 'tē; 143 çs 'tē; 144 çs 'tē; 145 çs 'tē; 146 çs 'tē; 147 çs 'tē; 148 çs 'tē; 149 çs 'tē; 150 çs 'tē; 151 çs 'tē; 152 çs 'tē; 153 çs 'tē; 154 çs 'tē; 155 çs 'tē; 156 çs 'tē; 157 çs 'tē; 158 çs 'tē; 159 çs 'tē; 160 çs 'tē; 161 çs 'tē; 162 çs 'tē; 163 çs 'tē; 164 çs 'tē; 165 çs 'tē; 166 çs 'tē; 167 çs 'tē; 168 çs 'tē; 169 çs 'tē; 170 çs 'tē; 171 çs 'tē; 172 çs 'tē; 173 çs 'tē; 174 çs 'tē; 175 çs 'tē; 176 çs 'tē; 177 çs 'tē; 178 çs 'tē; 179 çs 'tē; 180 çs 'tē; 181 çs 'tē; 182 çs 'tē; 183 çs 'tē; 184 çs 'tē; 185 çs 'tē; 186 çs 'tē; 187 çs 'tē; 188 çs 'tē; 189 çs 'tē; 190 çs 'tē; 191 çs 'tē; 192 çs 'tē; 193 çs 'tē; 194 çs 'tē; 195 çs 'tē; 196 çs 'tē; 197 çs 'tē; 198 çs 'tē; 199 çs 'tē; 200 çs 'tē; 201 çs 'tē; 202 çs 'tē; 203 çs 'tē; 204 çs 'tē; 205 çs 'tē; 206 çs 'tē; 207 çs 'tē; 208 çs 'tē; 209 çs 'tē; 210 çs 'tē; 211 çs 'tē; 212 çs 'tē; 213 çs 'tē; 214 çs 'tē; 215 çs 'tē; 216 çs 'tē; 217 çs 'tē; 218 çs 'tē; 219 çs 'tē; 220 çs 'tē; 221 çs 'tē; 222 çs 'tē; 223 çs 'tē; 224 çs 'tē; 225 çs 'tē; 226 çs 'tē; 227 çs 'tē; 228 çs 'tē; 229 çs 'tē; 230 çs 'tē; 231 çs 'tē; 232 çs 'tē; 233 çs 'tē; 234 çs 'tē; 235 çs 'tē; 236 çs 'tē; 237 çs 'tē; 238 çs 'tē; 239 çs 'tē; 240 çs 'tē; 241 çs 'tē; 242 çs 'tē; 243 çs 'tē; 244 çs 'tē; 245 çs 'tē; 246 çs 'tē; 247 çs 'tē; 248 çs 'tē; 249 çs 'tē; 250 çs 'tē; 251 çs 'tē; 252 çs 'tē; 253 çs 'tē; 254 çs 'tē; 255 çs 'tē; 256 çs 'tē; 257 çs 'tē; 258 çs 'tē; 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343 çs 'tē; 344 çs 'tē; 345 çs 'tē; 346 çs 'tē; 347 çs 'tē; 348 çs 'tē; 349 çs 'tē; 350 çs 'tē; 351 çs 'tē; 352 çs 'tē; 353 çs 'tē; 354 çs 'tē; 355 çs 'tē; 356 çs 'tē; 357 çs 'tē; 358 çs 'tē; 359 çs 'tē; 360 çs 'tē; 361 çs 'tē; 362 çs 'tē; 363 çs 'tē; 364 çs 'tē; 365 çs 'tē; 366 çs 'tē; 367 çs 'tē; 368 çs 'tē; 369 çs 'tē; 370 çs 'tē; 371 çs 'tē; 372 çs 'tē; 373 çs 'tē; 374 çs 'tē; 375 çs 'tē; 376 çs 'tē; 377 çs 'tē; 378 çs 'tē; 379 çs 'tē; 380 çs 'tē; 381 çs 'tē; 382 çs 'tē; 383 çs 'tē; 384 çs 'tē; 385 çs 'tē; 386 çs 'tē; 387 çs 'tē; 388 çs 'tē; 389 çs 'tē; 390 çs 'tē; 391 çs 'tē; 392 çs 'tē; 393 çs 'tē; 394 çs 'tē; 395 çs 'tē; 396 çs 'tē; 397 çs 'tē; 398 çs 'tē; 399 çs 'tē; 400 çs 'tē; 401 çs 'tē; 402 çs 'tē; 403 çs 'tē; 404 çs 'tē; 405 çs 'tē; 406 çs 'tē; 407 çs 'tē; 408 çs 'tē; 409 çs 'tē; 410 çs 'tē; 411 çs 'tē; 412 çs 'tē; 413 çs 'tē; 414 çs 'tē; 415 çs 'tē; 416 çs 'tē; 417 çs 'tē; 418 çs 'tē; 419 çs 'tē; 420 çs 'tē; 421 çs 'tē; 422 çs 'tē; 423 çs 'tē; 424 çs 'tē; 425 çs 'tē; 426 çs 'tē; 427 çs 'tē; 428 çs 'tē; 429 çs 'tē; 430 çs 'tē; 431 çs 'tē; 432 çs 'tē; 433 çs 'tē; 434 çs 'tē; 435 çs 'tē; 436 çs 'tē; 437 çs 'tē; 438 çs 'tē; 439 çs 'tē; 440 çs 'tē; 441 çs 'tē; 442 çs 'tē; 443 çs 'tē; 444 çs 'tē; 445 çs 'tē; 446 çs 'tē; 447 çs 'tē; 448 çs 'tē; 449 çs 'tē; 450 çs 'tē; 451 çs 'tē; 452 çs 'tē; 453 çs 'tē; 454 çs 'tē; 455 çs 'tē; 456 çs 'tē; 457 çs 'tē; 458 çs 'tē; 459 çs 'tē; 460 çs 'tē; 461 çs 'tē; 462 çs 'tē; 463 çs 'tē; 464 çs 'tē; 465 çs 'tē; 466 çs 'tē; 467 çs 'tē; 468 çs 'tē; 469 çs 'tē; 470 çs 'tē; 471 çs 'tē; 472 çs 'tē; 473 çs 'tē; 474 çs 'tē; 475 çs 'tē; 476 çs 'tē; 477 çs 'tē; 478 çs 'tē; 479 çs 'tē; 480 çs 'tē; 481 çs 'tē; 482 çs 'tē; 483 çs 'tē; 484 çs 'tē; 485 çs 'tē; 486 çs 'tē; 487 çs 'tē; 488 çs 'tē; 489 çs 'tē; 490 çs 'tē; 491 çs 'tē; 492 çs 'tē; 493 çs 'tē; 494 çs 'tē; 495 çs 'tē; 496 çs 'tē; 497 çs 'tē; 498 çs 'tē; 499 çs 'tē; 500 çs 'tē; 501 çs 'tē; 502 çs 'tē; 503 çs 'tē; 504 çs 'tē; 505 çs 'tē; 506 çs 'tē; 507 çs 'tē; 508 çs 'tē; 509 çs 'tē; 510 çs 'tē; 511 çs 'tē; 512 çs 'tē; 513 çs 'tē; 514 çs 'tē; 515 çs 'tē; 516 çs 'tē; 517 çs 'tē; 518 çs 'tē; 519 çs 'tē; 520 çs 'tē; 521 çs 'tē; 522 çs 'tē; 523 çs 'tē; 524 çs 'tē; 525 çs 'tē; 526 çs 'tē; 527 çs 'tē; 528 çs 'tē; 529 çs 'tē; 530 çs 'tē; 531 çs 'tē; 532 çs 'tē; 533 çs 'tē; 534 çs 'tē; 535 çs 'tē; 536 çs 'tē; 537 çs 'tē; 538 çs 'tē; 539 çs 'tē; 540 çs 'tē; 541 çs 'tē; 542 çs 'tē; 543 çs 'tē; 544 çs 'tē; 545 çs 'tē; 546 çs 'tē; 547 çs 'tē; 548 çs 'tē; 549 çs 'tē; 550 çs 'tē; 551 çs 'tē; 552 çs 'tē; 553 çs 'tē; 554 çs 'tē; 555 çs 'tē; 556 çs 'tē; 557 çs 'tē; 558 çs 'tē; 559 çs 'tē; 560 çs 'tē; 561 çs 'tē; 562 çs 'tē; 563 çs 'tē; 564 çs 'tē; 565 çs 'tē; 566 çs 'tē; 567 çs 'tē; 568 çs 'tē; 569 çs 'tē; 570 çs 'tē; 571 çs 'tē; 572 çs 'tē; 573 çs 'tē; 574 çs 'tē; 575 çs 'tē; 576 çs 'tē; 577 çs 'tē; 578 çs 'tē; 579 çs 'tē; 580 çs 'tē; 581 çs 'tē; 582 çs 'tē; 583 çs 'tē; 584 çs 'tē; 585 çs 'tē; 586 çs 'tē; 587 çs 'tē; 588 çs 'tē; 589 çs 'tē; 590 çs 'tē; 591 çs 'tē; 592 çs 'tē; 593 çs 'tē; 594 çs 'tē; 595 çs 'tē; 596 çs 'tē; 597 çs 'tē; 598 çs 'tē; 599 çs 'tē; 600 çs 'tē; 601 çs 'tē; 602 çs 'tē; 603 çs 'tē; 604 çs 'tē; 605 çs 'tē; 606 çs 'tē; 607 çs 'tē; 608 çs 'tē; 609 çs 'tē; 610 çs 'tē; 611 çs 'tē; 612 çs 'tē; 613 çs 'tē; 614 çs 'tē; 615 çs 'tē; 616 çs 'tē; 617 çs 'tē; 618 çs 'tē; 619 çs 'tē; 620 çs 'tē; 621 çs 'tē; 622 çs 'tē; 623 çs 'tē; 624 çs 'tē; 625 çs 'tē; 626 çs 'tē; 627 çs 'tē; 628 çs 'tē; 629 çs 'tē; 630 çs 'tē; 631 çs 'tē; 632 çs 'tē; 633 çs 'tē; 634 çs 'tē; 635 çs 'tē; 636 çs 'tē; 637 çs 'tē; 638 çs 'tē; 639 çs 'tē; 640 çs 'tē; 641 çs 'tē; 642 çs 'tē; 643 çs 'tē; 644 çs 'tē; 645 çs 'tē; 646 çs 'tē; 647 çs 'tē; 648 çs 'tē; 649 çs 'tē; 650 çs 'tē; 651 çs 'tē; 652 çs 'tē; 653 çs 'tē; 654 çs 'tē; 655 çs 'tē; 656 çs 'tē; 657 çs 'tē; 658 çs 'tē; 659 çs 'tē; 660 çs 'tē; 661 çs 'tē; 662 çs 'tē; 663 çs 'tē; 664 çs 'tē; 665 çs 'tē; 666 çs 'tē; 667 çs 'tē; 668 çs 'tē; 669 çs 'tē; 670 çs 'tē; 671 çs 'tē; 672 çs 'tē; 673 çs 'tē; 674 çs 'tē; 675 çs 'tē; 676 çs 'tē; 677 çs 'tē; 678 çs 'tē; 679 çs 'tē; 680 çs 'tē; 681 çs 'tē; 682 çs 'tē; 683 çs 'tē; 684 çs 'tē; 685 çs 'tē; 686 çs 'tē; 687 çs 'tē; 688 çs 'tē; 689 çs 'tē; 690 çs 'tē; 691 çs 'tē; 692 çs 'tē; 693 çs 'tē; 694 çs 'tē; 695 çs 'tē; 696 çs 'tē; 697 çs 'tē; 698 çs 'tē; 699 çs 'tē; 700 çs 'tē; 701 çs 'tē; 702 çs 'tē; 703 çs 'tē; 704 çs 'tē; 705 çs 'tē; 706 çs 'tē; 707 çs 'tē; 708 çs 'tē; 709 çs 'tē; 710 çs 'tē; 711 çs 'tē; 712 çs 'tē; 713 çs 'tē; 714 çs 'tē; 715 çs 'tē; 716 çs 'tē; 717 çs 'tē; 718 çs 'tē; 719 çs 'tē; 720 çs 'tē; 721 çs 'tē; 722 çs 'tē; 723 çs 'tē; 724 çs 'tē; 725 çs 'tē; 726 çs 'tē; 727 çs 'tē; 728 çs 'tē; 729 çs 'tē; 730 çs 'tē; 731 çs 'tē; 732 çs 'tē; 733 çs 'tē; 734 çs 'tē; 735 çs 'tē; 736 çs 'tē; 737 çs 'tē; 738 çs 'tē; 739 çs 'tē; 740 çs 'tē; 741 çs 'tē; 742 çs 'tē; 743 çs 'tē; 744 çs 'tē; 745 çs 'tē; 746 çs 'tē; 747 çs 'tē; 748 çs 'tē; 749 çs 'tē; 750 çs 'tē; 751 çs 'tē; 752 çs 'tē; 753 çs 'tē; 754 çs 'tē; 755 çs 'tē; 756 çs 'tē; 757 çs 'tē; 758 çs 'tē; 759 çs 'tē; 760 çs 'tē; 761 çs 'tē; 762 çs 'tē; 763 çs 'tē; 764 çs 'tē; 765 çs 'tē; 766 çs 'tē; 767 çs 'tē;







**cal'-cu-la-graph**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lá-gróf*; 2 *cal'ed-lá-gráf*, *n.* A mechanism consisting of a clock and levers for recording elapsed time, as of a call in a telephone exchange, or for dictating the time taken to perform a piece of work. [*L. calculo* (see CALCULATE), + *Gr. grapho*, write].

**cal'-cu-lar**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lér*; 2 *cal'ed-lár*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a calculus. **cal'-cu-lar-ry**.

**cal'-cu-lar-ry**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lér-ri*; 2 *cal'ed-lár-ri*, *n.* [*-RIS*, 1 -*ri-z*; 2 -*ri-j*, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* An aggregation of stony knots or concretions found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits. 2. *Pathol.* A calculus. [*L. calcularius*, < *calculus*, pebble; see CALCULUS.]

**cal'-cu-late**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lét*; 2 *cal'ed-lát*, *v.* [*-LAT*; *-LAT* -*ING*.] 1. *t.* 1. To compute mathematically; ascertain by computation; find out beforehand the time or circumstances of, as an eclipse; reckon; as, to calculate expenses; to calculate the return of a comet.

People in Ashurst moved in orbits calculated before they were born. A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* p. 42. [*fr. m. & co.* 1890.]

2. To think or study out; form an estimate of; as, to calculate the chances of success. 3. To plan or arrange; think out; devise; as, the room is not calculated for such uses; a calculated slowness of speech. Compare CALCULATED. 4. [*Local*, U. S.] To intend; purpose; as, do you calculate to ride?

We calculate to go down to the New Orleans Centennial. C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* p. 17. [*fr.* 1887.]

5. [*U. S.*] To think; guess; as, 1 calculate you are right.

**II. i.** 1. To form an estimate; perform calculations; reckon; count; as, 1 calculate on a good trade. 2. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] To think, suppose, or believe after consideration or deliberation; reckon.

Your aunt sets two tables, I calculate, don't she? SUSAN WARNER *Queechy* vol. i, p. 271. [*fr.* 1873.]

3*†*. To speculate as to the future. [*L. calculatus*, *pp.* of *calcolo*, < *calculus*, pebble; see CALCULUS.]

**Syn.**: account, compute, consider, count, deem, enumerate, estimate, number, rate, reckon, sum up. *Number* is the generic term. To *count* is to number one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, division, etc., more rapid than the less exact *count*. Compute allows more of the element of probability, which is almost more strongly expressed by *estimate*. We compute the slain in a great war from the number known to have fallen; in certain great battles; *compute* refers to the present or the past, *estimate* more frequently to the future; as, to estimate the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, *enumerate* one's grievances. To *rate* is to estimate by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We count upon a desired future; we do not count upon the undesired. As applied to the present, *was* and *will* contain the thing estimated as worthless. See ESTIMATE. — *Prep.* 1. *calculated* on or upon the result.

**cal'-cu-lat-ed**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lát-ed*; 2 *cal'ed-lát-ed*, *pa.* 1. Especially designed or adapted; planned. 2. Hence, adapted; suited; proper; fit; tending; the common modern meaning; as, he is well calculated for a lawyer. Compare CALCULATE, 3.

An immense metropolis like London is calculated to make men selfish and uninteresting. IRVING *Sketch-Book*, *Rural Life in Eng.* p. 82. [*fr. r.* 1803.]

3. Likely to have a certain result.

**cal'-cu-lat-ing**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lát-ing*; 2 *cal'ed-lát-ing*, *pa.* Inclined to reckon or estimate, especially one's own chances or interests; planning; scheming; as, a calculating politician. **Syn.**: businesslike, careful, cautious, circumspect, guarded, keen, mercenary, wary, watchful, wily. Compare synonyms for ASTUTE. — *Ant.*: careless, easy-going, free-and-easy, imprudent, impulsive, incautious, neglectful, negligent, rash, short-sighted, thrifless.

**cal'-cu-lat-ing-machine**, *n.* 1. A machine for performing arithmetic calculations, as a tide-predicting machine, an instrument for integrating differential equations, a machine for calculating eclipses, or a differential engine. See *illus.* under COMPUTOGRAPH. 2. One of various devices to aid computation, as the abacus, Napier's rods, planimeters, the celestial globe, etc.

— *cal'-cu-lat-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**cal'-cu-la-tion**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lá-shón*; 2 *cal'ed-lá-shón*, *n.* 1. The act, *nrt.*, manner, or practise of calculating, reckoning, or computing; as, calculation has to do with numbers.

Whenever we term arithmetic the science of 'calculation,' we . . . subsume that rudimentary period of the science of numbers, which calculations were used . . . to facilitate the practice of counting. TRENNIS *On the Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 123. [*fr. r.* w.]

2. An arithmetical computation and its result; as, the first calculation was erroneous. 3. An estimate of probability; a forecast; as, my calculations failed.

The fate of the Triennial Bill confounded all the calculations of the best informed politicians of that time. MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 20, p. 382. [*fr. s. & co.* 1856.]

4. A planning, scheming, or politic habit of mind; as, a man of cool calculation.

Whether death or slavery should be inflicted on the conquered enemy was, in fact, not a question of morality or mercy, but . . . of calculation. STOW *Ice-Bergs* p. 149. [*fr. an.* 1871.]

[*Fr.* < *L. calculatio* (*n.*) < *calculus*, *pp.*; see CALCULUS.]

**cal'-cu-la-tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or used in calculation.

**cal'-cu-la-tive**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lá-tív*; 2 *cal'ed-lá-tív*, *a.* Of *cal'-cu-la-tiv*, or pertaining to calculation; given to calculation.

England, the most calculative, is the least meditative, of all civilised countries. CARLYLE *Essay, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 39. [*fr. m. & co.*] 1. One who computes or reckons. 2. One who schemes or forecasts. 3. *Metaph.* (1) A calculating-machine. (2) Set of slides, or *sliding*, for reasoning — *but* calculator, a calculating-machine actuated by movable bars, used for addition and subtraction. — *single-cal'cu-lá-tiv*, *a.* a calculating-apparatus in which the slide-rules turn on a single axis.

**cal'-cu-la-to-ry**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lá-to-ri*; 2 *cal'ed-lá-to-ry*, *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation.

**cal'-cu-li**, 1 *kal'k'iu-ló*; 2 *cal'ed-ló*, *n.* Plural of CALCULUS.

**cal'-cu-li-form**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lí-form*; 2 *cal'ed-lí-form*, *a.* Shaped like a pebble. [*L. calculus* + *form*.]

**cal'-cu-li-trage**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lí-tréj*; 2 *cal'ed-lí-tráj*, *n.* An instrument for reducing calculus, or stone in the bladder, by crushing it; a lithotrite. [*L. calculus* + *tr.* *frangere*, break; *tr.* *cal'cu-lí-trá-gous*, *o.* Emaciated in reducing calculus; lithotritic.]

**cal'-cu-list**, 1 *kal'k'iu-líst*; 2 *cal'ed-líst*, *n.* One who calculates; a mathematician.

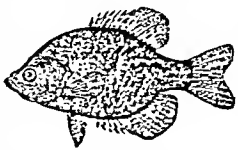
**cal'-cu-lous**, 1 *kal'k'iu-lús*; 2 *cal'ed-lús*, *a.* 1. Hard like stone; stony; gritty; *n.* a calculus deposit. 2. *Metaph.* Resembling, pertaining to, or affected with calculus.







n. The cabbage-hug. — c. bush, n. The mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). — c. flower; c. tree; — c. horse. [W. U.S.] a. pled horse; plant; paint-horse; jacket, n. Same as CALICOBACK. 1. c. marble, see MARBLE. — c. salmon, the dog-salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*). — c. wood, n. The light, soft, close-grained light-brown wood of the silver-bell-tree (*Mohrodendron corollinum*), or the tree itself.



The Calico Bass. 1/4

cal'i-co', n. [-COES or -COS, 1-kōz; 2-cōg, pl.] 1. [U.S.] Cotton cloth with a figured design printed on one side. 2. [Eng.] Any white cotton cloth. 3. Originally, Indian cotton cloth, especially cloth having figured designs. 4. [Local, U.S.] A woman; womankind; often abbreviated to *calic*. 5. [E. U.S.] A disease of tobacco, characterized by yellow spots on the leaves. [*Calicut* in India, whence it was first imported.] cal'i-coet; cal'i-cut; cal'i-coet; cal'i-coet; cal'i-cut; — cal'i-co-print'er, n. A person engaged in printing calico. — c. printing, n. The art or process of producing designs or figures upon cotton cloth by printing, as in a machine, or the whole process of producing prints, including dyeing, etc. [Ithian Society of Iowa College.]

cal'i-co', n. [Local, U.S.] A member of the Calocagacal'i-co-blast, 1 kal'i-ko-hist; 2 cal'i-co-hist, n. A skeleton-secreting cell of a coral polyp. [*L. caliz*, cup. + Gr. blastos, germ.]

ca-ll'e-u-la, 1 ka-ll'e-yu-la; 2 ca-ll'e-yu-la, n. [-L.E. 1-ll; 2-ll, pl.] A calicle. [*L. calliculus*, dim. of *caliz*, cup.] — ca-ll'e-u-lar, n. 1. Of or pertaining to a calicle. 2. Cup-like. — ca-ll'e-u-lar-ly, adv. — ca-ll'e-u-late, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or having calicles: callicular. 2. Calyculate: improper. — ca-ll'e-u-lat'ed, a.

Cal'i-cut, 1 kal'i-kut; 2 cal'i-cūt, n. A seaport town, capital of Malabar district, Madras, India.

cal'ia, 1 kal'ia; 2 cal'ia, n. [Arabic.] Hot; warm. — cal'id-ly, n.

cal'i-da-r'i-um, 1 kal'i-dā'r-i-um; 2 cal'i-dā'r-i-um, n. [L.] Cal'idā'sa, n. See KALIDASA.

cal'idge, 1 kal'ij; 2 cal'idg, n. Same as KALEGE.

Cal'i-dore, 1 kal'i-dōr; 2 cal'i-dōr, n. In Spenser's *Forie Queene*, a courteous knight, probably intended to represent Sir Philip Sidney. [Gr. beautifully gifted.]

cal'i-dukt, 1 kal'i-dukt; 2 cal'i-dūct, n. [Rare.] A pipe for hot air, hot water, or steam. — cal'e-dūct, n.

cal'if, 1 kal'if; 2 cal'if, n. A successor or vicegerent cal'iph, of Mohammed; the spiritual and civil head of a Mohammedan state: applied especially to the four immediate successors of Mohammed (Abū-Bekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali) and to sovereigns of The Omniad, Abbasside, and Ottoman dynasties, and to the Sultan of Turkey. [*F. calife*, < LL. *calipho*, < Ar. *khalīfah*, successor, < *kholofo*, succeed.] kal'if; kal'iph; kha'rif; kha'rifat; — cal'if-al, cal'iph-al, a.

Cal'if, abbr. California (official).

cal'i-fate, 1 kal'i-fāt; 2 cal'i-fāt, n. The office, dignity, nity, dominion, or reign of a calif.

The caliphate or emirate was a truly absolute despotism. *Fixen Unseen World essay* v. p. 140. [L. & C. 1876.]

cal'i-ship; cal'iph-ship; cal'iph-ship, n. Western Cal'ifate, the rule of the Omniads at Cordova, Spain, from Abdurrahman I. (755-787) to Hashem III. (1027-1031). Including the Arab or Moorish struggle with Charlemagne.

Cal'i-for-nia, 1 kal'i-fōr-ni-a; 2 cal'i-fōr-ni-a, n. 1. A Pacific State, U.S., 155,297 sq. m.; capital, Sacramento. 2. A city, county-seat of Monterey county, Mo. 3. A borough in Washington county, Pa.

Cal'i-for-nia, Gulf of, a Gulf between Lower California and the mainland of Mexico, North America; 700m. long.

Cal'i-for-ni-an, 1 kal'i-fōr-ni-an; 2 cal'i-fōr-ni-an, n. 1. A native or legally constituted citizen of California. 2. Ethnol. An aboriginal of California. 3. Hist. One of the original Spanish settlers in California. — Cal'i-for-ni-an, a.

cal'i-for-nite, 1 kal'i-fōr-nit; 2 cal'i-fōr-nit, n. *Mitnerol*. A compact variety of vesuvianite, resembling green and yellow-green jade, found in Siskiyou county, Cal. [*L. California* + -ite.]

cal'i-ga, 1 kal'i-gā; 2 cal'i-gā, n. [-G.E. 1-ll; 2-ll, pl.] 1. An ancient Roman helmet for the common soldier. 2. A bishop's stocking. — cal'i-gat, n. 1. A. Wearing calice. 2. n. One wearing calice. 3. A soldier; also, a coward. — cal'i-gat'ed, a. Ornith. Lamulplantar.

cal'i-gat'ed, n. Same as Calice.

cal'i-gat'ed, n. Same as Calice.

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cal'i-gat'ed, n. Same as Calice.

cal'i-o-gy, 1 kal'i-ō-gy; 2 cal'i-ō-gy, n. The branch of ornithology that treats of birds' nests. [*L. Gr. kalin*, a dwelling, + -ology.] — cal'i-o-log'i-cal, a. — cal'i-o-log'ist, n.

cal'i-pash', 1 kal'i-pash'; 2 cal'i-pash' (xiii), n. 1. The part of a turtle next the upper shell: a greenish gelatinous substance. 2. The upper shell of a turtle. [Form of CALANASH.] cal'a-pash'; cal'ii-pash'.

cal'i-pee', 1 kal'i-pē; 2 cal'i-pē (xiii), n. 1. The part of a turtle next the lower shell: a yellowish gelatinous substance. 2. The lower shell of a turtle: plastron. [Cp. CALIPASH.] cal'ii-pee'.

cal'i-per, 1 kal'i-par; 2 cal'i-per, n. & ri. To measure by means of calipers; and the

cal'i-per, n. 1. An instrument for the measurement of diameters, resembling a pair of compasses: usually in the plural.

Calipers are sometimes named (1) from their construction; as, double calipers, gapping c., rack-and-pinion c., screw c., spring c., etc.; or (2) from their application; as, inside c., outside c. See also compounds under CALIBER.

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cal'it, n. To calculate, especially in astrology.

cal'it, n. 1. A spur on a horse's shoe to prevent slipping.

2. A plate with sharp points worn on the sole of a boot, shoe, or clog to prevent slipping. [*L. caliz (calc-), heel.*] cal'it; cal'it; cork; — cal'it-swage, n. A tool for forming horseshoe-calcs.

cal'it, n. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Limestone; chalk.

cal'it, n. [Rare.] Material used in calking.

cal'it, n. 1. One who calks: especially, one who calks the seams of vessels or of boilers.

2. [Slang.] One who sleeps on deck in his clothes. 3. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A metal plate or rim placed on the heel of a shoe or clog to increase its durability. 4. [Slang.] A drink of strong liquor. — cal'it'er, n.

cal'it'er, n. The calf of a horseshoe. [= CALK.]

cal'it'er, n. An astrologer; magician.

cal'it, n. Same as CALK.

cal'it, n. 1. kō'lin or kal'kin; 2. cāk'in or cāl'kin, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as CALK.

cal'it, n. 1. kō'lin; 2. cāk'in, n. 1. The process of filling the seams of a vessel with oakum, or of making tight by hammering, as, boiler-seams. 2. Carp. A dovetail joint by means of which cross-timbers are fastened together.

cal'it, n. — cal'it-ing, n. An open end-joint between planks in a ship's side. — c. hammer, n. A hammer with an elastic head, used for calking a boat.

c. iron, n. 1. A chisel-like tool used in calking a vessel's seams. 2. One of numerous chisels or punches for tightening joints in metal, as boilers. — c. chisel, n.

cal'it, pp. Calked.

S. S. call, 1 kōl; 2 cal, r. I. t. 1. To cite, hid, or command by word of mouth. (1) To summon; as, the boy was called by his mother. (2) To arouse; as, to call one from sleep. (3) To enjoin; command; demand; as, to call a halt. 2. To utter aloud; read aloud from a list of names; as, to call one's name; to call a roll. 3. To summon in any way. (1) To convoke; convene; issue a summons for; as, to call a meeting; to call men to arms. (2) To designate for or summon to a special work; as, to be called to the ministry. (3) To invoke solemnly; as, I call God to witness. 4. To designate or characterize in any way. (1) To name; style; as, William I. of England was called the Conqueror.

The law requires that our national cruisers shall be called after cities. *Eliz. B. Custer Following the Guidon* p. 4. [in 1890.]

(2) To describe or qualify by a word or name; consider; style; as, I call that proceeding irregular.

I will not call you a liar... or villain; but with all the politeness imaginable, perhaps I may prove you so.

JENNIS Letters vol. ii, p. 163. [in M. 1851.]

(3) To estimate loosely; suppose; as, we will call the hill so much. 5. To lure, as birds, by imitating their cry with a whistle, call, or otherwise. 6. Com. To insist upon payment of, as by written notice. 7. To conduct; used in chancerying. 8. [U.S.] (1) To give particulars (as to the pocket, halls, etc.) regarding (a shot before being made), as in the game of pool. (2) Baseball. To stop or suspend (a game), because of some extraneous cause, as rain, darkness, etc. 9. [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] To address humbly; vituperate. 10. [Obs. or Scot.] To visit; call upon. 11. [Scot.] To drive; urge forward; as, to ("ca") the plow. 12. To dispute; blame; impeach. 13. To reveal; divulge.

II. t. 1. To lift up the voice in address, command, or entreaty; send out a cry or summons; appeal; sound a signal; as, he called for help; the trumpet calls.

If Honour calls, where'er she points the way  
The nous of Honour follow, and obey.

CHURCHILL The Farewell et. 7.

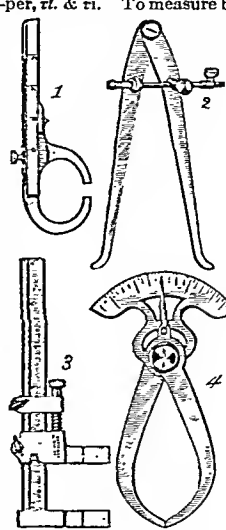
2. To make a brief stop, visit, or stay: followed by at, on, or upon; as, the steamer calls at Southampton.

Yet say the neighbors when they call,  
It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson Amphion* et. 1.

3. (1) In the game of poker, to demand a show of hands, upon staking an amount equal to the bet of each previous player. (2) To make a demand, or give a signal, as for trump or for a particular card. 4. [Scot.] To drive; he driven. [*AS. ceallian*; cp. D. *kollen*, speak.] call.

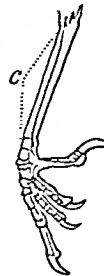
Syn. bawl, hellow, clamor, cry, cry out, ejaculate, exclaim, roar, scream, shout, shriek, vociferate, yell. To call is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals call their mates, or their young; a man calls his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by bell or by signal. To cry is to call loudly or eagerly, in alarm, distress, or excitement. In the most common usage, however, to cry is simply to express grief or pain by weeping or sobbing. To shout is to call with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to scream is to utter a shriller cry; to shriek or to yell refers to that which is louder and wilder still. We shout words; in screaming, shrieking, or yelling there is often no attempt at articulation. To bawl is to utter senseless, noisy cries, as of a child in pain or anger. Bellow and roar are applied to the utterances of animals, and only contemptuously to those of persons. To clamor is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To vociferate is commonly applied to loud and excited speech where there is little besides the exertion of voice. In exclaiming, the utterance may not be strikingly, though somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may exclaim by mere interjections, or by connected words, but always by some articulate utterance. To ejaculate is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To cry out is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in exclaiming or calling; one often exclaims with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he cries out, it is often in grief or agony. In the most common colloquial usage, to cry is to express grief or pain by weeping or sobbing. One may exclaim, cry out, or ejaculate with no thought of others' presence; when he calls, it is to attract another's attention. See CHOOSE; CONVOKE; EXCLAIM; INVITE. Prep. call to a passer-by; call after one who is departing or fleeing; call on or upon a friend, or at his house; call on or upon one for aid or service; call upon the country for troops; he is called by the name of Lincoln, after the great emancipator; his integrity has never been called in question.

— to be called within the bar (*Eng. Law*), to be appointed king's (or queen's) counsel: in allusion to the fact that such counsel plead inside the bar, — to be or feel called on, to be or feel prompted by duty or necessity (to perform some act), — to call a bond, to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid, — to c. a card, in whist-playing, to require a player who has improperly exposed a card to play it, — to c. a party, to summon a party who is



Callipers.

1. Graduating. 2. Inside adjusting. 3. Callipers-gauge or beam-callipers. 4. Outside adjusting.



A Foot of a Wood thrush, showing Callic (c).



A Calking-boot.

within the precincts of a court into or before the court by crying his name aloud in open court.—to c. attention, to direct another's attention specifically.—to c. away, to direct to go away; order off; figuratively to divert, as the mind.—to c. back, to summon back; recall; hence, to revoke or retract.—to c. cousin, sister, etc., to address one as "cousin," etc.; allege relationship; generally followed by with.—to c. down. 1. To pray have send. 2. [Isms.] To reprove; to reprove. 3. To demand; require; specifically, to require according to the express terms; as, the deed calls for twenty acres.

Our human need calls for divine help.  
E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser. v. p. 90. [v. p. h. 1885.]  
2. To order, as refreshment at an inn. 3. To stop for in passing; as, to call for a friend; to call for freight at a port.—to c. forth, to summon into action; draw out.—to c. for trumps (*Cord-playing*), to incline to one's partner that he should lead trumps.—to c. home [Dial., Eng.], to call again to memory.—to c. in. 1. To collect, as debts. 2. To retire from circulation, as an issue of currency. 3. To invite into one's house as assistance, or for merry-making, etc.—to c. in doubt, to dispute; throw doubt upon.—to c. in question, to summon, as for examination; to cast doubt upon; dispute; also, formerly, to investigate into; examine.—to c. into being, existence, etc., to bring into being, existence, etc.—to c. into play, to bring into action or exercise.

Reading, like conversation, is an idealism most profitable, as it calls imagination into play.

A. BRONSON *Essays* Tablets bk. i, p. 129. [n. mos. 1868.]  
—to c. names, to vituperate; address obusively; colloquially, abbreviated from to call out of one's (proper) name, i. e., by other than one's own name.—to c. off, to summon away; divert, as the attention.—to c. on or upon. 1. To make a short visit to. 2. To present a request or invitation to, as for a speech. 3. To invoke; implore. 4. To ask a payment from.—to c. one's own, to regard or claim as one's own.—to c. out. 1. To call loudly. 2. To challenge to a duel. 3. To order into service or action; as, to call out the cavalry. 4. To elicit; evoke.—to c. over, to pronounce in order; enumerate, as a list of names or items.—to c. the plaintiff (*Law*), to call loudly the plaintiff's name in open court so that if not appearing nonsuit may be entered against him.—to c. to account, to demand explanation of; take to task.—to c. to mind, to bring back to memory.—to c. to order. 1. To summon to begin and proceed with business, as a deliberative assembly. 2. To ask or command to obey a rule of order which is being violated.—to c. to the bar [Gt. Brit.], (Law), to admit to practise at the bar.—to c. up. 1. To bring before the memory or mind, as the scenes of youth. 2. To bring up for action or discussion, as a legislative measure. 3. To demand payment of, as amounts due on shares. 4. To notify to appear before some tribunal, as a court; cite. 5. To urge or cause to stand up and speak. 6. To summon by telephone.

call, 1 käl; 2 cal, n. 1. A lifting up of the voice in speech or other utterance. (1) A summons; as, the muezzin's call to prayer.

Christ roused them to earnestness when He said, 'Rise.' A short, sharp, rousing call.

short, sharp, rousing call.  
A. BRONSON *Sermons* second series, p. 435. [n. 1876.]  
(2) The cry of an animal, especially a bird; as, the plover's call to its mate. See also voice. 2. Any form of summons or invitation; specif., a divine vocation; as, a call to the ministry; a bugle-call; a call before the curtain (to an applauded actor).

Many a preacher becomes an author who has no other call to this vocation than the call of an admiring congregation for a volume of discourses.

Poetry Books and Reading ch. 20, p. 327. [s. 1873.]

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. Emerson *Essays*, *Spir. Laws* 1st series, p. 14. [n. m. 1890.]

3. Anything required by duty or the like; claim; right; obligation; as, the call of filial affection; you have no call to interfere with an instrument or contrivance for giving an audible signal, as a boatswain's whistle. 5. (1) Imitation of the note of an animal to lure it within range; also, the whistle with which such a note is produced. (2) Hunting. A blast on a horn to encourage the hounds. 6. A brief visit; as, a morning call.

In Simla people make morning calls in the morning instead of after dark, as in more civilized countries.

F. MANION *Crawford Mr. Isaac* p. 62. [MACH. 1882.]

7. An assessment on the members of a corporation or joint-stock company for the payment of subscription instalments, or for cash to meet losses. 8. A request from a government or corporation that holders of its redeemable bonds will present them for payment. 9. [U. S.] A contract requiring, in consideration of money paid, the delivery of some article named, as stocks, wheat, or cotton, at a stipulated price; the opposite of put.

In practise, provision is usually made to pay only the difference between the price at date of contract and the price at date when the call is made if the price does not advance, the holder of the privilege sacrificing the money paid to secure the option. See option; put, n.

10. Law. A natural object or on established point mentioned in the descriptive part of a deed for tracing a line of division or boundary; as, a call of the deed. 11. (1) In the game of poker, a demand for a show of hands; made only after equaling preceding bids. (2) In whist, a signal to one's partner to lead trumps; also, a demand made by a player holding two honors on his partner to produce one and thereby win the game. 12. A vocation; calling. 13. A decoy bird.

—at or on call, payable on demand, or without previous notice, as a loan or deposit.—call-a-bell, n. See bell.—c. a bird, n. A bird trained to allure others into a snare.—c. a box, n. A bulletin-board for calls or rehearsals hung in the greenroom of a theater.—c. a boy, n. 1. A boy who answers a call-bell; a bell-boy. 2. A boy who transmits the captain's orders on shipboard. 3. A boy who calls the actors upon the stage.—c. a button, n. A button for closing an electric circuit, thus sounding a call-bell or a buzzer.—c. a change, n. In bell-ringing, a change rung in conformity with specific instructions.—c. a day, n. [Eng.] The day set apart in each term in the Inns of Court to admit students to practise at the bar.—c. a duck, n. A decoy duck.—c. a game, n. A game in billiards in which the player designates the particular shot he is about to play.—c. a loan, n. A loan of money to be repaid on demand.—c. a meeting, n. [U. S.] A meeting called, as for a special purpose.—c. a money, n. Money loaned, usually on stocks as security, payable on demand of the lender.—c. a night, n. [Eng.] The night of a call-day when law students are called to the bar.—c. a note, n. The note by which a bird or other animal calls its mate or young.—c. a number, n. In library use, the number indicating the location of a book.—c. of the house, the calling of the roll of members of a legislative

body.—c. a slip, n. In library use, a slip for noting the titles of books desired.—close c. [Colloq.], a narrow escape from death or crushing calamity.—to have the c. 1. To be the leader or the most sought after. 2. (1) Whist. To be entitled to call honors. (2) In napoleon and some other games, to have the right of declaring first.—within c., readily accessible or easily called; also, subject to call.

calla, 1 kal; 2 cal, n. Bot. 1. A South-African plant (*Aroides aethiopicum*) of the arum family (*Aroaceae*), with a large milk-white spathe, common in cultivation. 2. *Calla-lily*, n. Egyptian calla; Egyptian lily; lily of the Nile. 3. Any plant of the genus *Calla*. 3. [C.] A monotypic genus of low perennial herbs of the arum family (*Aroaceae*). *Calla-lily*, the water-arum, found in cold bogs from Nova Scotia to Virginia, Minnesota, and northward, and in similar latitudes of the Old World; has a slender rootstock sending up long-petioled, broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves and a solitary scape supporting an ovate-lanceolate persistent white spathe, 1 to 2½ inches long, and a shorter cylindric spadix, bearing red berries in fruit. [L., name of an unknown plant; perhaps < Gr. *kalyx*; see *calyx*.]



Calla-lily.

—black calla, an ornamental arum (*Arum palaestinum*) from Palestine, with cordate-lanceolate leaves and calla-like spathe green without and blackish-purple within.

calla, 1 kal; 2 cal, n. A long hooded cloak worn by Irish women.

call-a-bie, 1 käl-bi; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

call-a-bl, 1 käl-bl; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

call-a-bl, 1 käl-bl; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

call-a-bl, 1 käl-bl; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

call-a-bl, 1 käl-bl; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

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call-a-bl, 1 käl-bl; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

call-a-bl, 1 käl-bl; 2 cal-a-bl, a. Subject to summons.

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Cal'lich-thy'l-dae, 1 kal'ik-tho'l-dl; 2 cal'ic-thy'l-dē, n. pl. Ich. A family of catfishes with two interlocking rows of vertical plates and a reflected lip, including South-American fresh-water forms. Cal'lich-thy'l-dae, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. kallichthys, = kalos, beautiful, + ichthys, fish, = callichthys, = de-lit.*].—cal'lich-thy'l-id, n.—cal'lich-thy'l-id, n.

Cal'lic-le-ra, 1 ka-lík-ra-tis; 2 cal'ic-le-ra-tēs, n. An Athenian architect of from 600-500 B. C.; one of the two designers of the Parthenon.

Cal'li-er-at'l-das, 1 kal'li-krat'ldas; 2 cal'li-er-at'l-dās, n. A Spartan admiral; defeated Cimon at Mytilene, 460 B. C.; defeated by him and slain at Arginusae.

cal'lid, 1 kal'd; 2 cal'ld, a. [Rare.] Expert; crafty; cunning; skillful.—cal'lid-t'y, cal'lid-ness, n. Shrewdness.

cal'li-graph, 1 kal'li-graf; 2 cal'li-gráf, n. 1. A special cal'li-graph, a men of beautiful penmanship. 2. [Rare.] A calligrapher. cal'li-graphic, cal'li-gra-phic, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist. cal'li-gra-phic, cal'li-gra-phic, n. Pertaining to calligraphy; characteristic of calligraphy.—cal'li-graphic, cal'li-graphic, n. cal'li-graphic, 1 kal'li-graf; 2 cal'li-gráf, n. Beautiful call'li-graphic, a. [Rare.] A calligrapher; elegant penmanship; also, penmanship generally.

The monks of these foundations exercised themselves in copying manuscripts; the arts of calligraphy, and... of illumination, became their pride. HALAM *Vol. 1*, p. 68. [n. 1854.]

[*< Gr. kalligrapho, = kalos, beautiful; and see -GRAPHY.*] cal'li-gra-phic; cal'li-gra-phic.

Care should be exercised in the use of this word. Not beautiful, elegant, fine, or good calligraphy, but beautiful, elegant, etc., writing. Bad or poor calligraphy is a contradiction in terms.

Cal'lim-a-chus, 1 ka-lím-a-kus; 2 cal'lim-a-ch's, n. 1. A Greek sculptor and architect of the 5th century B. C.; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital. 2. A Greek poet and grammarian of the 3d century B. C.; librarian of Alexandria library; born at Gryceae, Africa.

cal'li-mus, 1 kal'li-mus; 2 cal'li-mūs, n. Loose, stony matter found in the cavities of eaglestone. [*< Gr. kollimos, poet. for kalos, beautiful.*]

cal'li-mus, 1 ka-lí-mo; 2 cal'li-mūs, n. In Spain, a dry dog or dust-haze, frequent in summer. [Sp. *colina*, < L. *callis*, loc. mist.]

call'ing, 1 käl'ing; 2 cal'ing, n. 1. A speaking, crying, or shouting to command attention; as, the calling of wild fowl; the calling of a roll. 2. A convocation or summoning.

Make these two trumpets of silver... that thou mayest use them for the calling of the assembly. Num. x, 2.

3. A solemn appointment, summons, or vocation, especially to repentance and faith, expressed in the gospel or felt in the heart. See EFFECTUAL CALLING, below.

4. Habitual occupation; the regular work or duty to which one is called; a vocation in life; profession. 5. Social condition or status; rank. 6. The members collectively, of any given profession or occupation. 7. An ethical requirement; claim; right. 8. [Rare.] A title or name. Syn. see BUSINESS.—call'ing-cab, n. The addressee, which extends the larger of its claims as beckoning.—c. drop, n. A dropical.—c. diare, n. A pika or lagomoly rodent.—c. wire, n. 1. *Trico*. A wire in a telegraphic system by which a central office may communicate with another office or with a subscriber. 2. *Teleph*. A circuit common to all subscriber operators in one exchange and communicating with a trunk operator in another; used for ordering up connections.—effectual c. (*Theol.*), the gospel calling of sinners to repentance accompanied by the influences of the Holy Spirit.

Cal'li-o-nym'l-dae, 1 kal'li-on-yim'l-dē; 2 cal'li-on-yim'l-dēs, n. pl. Ich. A family of acanthopterygians with a flat triangular head and complete jugular ventrals separated by a wide flat interspace, including the dragonets. Cal'li-on-yim-mus, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. kallionymus, kind of fish, = kalos, beautiful, + onymus, name.*].—cal'li-on-yim-mid, n.—cal'li-on-yim-mold, a. & n.

Cal'li-o-pe, 1 ka-lí-o-pi; 2 cal'li-o-pē, n. 1. *Class. Myth*. The Muse of eloquence and epic poetry, chief of the nine, and mother of Orpheus. 2. [*< a*] A harsh-sounding instrument consisting of a series of steam-whistles played by means of a keyboard; a steam-organ. 3. [*< a*] A humming-bird (*Trochilus colaptes*) of the western United States and Mexico, golden-green above and with the feathers of the gorget white at the base and metallic purplish at the end. cal'li-opel'mim'nt, n. [*< Gr. kalliope, lit. beautiful-voiced, = kalos, beautiful, + ops, voice.*]

Cal'li-op'sis, 1 kal'li-op'sis; 2 cal'li-op'sis, n. See CONFOUSIS.

cal'li-pash, 1 kal'li-pē; 2 cal'li-pē, n. Same as CALIPASH, etc.

cal'li-per, n. Same as CALIPER.

Cal'li-pie, 1 ka-líp'i; 2 cal'li-piē, a. Pertaining to or devised by Callippus, a Greek astronomer (about 350 B. C.).—Callippic period or cycle, a period of 27,759 days, which corresponds at the same time to 76 years and 40 1/4 lunar months; suggested by Callippus as an improvement on the Metonic cycle.

cal'li-py-ga, 1 kal'li-poi'ge; 2 cal'li-pi'ga, n. A Hima-layan hillside (*Leiothrix callipyga*). [*< Gr. kallipygos, a genus of Venus, = kalos, beautiful, + pygē, buttocks.*].—cal'li-py-ga, n. o. Relating to or having well-shaped buttocks.

Cal'li-rho-cē, 1 ka-lí-rhō-i; 2 cal'li-rhō-e, n. 1. Bot. (1) A small genus of North-American hard annual or perennial herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceae*), natives from Minnesota to Kentucky, Texas, and northern Mexico. They have lobed or divided leaves, showy terminal or axillary pink or white to lilac, red or purple flowers with 6 wedge-shaped, truncate petals and the fruit of 10 to 20 circularly arranged, 1-seeded beaked carpels. Several species are in ornamental garden cultivation. (2) [*< a*] Any plant of this genus. See PORY-MALLOW. 2. *Class. Myth*. Either of two persons: (1) Alcemon's wife, who indirectly caused his death; (2) Chrysæus's wife, an ocean nymph. [*< Gr. kallirrhoe, a famous fountain at Athens, = kalos, beautiful, + rhōē, flow.*]. Cal'li-rhō-e, n.

Cal'li-sek'hon, 1 kal'li-sek'hon; 2 cal'li-sek'hon, n. Vivisection of animals rendered inexcusable by unwholesomeness. Compare ANTI-SECTION. [*< L. callous, = callous, + section.*].—cal'li-sek'hon-ist, n.

Cal'li-se'l-dae, 1 kal'li-sē'l-dē; 2 cal'li-sē'l-dēs, n. Bot. A family of thalassidrean macrurans with gill-appendages to the abdominal feet. Cal'li-se'l-dae, n. (t. g.).—cal'li-se'l-dae, n.—cal'li-se'l-dae, a. & n.

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cal'lis-te'la, 1 kal'is-ti'e; 2 cāl'is-tē'a, n. pl. Gr. *Antig.* Beauty contests held during certain festivals in ancient Greece.

Cal'li-st'e'mm, 1 kal'is-st'man; 2 cāl'is-tē'mon, n. A genus of large Australian myrtaceous evergreen shrubs and trees, commonly called bottle-brushes, a name suggested by their cylindrical densely flowered spikes. Species introduced into Florida and California have proved hardy. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *stemon*, thread.]

Cal'lis-the-phus, 1 kal'is-ti'f-us; 2 cāl'is-tē-fūs, n. Bot. A genus of plants of the aster family, embracing the China aster (*C. chinensis*). See *illus.* under *ASTER*. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *sthepos*, crown, < *stephō*, crown.]

Cal'lis-the-nes, 1 kal'is-ti'nēz; 2 cāl'is-tē-nēs, n. A Greek philosopher and historian of the 4th century B. C.; put to death by Alexander for alleged conspiracy.

cal'lis-the-n'ic, 1 kal'is-the-n'ik; 2 cāl'is-tē-n'ic, a. Of or pertaining to calisthenics; promotive of bodily vigor and grace. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *sthenos*, strength.] cal'lis-the-n'ic-ly, ad.

cal'lis-the-n'ics, 1 kal'is-the-n'iks; 2 cāl'is-tē-n'ics, n. pl. Light gymnastics suitable for or adapted to girls, designed to promote grace as well as health.

cal'lis-the-n'ium, 1 kal'is-ti'n-um; 2 cāl'is-tē-n'ium, n. [*Lat. a. pl.*] A place for calisthenic exercise. cal'lis-the-n'ium-ly, ad.

Cal'lis-to, 1 kal'is-tō; 2 cāl'is-tō, n. Gr. & Rom. *Myth.* A nymph of Arcadia who was transformed into a bear by Artemis, in which form she was about to be slain by Arcas (her own son by Zeus) when Zeus seized her from the earth and set her as a constellation in the heavens; the "Great Bear."

Cal'li-tham'ni-ni, 1 kal'li-tham'ni-nē; 2 cāl'li-thām-ni-nōn, n. Bot. A large genus of delicate red marine algae. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *thamnon*, dlm. of *thamnos*, small shrub.]

Cal'li-thrix, 1 kal'li-thrīks; 2 cāl'li-thrīks, n. Zool. A genus including the true marmosets; by a number of writers used as the generic name of certain tettees. [*Gr. kallithrix*, < *kalos*, beautiful, + *thrix*, hair.] Compare *CALLITHRIX*.

cal'li-thump, 1 kal'li-thūmp; 2 cāl'li-thūmp, n. [*G. S.*] A noisy parade or game, in which horn-blowing, the beating of tin pans, and the use of other discordant instruments are the principal features; charivari; done in rough play or to express hostility to some one. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *thump*, Humorous.] cal'li-thump-ly, ad.

cal'li-thum'pi-an, 1 a. Of or pertaining to a calisthump; as, a calisthumpian band. II. n. 1. A participant in a calisthumpian performance. 2. Same as *CALLITHUMP*.

Cal'li-ri-chia-ce-re, 1 kal'li-ri-chē'si; 2 cāl'li-ri-chē'se, n. Bot. A family of small aquatic or mud plants, consisting of one genus, *Callitriche*, and belonging to the order *Geraniales*. — cal'li-ri-chia-cen-us, a.

Cal'li-ri-che, 1 kal'li-ri-chē; 2 cāl'li-ri-chē, n. Bot. A genus of small-leaved water- or mud-plants of the family *Callitricheaceae*, the water-starworts or star-grasses. They have entire spatulate or linear leaves and minute perfect or monoculous axillary flowers. [*Gr. kallitriche*, = *callitriche*; see *CALLITHRIX*.]

Cal'li-tris, 1 kal'li-trīs; 2 cāl'li-trīs, n. Bot. A genus of plantaceous shrubs and trees, native in Africa and Australasia. Their cones have from 4 to 6 separating woody scales and 3- to 6-winged seeds to each scale. *C. quadrifloris* and some other species yield sandarac. *C. robusta*, the cypress-plum, has been introduced into Florida. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *tris*, three.] See *SANDARAC*.

cal'li-trol'le, 1 kal'li-trol'ik; 2 cāl'li-trol'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from *Callitris*.

cal'li-type, 1 kal'li-tāp; 2 cāl'li-tāp, n. *cl.* To make a copy of (reading-matter) on printing-plates by typewriting and photoengraving. II. n. A plate or impression so produced. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *typos*, = *cal'li-type*, n.]

cal-loo, 1 kal'loo; 2 cāl'loo, n. A duck, the old-squaw named on its note.

Cal'lo-rhyn'chus, 1 kal'lo-rhī'kus; 2 cāl'lo-rhyn'chūs, n. Ich. A genus of holoccephalous fishes of the family *Chimaridae* of the southern hemisphere, the males having a prehensile organ on the snout. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *rhynchos*, beak.]

cal-lo-sal, 1 kal'lo-sāl; 2 cāl'lo-sāl, a. Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum; as, the callosal gyrus. — callosal fissure, a fissure between the corpus callosum and the callosal gyrus. — c. gyrus, a convolution surrounding the corpus callosum.

cal'los, 1 kal'los or ka-lōs; 2 cāl'los or cāl'los, a. Having hardened spots; callous. [*Lat. callus*; see *CALLOUS*, a.] — cal'los-ly, *adv.* To make callous.

cal'lose, n. Bot. A substance largely developed in the walls of certain fungi, supposed to be distinct from cellulose and pectin compounds on account of its unlike reaction with certain anilin dyes.

cal'lo-sal, 1 kal'lo-sāl; 2 cāl'lo-sāl, n. [*TISS*, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl.] 1. A thickened, hardened portion of the skin, as produced by pressure or friction, or as seen in old wounds, ulcers of long standing, etc.; a hard or thickened part, as on the buttocks of certain apes, on the legs of horses, on or in a plant, etc.

A large callosity forms on the shoulders of regular Unyamwezi porters, from the heavy weights laid on them.

LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 4, p. 187. *lu.* 1875. 2. The state of being hard and insensible. [*Gr. callositas*, < *callosus*; see *CALLOUS*, a.]

cal'lo-sal-mar'gi-nal, 1 kal'lo-sō-mār'jī-nāl; 2 cāl'lo-sō-mār'jī-nāl, a. Anat. Lying between the callosal and marginal convolutions; as, the callosomarginal sulcus.

cal'lo-sum, 1 kal'lo-sūm; 2 cāl'lo-sūm, n. [*SA*, pl.] Anat. The corpus callosum or great commissure connecting the hemispheres of the brain. [*Neut. of L. callosus*; see *CALLOUS*.]

cal'lot, 1 kal'lot; 2 cāl'lot, n. 1. Same as *CALOTTE*. 2. [*Scot.*] An unbordered cap worn by women.

Cal'lot', 1 ko'lōt'; 2 cāl'lot', Jacques (1592-1635). A French painter, engraver, and etcher.

cal'lo-tech'nics, 1 kal'lo-tek'niks; 2 cāl'lo-tē'nics, n. [*Rare.*] The ornamental fine arts. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *technē*, art.]

cal'lo-us, 1 kal'ūs; 2 cāl'ūs, *cl.* To make callous; specifically, among nurserymen, to develop the parenchymal system in, as a graft or twig placed in the earth, resulting in the formation of rootlets.

cal'lo-us, a. 1. Hardened, as the skin when habitually rubbed or pressed; indurated. 2. Hardened in feeling; insensible; indifferent; unfeeling; as, *callous* to rebuke.

With that dull, rooted, callous impudence.

CHURCHILL *Rosiclad* l. 135. [*Lat. callosus*, < *callum*, hard skin.] *SYN:* see *HARD*. — cal'lo-us-ly, *adv.* — cal'lo-us-ness, n.

cal'low, 1 kal'ō; 2 cāl'ō, o. 1. Not yet feathered out; unfeathered, as a nestling bird; downy.

Like callow birds left desert to the skies.

E. B. BROWNING *Sonnets from the Portuguese* sonnet xxxi.

2. Of or pertaining to an unfledged bird; as, *callow* down. 3. *Entom.* Just issued from the cocoon, as an insect. 4. Without experience of the world; youthful.

Pluffies! Mamma adored him. She was only a little less callow than Pluffies, and she believed in his head.

KIRKMAN *Plain Tales, Recs. of Pluffies* p. 53. [*Lat. col.*]

5. [*Prov. Eng.*] Bare; said of land. 6. [*Ir.*] Swampy; low; said of meadow-land, etc. 7. Hairless; bald. [*Gr. kallos*, bald.] — cal'low-ness, n. — cal'low-ly, *adv.*

cal'low, n. 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] The top stratum of gravel overlying the beds of a quarry; also, tillable earth covering a subsoil. 2. [*Ir.*] Bottom-land; a water-meadow. 3. An unfledged bird or a youthful person.

cal'low-way, 1 kal'lo-wā; 2 cāl'lo-wā, n. A county in Kentucky; 402 sq. m.; county-seat, Murray.

Cal'lu-el'li-dā, 1 kal'yū-el'li-dē; 2 cāl'yū-el'li-dē, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of firmisternal toad-like amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral apophyses, preacraoids opposed to coracoids, and small sternum; generally united with *Dyscophidae*. — cal'lu-el'li-dā, n. (t. g.) [*Dlm.* < *Gr. kallos*, beauty.] — cal'lu-el'li-dā, n. — cal'lu-el'li-dā, a. & n.

cal'lum, 1 kal'um; 2 cāl'um, n. [*Lat. pl.*] A limy septum formed by pholad mollusks in the gape between the valves after they have finished the burrow.

Cal'lu-na, 1 kal'lu-nā; 2 cāl'lu-nā, n. Bot. A genus of low and branched evergreen shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceae*), with one species, the Scotch heather (*C. vulgaris*). See *HEATHER*. [*Gr. kallum*, sweep, < *kalos*, beautiful.]

cal'lus, 1 kal'ūs; 2 cāl'ūs, n. [*Cal'lu*, 1-oi; 2-i, pl.] 1. An unusually hardened or thickened part; a callosity; any thickening. 2. The new bony tissue formed between and around the fractured ends of a broken bone in the process of reuniting. 3. Bot. The parenchymatous tissue which forms over a cut on a stem and, by suberization, protects the exposed wood. Callus is essential to the rooting of cuttings. 4. *Conch.* A growth inside the umbilicus of certain mollusk-shells. [*L.* hardened skin.] — cal'lus, *cl.* — cal'lu-dī-ca'tion, n. The hardening of flesh.

Cal'ly-n'e-ri-a, n. pl. Same as *KALYNTERIA*.

cal'm, 1 kām; 2 cām, v. I. f. 1. To bring into repose, mental or physical; make calm; soothe; tranquilize. 2. To be calm.

II. i. To become quiet or calm; subside; often with down; as, the multitude calmed down. *calm-ly*, *adv.* *SYN:* see *ALLAY*. — calm'ant, n. A calmative. — calm'a-tives, I. a. Sedative. II. n. A sedative; also, figuratively, anything that calms. — calm'er, n.

cal'm, a. Free from disturbance or agitation. (1) Without motion; in repose; as, the sea is calm.

Even in the most violent storms the water is perfectly calm at the depth of ninety or a hundred feet. *MARY SOMERVILLE Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 13, p. 91. [*fr.* 1853.]

(2) Unmoved by passion or emotion; serene; ns, a calm and tranquil heart.

In the calm lights of mild philosophy. *ADDISON* *Cato* act 1, sc. 1. [*Gr. calmē*, < *LL. cauma*, heat of this sun, < *Gr. kōuma*, < *katō*, burn.] *calmet*; *calmet*; — calm'ly, *adv.*

*SYN:* collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, self-possessed, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. We speak of a calm sea, a placid lake, a serene sky, a still night, a quiet day, a quiet home. We speak, also, of "still waters."

"smooth sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. Of mental conditions, one is calm who triumphs over a tendency to excitement; cool, if he scarcely feels the tendency. One may be calm by the very reaction from excitement, or by the oppression of overpowering emotion, as we speak of the calmness of despair. One is composed who has subdued excited feeling; he is collected when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a tranquil mind, a placid disposition. The serene spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm and shadow.

The star of the homecoming will. He rises in my breast, Serene, and resolute, and still. And calm, and self-possessed, *LONGFELLOW* *Light of Stars* st. 7.

— Ant: agitated, holterous, disturbed, excited, fierce, frantic, frenzied, furious, heated, passionate, raging, roused, ruffled, stormy, turbulent, violent, wild, wrathful.

cal'm, n. The absence of disturbance, commotion, or turmoil; tranquillity; stillness. (1) Quiet of the elements, especially absence of wind to propel a vessel; as, a dead calm in the tropics; specif. [*pl.*] the calm-belt.

(2) Repose of mind; serenity. (3) [*Prov. Eng.*] The sum of liquor. *calmet*; *calmet*. *SYN:* see *CALMNESS*. — rest. — calm'belt, n. The region of calms or calm latitudes, a zone from four to nine degrees wide, just north of the equator, where ships were likely to be becalmed. Compare *NOBDRUMS*; *HOUSE-LATITUDES*. — dead or flat c. (*Now*), a complete or absolute lack of wind. — calm'y, a. [*Now*].

cal'm, n. 1. A small, light wind. — calm'y, a. [*Now*]. 2. One of the heddles of a loom. 3. A cog on a wheel. 3. (1) A mold for metals; a frame. (2) A H-shaped strip of lead used in leaded windows. [*Var. of CAM*, n.] *caam*; *caum*. — In the calms, in the course of making.

cal'm, n. A quail.

Cal'mar, n. 1. See *KALMAR*. 2. 1 kal'mar; 2 cāl'mar. A village in Wineshiek county, Ia.

cal'ma-tiv, 1 kal'mor'kū'ma-tiv; 2 cāl'mor'cā'ma-tiv, I. a. Having a soothing effect; sedative. II. n. A sedative.

cal'm-ness, 1 kōm'nes; 2 cām'nes, n. The state or quality of being calm; in any sense.

The strength and majesty of the soul of man is calmness. *ROBERTSON* *Sermons* third series, ser. xi, p. 529. [*lu.* 1872.]

*SYN:* apathy, composure, quietness, quietude, serenity, steadiness, stillness, tranquillity. *Calmness* is feeling without agitation; *apathy* is want of feeling. *Calmness* is the result of strength, courage, or trust; *apathy* is the result of dulness or weakness. See *APATHY*; *REST*. Compare synonyms for *CALM*, a. — Ant: agitation, alarm, confusion, disturbance, excitement, frenzy, fury, passion, rage, storm, turbulence, violence.

cal'm-ness, n. Same as *CALMNESS*.

Cal'muck, n. Same as *KALMUCK*.

Cal'ne, 1 kōn; 2 cān, n. A town in Wiltshire, England, where the Synod of St. Dunstan convened in 977. A figure of a white horse, 157 ft. high, is cut in the cliff 3 m. E. of Calne.

Cal'neh, 1 kal'ne; 2 cāl'ne, n. *Bib.* Gen. x. 10. Cal'nn, 1 kal'no; 2 cāl'no, n. *Bib.* Isa. x. 9.

cal'lo, 1 ko'lō; 2 cāl'lo, n. [*Pl. I.*] 1. A hat. 2. A tackle-block. 3. A small shield.

cal'lo, 1 kal'ō; 2 cāl'ō, From the Greek *kalos*, beautiful; n combining form interchangeable in certain words with *CALLI*.

Cal'lo-ch'r'ōs, 1 kal'lo-kōr'tūs; 2 cāl'lo-kōr'tūs, n. Bot. A genus of showy tulip-like plants of the lily family, mostly of

western North America. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *choros*, grass.]

cal'lo-kūh, 1 kō'lō-kuh; 2 cāl'lo-cuh, n. Bot. A large tree (*Eugenia naccarpa*), native of the Philippine Islands, with dark-brown, soft and weak wood.

Cal'lo-da'sa, n. Same as *KALINASA*.

Cal'lo-dēn'dron, 1 kal'ō-dēn'dron; 2 cāl'ō-dēn'dron, n. Bot. 1. A genus of South-African trees of the rose family. The only species (*C. capense*) is an ornamental evergreen tree with beautiful creamy-white flowers. 2. [*Gr.*] A tree of this genus. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *dendron*, tree.]

Cal'lo-na-dī'nē, 1 ka'lō-nā-dē'nē; 2 cāl'lo-nā-dē'nē, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of pigeons with 12 tail-feathers and acuminate neck-feathers, including the Nicobar pigeon.

Cal'lo-nas, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *otnas*, wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *oinē*, vine.] — cal'lo-nā-din, a. & n.

cal'lo-ra-phy, n. Same as *CALLIGRAPHY*.

Cal'lo-b'nn, 1 ko'lō-b'nn; 2 cāl'lo-b'nn, n. A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

cal'lum-bi'ga, 1 kō'lōm-bi'gā; 2 cāl'lōm-bi'gā, n. [*P. I.*] A gold-insect of varied pattern.

cal'lum-bi'ga, n. Same as *CALLUMBI-GA*.

cal'o-mel, 1 kal'ō-mel; 2 cāl'ō-mēl, n. A heavy, white, tasteless compound (HgCl<sub>2</sub>) used in medicine as a purgative, and found native as horn quicksilver. Chemically it is mercurous chloride or mild chloride of mercury. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *melas*, black.]

Cal'o-ne'tri-a, 1 kal'ō-nek'tri-a; 2 cāl'ō-nēk'tri-a, n. Bot. A genus of assymetrical parasitic fungi of the family *Hypocetraceae*. The perithecia are yellow or red and the asci contain spores composed usually of three or more cells. *C. psychod* destroys the young leaves of plane trees.

Cal'lonne, 1 ko'lōn; 2 cāl'lōn, Charles Alexandre de (1732-1802). French Controller-general under Louis XVI.; brought national debt up to 115,000,000 francs; disgraced and banished.

Cal'o-nye'ti-ni, 1 kal'ō-nik'ti-nē; 2 cāl'ō-nēk'ti-nōn, n. Bot. A genus of twining herbs of the convolvulus family (*Convolvulaceae*), natives of tropical America and Asia. They have alternate cordate leaves and large showy flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, with a long tube and spreading limb, and the 4-valved capsule contains 4 seeds. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *nyktos*, night.] See *IPOMEEA*.

Cal'o-o'can, 1 kō'lō-o'kan; 2 cāl'lo-o'cān, n. A town in this province of La Laguna, Luzon, P. I.

cal'ool, 1 ka'lōl'; 2 cāl'lo-l', n. Bot. An Australian tree (*Sterculia quadrigida*) from which a gum resembling tragacanth is obtained.

Cal'o-phy'lum, 1 kal'ō-phī'lum; 2 cāl'ō-phī'lum, n. Bot. A genus of tropical climacous trees, with handsome evergreen foliage and fringed panicle flowers. Tacamahac is obtained from *C. apetalum* and *C. tocamahoc*. *C. wrightianum* and *C. tomentosum* yield medicinal balsams, and the wood of the latter species is used in southeastern Asia for masts and spars. In southern California and Florida *C. inophyllum*, a very ornamental tree, is cultivated outdoors. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *phylon*, leaf.]

Cal'o-pō'gon, 1 kō'lō-pō'gon; 2 cāl'lo-pō'gon, n. Bot. The *Limonium*.

Cal'op-sit'ti-nē, 1 kal'op-si-ti'nē; 2 cāl'op-si-ti'nē, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of *Strigidae* with narrow and pointed tail-feathers, including the cockatoes. Cal'op-sit'ti-a, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *psittacos*, parrot.] — cal'op-sit'ti-ne, a.

cal'o-res-cence, 1 kal'ō-res'cens; 2 cāl'ō-rēs'ēng, n. The generation of luminous heat-rays from obscure heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body.

cal'or'ic, 1 ka-lor'ic; 2 ca-lōr'ic. Derived from Latin *calor*, heat; see *CALORIC*; a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cal'or'ic, 1 ka-lor'ic; 2 ca-lōr'ic, a. Of or pertaining to heat. — caloric paradox, see *SPHERICAL STATE*.

cal'or'ic, n. 1. A hypothetical elastic impendible fluid formerly supposed to produce the phenomena of heat. 2. Heat.

This word [*caloric*] is still used loosely as a synonym for heat. . . . To me it has been new to find that this so familiar word *caloric* . . . was apparently coined only toward the last quarter of the last century. S. P. LANEY in *Proc. A. A. S.* vol. xxxvii, p. 7. [*fr.* by SEC.]

[< *L. calor*, heat, < *calere*, he hot.] — cal'or'ic-ly, *adv.*

cal'or'ic-ly, n. The power possessed by animals of developing heat and maintaining a nearly uniform internal temperature. — cal'or'ic-dnet, n. A calidnet.

cal'or'ic, 1 kal'ōr; 2 cāl'ōr, n. [*Now*] Same as *CALORY*.

cal'or'ic-in'clent, 1 ka-lor'ic-fē'shent; 2 cāl'or'ic-fē'shent, a. Heat-producing. — cal'or'ic-in'flant, a. — cal'or'ic-in'flant; — cal'or'ic-in'flant, n. A French heating apparatus employing hot water.

cal'or'ic-ly, a. Able to produce heat; heating; carrying heat; thermal. — cal'or'ic-ly, *adv.*

It is the caloric waves emitted by the sun which heat our air, produce our winds, and hence agitate our ocean.

TENDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. viii, p. 208. [*fr.* 1871.]

— caloric intensity, the degree of temperature obtained by the complete combustion of a fuel; pyrometric effect.

— c. power, the number of gram-calories resulting from complete combustion of a gram of fuel. — c. value, the number of calories present in a unit of fuel. — cal'or'ic-ly, *adv.* — cal'or'ic-in'flant, n. The production of heat, especially of animal heat. — cal'or'ic-ly, n. 1. The science of heat. 2. The branch of physics that treats of heat, especially of the discarded caloric theory.

cal'or'ic-ly, n. A heating apparatus. — cal'or'ic-ly, *cl.* To make hot; heat.

cal'or'im-ter, 1 kal'or'im'ter; 2 cāl'or'im'ter, n. 1. Any apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat generated in a body or emitted by it, as by observing the quantity of a solid liquefied or a liquid vaporized under given conditions, used in determining specific heat, latent heat, the heat of chemical combination, etc.

The amount of heat developed by chemical action is of great practical importance. . . . The first experiments upon this subject were specific heat is to be made in 1790, by Lavoisier and Laplace, by ice-chamber in means of their ice calorimeter. B. SILLIMAN, which chopped

*Ja. Physics* 1751, p. 496. [*fr.* & c.] 2. The combined area of cross-section of outer ice-chamber-smoke-flues or passages, as in a loco-bore to counter-motive boiler. [*CALLORI* + *METER*.] — ant outside heat.

res'pl-ra'tion, cal'or'im-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the amount of heat exhaled by respiration. — throttling c., a mechanism for determining the moisture



A Calorimeter.





heller that they exhibit evidence of a system of calcareous polygonal plates identical with that of a stalked crinoid.

**cal'y-cle**, 1 kal'-kl; 2 cal'y-cl, n. 1. Bot. An accessory calyx outside of the true calyx. 2. Zool. A calicle. [*L. calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*]. — *cal-le-u-lat*; — *cal-lye-u-lat*; — *cal-lye-u-late*, a. Having calyces. *cal'y-cled*; — *cal-lye-u-lat-ed*.

**cal'y-cold**, a. Like a calyx. *cal'y-cold-e-lust*. — *Cal'y-co-neet'at*, n. pl. Zooph. An order of siphonophorous siphonophores without a float, but with swimming-bells. — *cal'y-co-neet'at*, a. & n. — *cal'y-co-neet'at*, a. — *Cal-yconet'at*, n. pl. Zooph. A genus of siphonophores having a stem represented by a single cormidium with a single siphon. — *C. polygastrea*, *Cal-yconet'at* having a cormus represented by a long tubular stem with numerous cormidia, each with a siphon. — *Cal'y-coph-o-ra*, n. pl. Zooph. A suborder of siphonophores without an air-sac and with modified persons or appendages retractile into cavities of swimming-bells. *Cal'y-coph-o-rat*; — *Cal'y-co-phor'at*; — *Cal'y-coph-o-ran*, a. & n. — *cal'y-co-phore*, *cal'y-coph-o-rld*, n. — *cal'y-coph-o-rus*, a. — *Cal'y-co-zo'a*, n. pl. Zooph. An order of *Scyphomedusae* without tentaculocysts and with the atheral pole extended into an adhesive disk and the easterly cavity divided into four perradial chambers; lucernarians. — *cal'y-co-zo'an*, a. & n. — *cal'y-co-zo'ic*, a. — *cal'y-co-zo'on*, n.

**cal'y-cule**, 1 kal'-kül; 2 cal'y-cul, n. Same as *CALYCLE*.

**Cal'y-don**, 1 kal'-dōn; 2 cal'y-dōn, n. In Arturian legend, a forest believed to have formerly existed in the north of England.

**Cal'y-don't**, n. An ancient city in Attolia.

**Cal'y-do'u-lan**, 1 kal'-dō'u-lan; 2 cal'y-dō'u-lan, a. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Calydon, Attolia, Greece. — *Calydonian hoar-hunt* (*Myth.*), the hunt in which Meleager slew the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon because its king, Eneus, had neglected her in sacrifice.

**cal-ym'e-ne**, 1 ka-lim'-nē; 2 ca-lym'e-nē, n. A fossil Silurian trilobite (genus *Calymenes*). [Representing *Gr. kalyptomenē*, f. pp. pass. of *kalyptō*, conceal.]

**Cal'y-men't-dē**, 1 kal'-men't-dē; 2 cal'y-men't-dē, n. pl. Crust. A Silurian family of trilobites. *Cal-ym'e-ne*, n. (t. s.). — *cal-ym'e-nld*, n. — *cal-ym'e-nold*, a.

**Cal-ym'ma-to-the'ca**, 1 ka-lim'-a-to-thē'ka; 2 ca-lym'-a-to-thē'ca, n. Bot. A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants allied to the sphenopterids, and belonging to the cycads, or "seed-bearing ferns" (*Pteridosperms*). [*Gr. kalyptoma* (f.), covering, + *thēkē*, case.]

**cal-ym'na**, 1 ka-lim'-na; 2 ca-lym'-na, n. Protol. The gelatinous outer envelop of a radiolarian. [*Gr. kalyptō*, covering.]

**cal'y-ph'o-my**, 1 kal'-fō'my; 2 cal'y-fō'my, n. Bot. The adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. [*Gr. kalyx*, calyx, + *phō*, grow.]

**Cal-yph'o**, 1 ka-lip'-hō; 2 ca-lyp'-hō, n. 1. Myth. A nymph of Ogygia, the island on which Ulysses was shipwrecked. 2. A sobriquet for Madame de Montespan in Fénelon's *Télémaque*. *Cal-yph'o* (Gr.). 3. Bot. (1) A genus of orchids with one species (*C. bulbosa*), found in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. It is a little bog-herb with a solid bulb having a single heart-shaped thin leaf and a sheathed scape bearing a large, showy, variegated flower. (2) A plant of this genus.

**cal-yph'ter**, 1 ka-lip'-ter; 2 ca-lyp'-ter, n. 1. Bot. Same as *CALYPTERA*. 2. Zool. Same as *ALUTIA*, 2 (1).

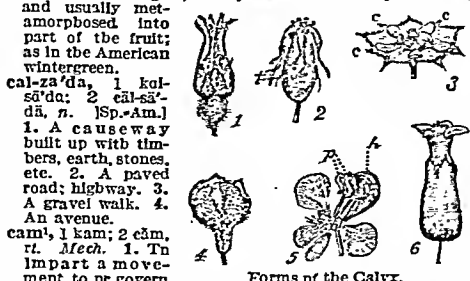
**cal'yph'ter-a**, 1 kal'-ip'-tēr-a; 2 cal'yph'tēr-a, n. pl. Ornith. The tail-coverts. [*Gr. kalyptērion*, covering, + *kalyptō*, cover.]

**cal-yph'tro**, 1 ka-lip'-tro; 2 ca-lyp'-tro, n. From Greek *kalyptō*, covered, hidden. [*kalyptō*, cover.] a combining form used generally to denote investiture with a calyptra or the like. — *Cal-yph'tro-hlas'te-a*, n. pl. Zooph. A suborder of bydroids with hydranths protected by hydrotubes and sexual huds protected by gonangia. — *cal-yph'tro-hlas'te-an*, a. & n. — *cal-yph'tro-hlas'tic*, a. — *Cal-yph'tro-erln'd*, n. pl. Echin. The *Eucalyptorintidae*. — *cal-yph'tro-erln'd*, n. — *cal-yph'tro-erln'old*, a. — *cal-yph'tro-lite*, n. Mfneral. Zircon. — *Cal-yph'tro-me-ni'nae*, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of euryelmodid birds with frontal plumes projecting forward and covering the nostrils. *Cal-yph'tro-me-ni'na*, n. (t. s.). — *cal-yph'tro-me-nine*, a. & n. — *Cal-yph'tro-me'ta*, n. pl. Crust. A suborder of entomostreans having the ambulatory feet lamellar and the shell well developed and enclosing the limbs. — *cal-yph'tro-merc*, n. — *cal-yph'tro-mercous*, a. — *cal-yph'tro-pls*, n. Crust. The larval stage at which the thorax and abdomen are demarcated, as in schizopods.

**cal-yph'tra**, 1 ka-lip'-tra; 2 ca-lyp'-tra, n. A hood or lid. Specif.: (1) In mosses, the hood or covering of the capsule, being morphologically the upper part of the archegonium which is broken off and carried up on the top of the capsule as the seta elongates. (2) In flowering plants, any similar hood-shaped organ associated with or developed in a flower. (3) Rarely, the root-cap. [*Gr. kalyptō*, vcll. + *kalyptō*, cover.] *cal-yph'ter*; — *Cal'yph'tra'a*, n. Conch. 1. A genus typical of *Calyptæridæ*. 2. [c.] A gastropod of this genus; a bonnet-limpet. — *Cal'yph'trae'dæ*, n. pl. Conch. A family of tanioglossate gastropods having rigid narrow gill-lamellae, a short oval foot, and a limpet-like or sublimpet shell with a deklle or variously contorted diaphragm; bonnet-limpets. — *cal'yph'trae'd*, n. — *cal'yph'trae'old*, a. & n. — *Cal'yph'trae'te*, n. pl. Entom. A section of muscid flies with tegulae above the poling-wings. *Cal-yph'ter-a'te*; — *cal-yph'trate*, a. 1. Covered with, having, or like a calyptra. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Calyptæridæ*. — *cal-yph'tri-form*, a. Shaped like a calyptra. — *cal-yph'tri-morphous*, a. Shaped like a calyptra. A special layer of cells from which the rootcap is developed.

**cal'yx**, 1 kal'-iks; 2 cal'y-çs, or *cal'yx-çs*, pl. 1. Bot. The outermost series of leaves of a flower, individually called sepals; usually green and more or less leaf-like, but frequently colored and petaloid. When there is but one series of floral envelopes outside the stamen, this is usually called *calyx* or *perianth*. The *calyx* is nothing but the swaddling clothes of the flower; the child-blossom is bound up in it, hand and foot. *Reveries Ethics of the Dual* lect. x. p. 219. [w. a. s.] 2. A cup-shaped part or organ. (1) Zool. The crinoid skeleton without the stem and the free part of the arms. (2) Anat. One of the expansions of the ureter in the kidney that embrace the papillae where the uriniferous tubules discharge. (3) The cavity on an ovary caused by the rupture of a Graafian vesicle. [w. a. s. *Gr. kalyx*, + *kalyptō*, cover.] — *cal-yx* of the brain (*Entom.*), the cup-shaped part of a mushroom body. See under *boor*. — *cal-yx-teeth*, n. pl. Bot. The tips of the calyx-divisions. — *c. tube*, n. Bot.

The tubular part of a calyx in which all the divisions are united. — *fruiting c.*, a calyx adnate to a ripened ovary and usually metamorphosed into part of the fruit; as in the American wintergreen.

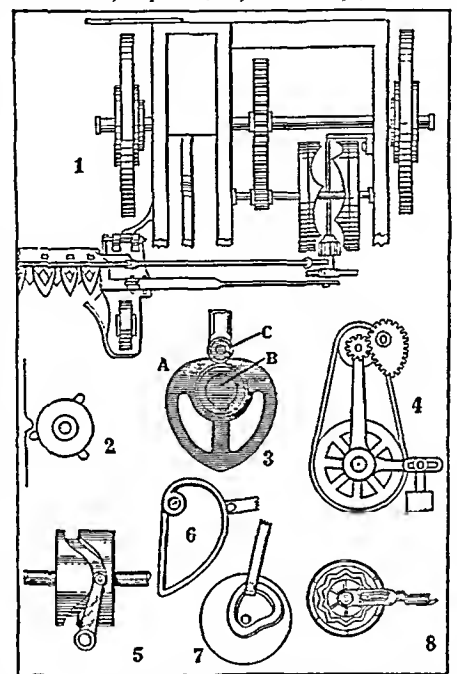


Forms of the Calyx.

1. Gamosepalous calyx of a rose-bud. 2. The same ripened into a rose-hip: t. calyx-tube. 3. Calyx of *Sibbaldia*, showing form of a cam to, ing calyx (c). 4. Glandular calyx of *Brucyllum*. 5. Irregular calyx of *Acet.* with sepals separated: h. hood; p. with out. 6. Tubular calyx.

**cam**, 1 kam; 2 cām, n. 1. Mech. 1. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 2. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 3. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 4. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 5. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 6. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt.

Some cams are named (a) from their shape; as, clover-leaf cam, elliptical cam, heart cam; (b) from their



Cams.

1. Double cam-wheel. 2. Cam as lifter of a stamp rod. 3. Heart-shaped cam; a. cam; b. cam-shaft; c. cam-follower; d. cam-gear wheel. 4. Cam-follower. 5. Cylinder or drum-cam. 6. Fly-cam of printing-press. 7. Face-cam. 8. Cam harvester-wheel.

**cam**, 1 kam; 2 cām, n. 1. Mech. 1. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 2. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 3. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 4. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 5. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 6. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt.

**cam**, 1 kam; 2 cām, n. 1. Mech. 1. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 2. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 3. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 4. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 5. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt. 6. To tread down the shoe-beel. kamt.

11th century by St. Romuald at Camaldoli, a moastery in the Apennines, Italy. *Ca-mal'do-lan'ti-an*; *Ca-mal'do-lite*; *Ca-mal'dule* or *du'll-an*.

**Ca-mal'do-lle**, 1 ka-mal'-dō-lle; 2 ca-mal'-dō-lle, n. An Italian abbey. See *CAMALDOLESE*.

**ca-ma-lig'a**, 1 kō'mā-lig'a; 2 cā'mā-lig'a, n. [P. I.] A ware-house; also, a cabin; hut: a Tagalog term.

**Ca-ma-lig'an**, 1 ka-mā-lig'an; 2 cā'mā-lig'an, n. A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

**Ca-ma-lig'gan**, 1 ka-mā-lig'gan; 2 cā'mā-lig'gan, n. A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

**Ca-ma-man**, 1 kō'mā-mān; 2 cā'mā-mān, n. A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

**cam'an**, 1 kam'an; 2 cām'an, n. [Ir.] A stick with curved end, about 3 feet long, used in the game of burling.

**Ca-ma'na-lu'gan**, 1 ka-mā-na-lu'gan; 2 cā'mā-na-lu'gan, n. A town in Cagayan province, Luzon, P. I.

**ca-mān-ch'a**, 1 kō'mān-ch'a; 2 cā'mān-ch'a, n. Same as *GARUA*.

**Ca-mān'che**, n. Same as *COMANCHE*.

**ca-mān-ch'i'e**, 1 kō'mān-ch'i'e; 2 cā'mān-ch'i'e, n. [P. I.] Bot. A Mexican tree (*Pithecolobium dulce*), having edible pods and a bark rich in tannin. It has been introduced into the Philippine Islands and Guam. [*Mex. guamachil*, + *Aztec guamachil*].

**ca-mān-dag**, 1 kō'mān-dag; 2 cā'mān-dag, n. [P. I.] Poison, whether of snakes or other animals.

**Ca-ma'no Is'land**, 1 ka-mā-nō; 2 ca-mā'nō, n. An island in Puget sound, Washington; 14 m. long.

**ca-mān'si**, 1 ka-mān'si; 2 cā'mān'si, n. [P. I.] A bread-fruit-tree (*Artocarpus camansi*) cultivated in the Philippine Islands for its edible fruits. It yields an oleoresin that is used medicinally. [durable wood of the tonko-bean tree.

**cam'a-ra**, 1 kam'a-ra; 2 cām'a-ra, n. [Guana.] The hard

**ca'ma'ra-de-ric'**, 1 ka-mā-ra-de-ric'; 2 cā'mā-ra-de-ric', n. [F.] Comradeship; loyalty to one's comrades; a spirit of frankness and good fellowship as between comrades.

**Cam'a-ra'l'za-man**, 1 kam'a-ra'l'za-man; 2 cām'a-ra'l'za-mān, n. In the *Arabian Nights*, a prince who, through fairy influence, loves and marries Princess Badoura.

**cam'a-ran**, 1 kam'a-ran; 2 cām'a-rān, n. Bot. The aromatic nutmeg-like fruit of a Gulana tree (*Acrodictium camara*) of the laurel family. *cam'a-ra nūt'meg'*.

**cam'a-ra-sau'rus**, 1 kam'a-ra-sō'rūs; 2 cām'a-ra-sō'rūs, n. [Ir. 1 -rui; 2 -ri, pl.] A large fossil dinosaurian reptile (genus *Camarasaurus*). *Camarasaurus supremus*, from the Cretaceous of Dakota, was about 80 feet long. [*Gr. camara*, chamber arched over, + *sauros*, lizard.]

**Cam'a-ra'ta**, 1 kam'a-rē'ta; 2 cām'a-rā'ta, n. pl. Echin. A suborder of crinoids with the test-plates united by suture and lower arm-plates forming part of the calyx. [*L. cameratus*, pp. of *camero*, arch over, + *camera*; see *CAMERA*]. — *cam'a-rate*, a. & n.

**cam'a-ril'la**, 1 kam'a-ril'la; 2 cām'a-ril'la, n. [Sp.] 1. A group of irregular advisers, as of a king; a clique of persons exercising political powers secretly and unofficially; a cabal. 2. A little chamber; esp., the audience-chamber of a king. 3. A small cell; esp., a brain-cell.

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Cam'hi-a'so, 1 kōm'hi-ä'so; 2 cām'hi-ä'so, Luca or Lu-chetta da Genna (c.1527-1585). An Italian painter; painted frescos in the Escorial, Spain.  
cam'bi-form, 1 kam'bi-ferm; 2 cām'bi-fōrm, a. Bot. Having the form of or resembling cambium-cells. [  
+form.]

cam'blang-u-tan', 1 kam'bi-yu-tan'; 2 cām'bing-u-tān', n. A large goat-antelope (*Nemorhaedus sumatrensis*) of Sumatra.

Cam'blin-kan', 1 kam'hins-kan'; 2 cām'blin-cān', n. In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, a king of Tartary, to whom the king of Arabia and India sends marvellous presents, each possessed of wondrous power.

Cam'bus-can', 1 kam'bi-sān'; 2 cām'bi-sān', n. [Sp.] 1. Exchange; barter. 2. A set of tables giving weights, measures, and moneys of different countries in the equivalents of a particular country. 3. An exchange of horses. 4. Bill of exchange.

Cam'bi-o, 1 kām'bi-ō; 2 cām'bi-ō, n. Same as LAPO, ARNOLFO.

cam'bi-o-ge-net'ic, 1 kam'bi-ō-ge-net'ic; 2 cām'bi-ō-ge-net'ic, a. Formative of cambium. [  
+CAMBIUM+GENETIC.]

cam'bi-st, 1 kam'hist; 2 cām'bi-st, n. 1. A manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures of different countries, and their equivalents. 2. One versed in exchange values; a dealer or speculator in bills of exchange. [  
+F. cambiste, < It. cambista, < L. cambio, exchange.]

cam'bi-um, 1 kam'bi-um; 2 cām'bi-um, n. 1. Bot. A meristematic zone of cells between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants, from which new tissues are developed. It occurs also in fibrovascular bundles between the xylem and phloem. It was formerly regarded as merely a viscid secretion and was known as "descending sap." In some cases the cambial activity is confined to one side. A zone of tangentially dividing tissue, interfascicular cambium, develops in the primary medullary rays between the original bundles and, uniting with the cambium in them, forms a complete cambium ring. 2. Cit. Law. Exchange of property. 3. A humor formerly supposed to repair waste of tissue in the body. [  
+L. cambium, exchange.]

cam'bi-ut, n. Same as CAMBIUM.

Cam'bi-ut, 1 kam'bi-ut; 2 cām'bi-ut, n. 1. A province in French Indo-China. 38,000 sq. m.; capital, Phnompenh. 2. Same as MEKONG. Cam'bo-di-an, a. & n.

cam'bo-gé', n. Same as CAMBOGE.

Cam'bo-gé', 1 kām'bo-gé'; 2 cām'bo-gé', n. Pierre Paul (c.1843-1924). A French diplomat.

cam'bo-gé', a. cam'bo-gé', n. Same as CAMBOGE.

Cam'borne, n. A town in Cornwall, England.

Cam'brai, 1 kām'brā; 2 cām'brā, n. A fortified city in Nord department, France; scene of severe battles Sept. 15, 1916, when military tanks were first used, Nov. 22-Dec. 19, 1917, March 24, 1918, and Oct. 18, 1918, when the British broke the German line.

cam'bra-sine, 1 kam'brā-sin; 2 cām'brā-sin, n. A fine linen or cambric. [  
+F. cambresine; op. CAMBRIE.]

cam'bril, n. Same as CAMBRIE.

Cam'bril, 1 kam'bril; 2 cām'bril, n. 1. The ancient name of Wales. 2. A county in Pennsylvania; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Ebensburg.

Cam'bril-an, 1 kam'bril-an; 2 cām'bril-an, a. 1. Pertaining to Cambria, or Wales; Welsh. 2. Geol. (1) Of or pertaining to the earliest of the periods of the Paleozoic era, following Archean time, and preceding the Ordovician (Lower Silurian) period; also, referring to the system of rocks deposited during the Cambrian period; formerly called Primordial.

In Great Britain the rocks of the Cambrian system are divided into the Lower or Olenellus series, the Middle or Paradoxides series, and the Upper or Olenus series, each series being named from a characteristic genus of trilobites. In North America the corresponding divisions are known as Lower or Georgian, Middle or Acanthian, and Upper or Sarafan series. See TABLE OF GEOLOGY.

(2) Belonging to the primordial strata between the base of the Lower Silurian as restricted and the Archean, or the Algonkian series overlying the Archean. See GEOLOGY.

Cam'bril-ict, n. [Welshman.]

Cam'bril-ian, 1 kām'bril-ian; 2 cām'bril-ian, n. 1. Geol. The Cambrian strata. 2. A fine white linen fabric, often used for fine handkerchiefs, first made in Cambria in France. 2. A cotton fabric made in imitation of linen; also, a coarser glazed cotton fabric much used for linings. cam'brilic-must; eot'lon cam'brilic. [  
+Flem. Kamerik, city in French Flanders, < LL. Cameracum.]

cam'brilic, n. The same as CAMBRIE.

Cam'brilic-plat, n. The common yellow pond-lily.

Cam'bridge, 1 kām'bridj; 2 cām'bridj, n. 1. Ada, pen-name of Mrs. George Frederick Cross (c.1844-1914), an English novelist. 2. A county in England; 822 sq. m. Cam'bridge-shire, n. Its capital; seat of the university.

4. A city, county-seat of Middlesex county, Mass.; seat of Harvard University (non-sectarian, 1863), Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational, 1808), Radcliffe College (non-sectarian, 1870). 5. A city, county-seat of Cuernsey county, O. 6. A city in Wayne county, Ind. 7. A town, county-seat of Dorchester county, Md. 8. A village in Washington county, N. Y. 9. A village, county-seat of Henry county, Ill. 10. A village in Lamoille county, Vt.

Cam'bridge Platonists, a 17th century school of idealists and Christian neoplatonists who, under the inspiration of Plato, Augustine, Aquinas, and the French Cartesian, combated the materialistic views of Hobbes and other writers of their time. They derived their name from the fact that their leaders, among whom Cudworth and Henry More were conspicuous, came chiefly from Emmanuel and Christ Colleges, Cambridge. Cf. CAMBRIDGIANISM.

Cam'bridge University, one of the centers of British learning, which received its first charter from Henry III. in 1231 and was incorporated by Elizabeth in 1571.

Cam'bridge Springs, a borough in Crawford county, Pa.

Cam'bro-Brit'ion, 1 kam'bro-brit'ion; 2 cām'bro-brit'ion, n. A Welshman.

Cam'bronze, 1 kām'brōn; 2 cām'brōn, Pierre J. E., Baron de (1770-1842). A French marshal; commanded C division at Waterloo.

Cam'bus, abbr. Cambridgeshire.

cam'bu-en, 1 kam'bi-ū'en; 2 cām'bi-ū'en, n. 1. A curved stick used in the game of pall-mall. 2. The pastoral

staff or crook. [  
+LL., of Celtic origin; cp. Gael. camas, a crook.]

cam'buick, 1 kam'buik; 2 cām'buik, n. [Prov. Eng.] See cam'bock, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Same as CAMBOCK. 2. Dry stalks of dead plants. H. Dic. cam'bock.

Cam'bu-see, 1 kam'bu-sē; 2 cām'bu-sē, n. King of Persia, 529-522 B. C.; son of Cyrus. Cam'bu-sēst (Gr.).

Cam'den, 1 kam'den; 2 cām'den, n. 1. Earl of (1714-1794), Charles Pratt, an English statesman; Lord Chancellor; opposed Lord North's policy in America. 2. William (c.1550-1620), an English antiquary; historian; founded the Camden professorship of history at Oxford; *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*. 3. A county in Georgia; 718 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Mary's. 4. A county in Missouri; 702 sq. m.; county-seat, Crook. 5. A county in New Jersey; 222 sq. m. 6. Its county-seat, Camden Court House. 8. A town, county-seat of Kershaw county, S. C. 9. A city, county-seat of Ouachita county, Ark. 10. A village in Onondaga county, N. Y. 11. A village in Knox county, Me.

Cam'den Town, A district in the N. W. of London, Eng.

Cam'den, n. [Eng.] A linden sash-bar or grooved strip for fastening pines in latticed or stained-glass windows.

cam'e, n. [North Eng. & Scot.] A comb; also, a ridge.

cam'e-ze, 1 kē-mēz; 2 cām'e-ze, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A shirt; fine tunic. [grave, or collector of carmeos.]

cam'e-ist, 1 kam'e-ist; 2 cām'e-ist, n. [Rare.] A maker, en-cam'e-ist, 1 kam'e-ist; 2 cām'e-ist, n. 1. A large tylopodous

ruminant of the genus *Camelus*, having a humped back. The humps are connected by a pad except at the ends, which bear nail-like boofs.

The humps are composed of fat, and small narrow-mouthed pouches in this pouch serve to store up water. There are two species, the Arabian or one-humped

(*C. dromedarius*), and the Bactrian or two-humped (*C. bactrianus*). The camel was early domesticated, and is the chief beast of burden of western Asia and northern Africa. A few remnants of the wild stock are believed still to exist in the Pamir.

2. Any other camelid, as a llama. 3. A buoyant water-tight contrivance fastened to a ship's side below the surface to raise the vessel in passing bars, shallows, etc., and sometimes used for lifting sunken wrecks.

4. A big, clumsy, slouching fellow; especially, a person of great size or one capable of bearing a heavy burden.

5. Figuratively, anything too difficult to accept or believe. See *Matt. xliii. 24*. 6. [  
+Camel as CAMEL.]

OPARD. 2. [OF, < L. camelus, < Gr. kamēlos, < Heb. gāmāl, camel.]

cam'el'it, cam'el'it, cam'el'it, n. A black camel, a symbol of murder or violent death among Arab races. cam'el'id, n. The African ostrich.

cam'el'id, n. A corps of infantry or battery of artillery mounted on camels. cam'el'id, n. A mantis - e. grass, n. One of various sweet-scented Asiatic grasses; especially, *Andropogon schenanthus*. cam'el'id, n. A wheelless machine gun to be carried on a camel's back, usually furnished with a tripod. cam'el'id, n. The dried intestines of the camel, used as strings for musical instruments, etc. cam'el'id, n. A mantis - e. kneed, a. Having callisties on the knees, as in the camel. cam'el'id, n. The load that a camel can bear, usually from 300 to 900 pounds for a short journey and from 300 to 400 pounds for a long one. cam'el'id, n. A mantis - e. camel's hair, the hair of the camel, used in the manufacture of dress-goods, heavy warm cloth for travelers, and similar fabrics. cam'el'id, n. A fabric made entirely or partly of camel's hair. In cheaper grades cow-hair is frequently substituted, either partly or entirely, and these are called camel-hair back. cam'el'id, n. A brush for water-colors, made of camel's hair or (usually) of the tail-hair of Siberian squirrels. cam'el'id, n. A brush for water-colors, made of camel's hair or (usually) of the tail-hair of Siberian squirrels. cam'el'id, n. A brush for water-colors, made of camel's hair or (usually) of the tail-hair of Siberian squirrels.

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ing to the Camelidae or Cameloidae. II. n. One of the Camelidae. [  
+Gr. kamēlōdes, < kamēlos (see CAMEL); and see -oid-]

Cam'e-loi-de-a, 1 kam'le-i'de-a; 2 cām'e-loi-de-a, n. pl. Mom. A superfamily of ruminants including all the Tylopoda. [  
+CAMELUS + -oid-]

Cam'e-lan, 1 kam'len; 2 cām'e-lan, n. A village in Strathgairn, Scotland.

cam'e-lo-pard, 1 kē-mē-lo-pard; 2 cām'e-lo-pard (xii), n. 1. The giraffe; so named because formed like a camel and spotted like a pard. 2. [  
+C. Astron. A northern constellation between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia. Ca-mel'o-par'dust, 3. Her. A hearing representing a camelopard with the horns of an ibex. [  
+LL. camelopardus, < Gr. kamēlopardalis, < kamēlos (see CAMEL) + pardalis, pard.]

cam'e-lot, 1 kē-mē-lot; 2 cām'e-lot, n. [F.] A newsboy; hawker; faker; formerly, also, a thief.

cam'e-lot, n. Camel.

Cam'e-lot, 1 kam'lot; 2 cām'e-lot, n. The reputed seat of King Arthur's court, indefinitely located in Cornwall or Somerset in the city of Winchester, England.

cam'e-lot's-shair, etc. See under CAMEL.

Cam'e-lot's-shair, etc. See under CAMEL.

Cam'e-lot's-shair, etc. See under CAMEL.

Cam'e-lot's-shair, etc. See under CAMEL.

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Cam'e-lot's-shair, etc. See under CAMEL.





embling it and (2) to the especial camphors derived from natural products; as, anemone camphor; asarum c.; huchu c.; cedar c.; chloral c.; colophane c.; eubec c.; dextrose. (same as CAMPHOR, 1); Inula c. (same as ALANT CAMPHOR); Japan c. (same as CAMPHOR, 1); Ledum c.; levo- (same as CAMPHOR, 2); Matileo c.; Matricaria c. (same as CAMPHOR, 2); Matricaria c.; Matricaria c.; pichurim c.; pyrethrum c. (same as PYRETHRIN); sage c.; salol c.; sandalwood c.; tar c. (same as NAPHTHALENE); thyme c.

[< F. camphre, < LL. camphora, < Ar. kāfir, < Malay kápar, camphor.] Cam'phiret [Archeol]—artificial camphor, a compound ( $C_{10}H_8O$ ) with properties like camphor, obtained by heating the oil of turpentine with hydrochloric-acid gas.—hergamot c., same as NENOAPTENE.—Borneo, Barus, or Sumatra c., n white, translucent crystalline solid ( $C_{10}H_{16}O$ ) found in cavities in the camphor-tree (*Dryobalanos aromatica*) of Borneo and Sumatra, and much used in the East in medicine and embalming. bor-ne-oil; cam'phori.—cam'phor-glass', n. Chem. Of hermetically sealed glass tube containing n camphor solution, or other chemical substance, impervious to moisture or barometric pressure. It serves as an imperfect thermometer.—c.-ice, n. A mixture of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor-oil, used as a cerate or for external application.—c.-laurel, n. The camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).—c.-tree, n. 1. An evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) of eastern Asia, yielding the camphor of commerce. 2. A dipterocarpous tree (*Dryobalanos aromatica*) of Borneo and Sumatra, yielding Borneo camphor.—c.-wood, n. 1. The wood of the camphor-tree. 2. The wood of an Australian timber-tree (*Callitris robusta*).—inactive c. Any one of the various camphore which have no action on the plane of polarization. GOUTL Med. Did.—Matricaria c., n. levoratory camphor derived from the oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, isomeric with ordinary camphor. levo-; levorotatory c.i.—mint c. or peppermint c., same as MENTHOL.—Cam'phora, n. Bot. A genus of trees now referred to *Cinnamomum*.—cam'phoric acid, n. Chem. Like tartaric. —cam'phir-ous; cam'phor-y; cam'phor-like, n. Chem. Of pertaining to, or obtained from camphor. cam'phoret'-ic; cam'phrie acid, a colorless crystalline compound ( $C_{10}H_{16}O$ ) formed by boiling camphor with nitric acid.—cam'phor-one, n. Same as PHORONE. cam'phor-yl; cam'phor-on-ic, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from camphor.—cam'phr-one acid, n. colorless crystalline compound ( $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ ) obtained in the same way as camphorie acid.

cam'phor-ate, 1 kam'fór-'át; 2 cá'mfór-'át, rt. [-AT'ED; -AT'INO]. To impregnate or treat with camphor.

cam'phor-ate. I. a. Camphorated. II. n. Chem. A salt of camphoric acid.

cam'phor-id, 1 kam'fór-'íd; 2 cá'mfór-'íd, n. Chem. A yellowish crystalline compound ( $C_{11}H_{12}O_4 + H_2O$ ) derived from galangal root.

cam'phor-ize, 1 kam'fór-'íz; 2 cá'mfór-'í-z, rt. [-IZED; -IZ'INO]. To camphorate.

cam'phy'l, 1 kam'fíl; 2 cá'mfíl, n. Chem. The radical ( $C_{10}H_{17}$ ) of Borneo camphor or borneol. [< CAMPHOR + -YL.]—cam'phy'l'ic, a.

cam'phyl-nám'in, 1 kam'fíl-'ám'in; 2 cá'mfíl-'ám'in, n. Chem. A basic oil ( $C_{10}H_{17}NH_2$ ), obtained from camphoric nitrate by reduction. [LPHYLYL + AMIN.]

Cam'pl' bi-sen'zi-o, 1 kám'pl' bî-sén-dzî-'ô; 2 cá'mpl' bî-sén-dzî-'ô. A town in Firuz province, Tuscaoy, Italy.

cam'pl'-lan', 1 kam'pî-lán'; 2 cá'mpl'-lán', n. [P. I.] A straight-edged two-banded Moró sword, with a blade wide at tip and narrowing toward the hilt.

cam'plm'e-ter, 1 kam'plm'-tér; 2 cá'mplm'-tér, n. Psychophysics. An instrument with a screen used for mapping out retinal areas, such as that of the blind-spot, the range of color-sensitivity, etc. Compare PERIMETER. [< L. campus, field, + -METR.]—cam-plm'e-try, n.

Cam-pi'nas, 1 kom-pín-os; 2 cá'mpín-as, n. A town in Brazil, 44 m. N. W. of São Paulo.

camm-pinc'-q, 1 kom-pln'-q; 2 cá'mpln'-q, n. A Belgian breed of single-combed fowls. See POWL. [< Campine, Belgium.]

Cam'pine'tra, n. A district in the provinces of Limburg and Antwerp, Belgium.

can'pi-ni, 1 kúm'pî-'on-i; 2 cá'mpî-'ón, n. One of various tribes of the pink family (*Coryphyllaceæ*), especially of the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*; as the rose-campion (*Lychnis coronaria*), the berry-bearing campion (*Cucubalus bacciferus*), etc. [Prob. < L. campus, field.]—alpine campion, a north-temperato zone herb of the pink family. It grows 3 to 12 inches high and bears very attractive terminal pink flowers. red alpine c.i.

Cam'pi-on, Edmund (?/s 1540-41/1581). An English Jesuit theologian and historian; executed for treason; *Decem Rationes*, etc.

cam-pít', 1 kam-pít'; 2 cá'mpít', n. [P. I.] A small knife, used chiefly by women; Tagalog name.

can'p' 1 kam'p'; 2 cá'mp'. rt. [Prov. Eng.] To dispute; contend.

cann'po, 1 kam'p'o or kúm'p'o; 2 cá'mp'o or ciím'p'o, n. 1. [It.] An Italian land-measure, about an acre. 2. [Pg.] An open patch in a Brazilian forest. 3. Campol.

Cam'po-bas'-e, 1 kúm'p'o-bús'-e; 2 cá'mp'o-bús'-o, n. 1. A province of Italy; 1,691 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

cann'po-Bas'-o, n. An officer of Charles the Bold, introduced in Scott's *Queenin Durward* and *Anne of Cleveina*.

Cam'po-de, 1 kúm'p'o-de; 2 cá'mp'o-de'ô, n. AO 1. A lake in the Bay of San Francisco resort.

Cam'po-de-e, 1 kam'p'o-de-e; 2 cá'mp'o-de-e, n. pl. Entom. The *Campepetidae*.—cam-po-de-an, o. & n.

Tam'po-de-d're, 1 kam'p'o-dî-'d; 2 cá'mp'o-de-dî-'d, n. pl. Entom. A family of thysanurous insects with an elongated and abdomen of 10 segments, two long caudal filaments, and no eyes, including small hexapod insects resembling centipeds. Cam-po-de-a, n. (t. r.). [

am-po-de-l-form, 1 kom-p'dî-'l-fôr-m; 2 cam'p'o-de-l-fôr-m, o. Zool. Shaped like the wingless insects of the genus *Campeoda*. [

cam'po-Fer'mi-lo, 1 kém'p'o-for'mî-'ô; 2 cá'mp'o-for'mî-'ô, a market-town in Udine provence, Italy; scene of treaty of peace between France and Austria, Oct. 17, 1797. Cam'p'i-o-Fer'mî-do?

cam'pol', 1 kám'pól; 2 cá'm-pól', n. A choice grade of Coo-pat? 2. Cool of Chinese efien, picked, + p'd, fire.] can'pol', n. cam'pong, 1 kám'póng; 2 cá'm-póng, n. [Maly.] A Malay village. Comparo COMPOUND.

Cam'po-no-tus, 1 kam'p'o-nó-tus; 2 cá'mp'o-nó-tus, n. Entom. A large genus of ants of the family Formicidae widely distributed throughout America and Europe. [

Cam'poo, 1 kám'pú; 2 cá'm-pú, n. [Aragio-Iral.] A camp; a group of men or animals troops under European commanders in the service of the Sultana powers. [

can'm 'yoke', *n.* See under CAM.

can', 1 kan; 2 cān, *v.* [cōtūn.] [A defective auxiliary now having *n* infinitive and used only in the present and imperfect indicative and in forming the subjunctive. Compare MAT and WILL.] 1. To have physical, moral, or intellectual ability to; as, he can outdo every competitor. 2. To have the skill or knowledge to; as, can you tell me?

Can is a variety of ken, 'to know,' and means etymologically 'to know how.'

WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* p. 111. [s. 1874.]

3. To be able under existing circumstances to; as, I could bear to see it. 4. To have capacity to; as, my cup can hold more. 5. To have the means to; as, when men can sail through the air. 6. To be competent or permitted to; as, you can come and go as you please. 7. To be possible to; as, could this but last forever. 8. To understand; be able to do; know; as, I can no Latin. [*AS. cann*, 1st and 3d per. sing. of *cunnan*, know.] Can is constantly misused for *may*. Can always refers to some form of possibility. An armed guard may say "You can not pass," since he has physical power to prevent; hence the question "Can I pass the guard?" is perfectly natural. But where simple permission is referred to *may* should be used. *May* 1 (not *can*) use your ruler? *Can* sometimes mean the term *can* but "can or but" are misused. They should be carefully distinguished. "I can but conclude" means that to the speaker no other conclusion is possible: "I can not but conclude" signifies that the speaker can not help drawing the conclusion.

can', *n.* [CANNED, CAND; CAN'NING.] To put up for preservation in cans of metal or the like; as, to can tomatoes. See CANNING.—canned ponds, prepared meat, vegetables, fish, fruit, etc., hermetically sealed in suitable receptacles, as cans, glasses, etc.—canned music, music impressed upon phonographic cylinders: in humorous allusion to the "preserved" state.

can', *imp.* Began: variant of CAN.

can', *n.* 1. A vessel for holding and carrying liquids, usually of tinned iron or other sheet metal and with a handle over the top; as, a milk-can; oil-can; watering-can. 2. [U. S.] A vessel of tin-plate in which fruit, meat, or the like, is hermetically sealed: commonly called tin in Great Britain; also, loosely, a glass jar designed for preserved fruit. 3. An open-top cylinder for receiving the sliver from a carding-machine. 4. *Mech.* A hollow roller, as one for drying cloth by heat. 5. A chimney-pot. 6. [Archaic.] A mug or pot for wine, ale, or other liquor; drinking-cup. [*AS. canna*, can.] cannot.

Many cans are named (1) from their contents; as, fruit-can, milk-can, paint-can, etc.; and (2) from their use; as, filling-can, watering-can, etc.

—can'-bot'tle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The long-tailed timouse.—can'-buoy, *n.* A buoy consisting of a hollow iron cylinder or cone.—can'-cart, *n.* A two-wheeled cart having a large can containing milk or some other fluid swung on trunnions between its wheels.—can'-disk, *n.* A revolving plate of a machine with a silver-can fitted upon it as part of the roller-motion: used in cotton-factories.—can'-frame, *n.* That part of a cotton-rolling machine which holds the cans that receive the roving.—can'-house, *n.* A canning-factory.

can', *n.* 1. [Scot.] Skill; knowledge; power. 2. An extension built on to chimney or chimney-pot.

Can, *can*, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Ca'na, 1 kē'na; 2 cā'na, of Gal'i-lee. A ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth, Palestine; the scene of Christ's first miracle. Ca'naan, 1 kē'nan; 2 cā'nan, *n.* 1. The 4th son of Ham. 2. The part of Palestine between the Jordan, Dead Sea, and Mediterranean, peopled by the descendants of Canaan. See PALESTINE. 3. A village in Wayne county, O. 4. A town in Grafton county, N. H. [Heb., low land.]

Ca'naan'-ite, 1 kē'nan-oi; 2 cā'nan-it, *n.* 1. *Bib.* (1) A dweller in the land of Canaan previous to the Israelitish conquest. (2) A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham. 2. Same as CANANEAN. 3. [*c-*] *Mineral.* A massive whitish variety of pyroxene found near Canaan, Connecticut.—Ca'naan'-it'ess, *n.* A Canaanitish woman.—Ca'naan'-it'ish, *n.* Relating to Canaan or the Canaanites.

ca'ña-bo't'a, 1 kē'nyo-bō'to; 2 cā'nyā-bō'tā, *n.* [Sp. W. Ind.] A cow-slash, especially *Hezoonia grisea*.

Can'a-cē, 1 kan'a-cē; 2 cā'nā-cē, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus; she loved her brother and was beloved by Poseidon. 2. In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, the daughter of Cambuscan, who received a ring that enabled her to understand the language of the birds.

ca-na'dā, 1 ka-nā'do; 2 cā'nā-dō, *n.* [Pg.] A small Portuguese liquid measure. See MEASURE.

Can'a-da, 1 kan'a-da; 2 cā'nā-da, the Dominion of. A federation, since 1867, of all the colonies and provinces in British North America, except Newfoundland. It includes as provinces Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada); New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island (the Maritime Provinces); Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta (the Northwest Territories); and British Columbia; and as territorial districts Yukon (western Alaska) and the subarctic regions north of the 60th parallel; 3,729,668 sq. m.; capital, Ottawa.

ca-nā'-dā, 1 ka-nā'do; 2 cā'nā-dō, *n.* [Sp.] A narrow canal; a small valley, usually with precipitous sides.

Ca-na/di-an, 1 ka-nē'di-an; 2 ca-nā-di-an. *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Canada. 2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata comprised in the Ordovician system in North America. *II. n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Canada.—Canadian bur, the Jerusalem artichoke.

Ca-na'di-an', *n.* A county in Central Oklahoma; 503 sq. m.; county-seat, El Reno. [river; 30 m. wide.

Ca-na'di-an Chan'nel. The N. estuary of the St. Lawrence

Ca-na'di-an ri-ver. A river flowing from the southern Rocky Mountains through Oklahoma; 900 m. long to Arkansas river.

Ca-na'-dine, 1 kan'a-din; 2 cā'nā-din, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) called to berberin and obtained from *Berberis aquifolium* and *Hieracium canadense*.

can'a-dol, 1 kan'dōl; 2 cā'nā-dōl; 3 cā'nā-dōl or -dōl, *n.* A petroleum product resembling gasoline, obtained by fractional distillation and used as a local anesthetic in medicine. [*CANADA* + -OL.]

ca'na dul'ce, 1 kē'nā dul'se; 2 cā'nā dul'ce, *n.* [Sp.] 1. The sugar-cane. 2. A Central-American plant (*Leontia arborea*) of the family *Rosaceæ* with entire leathery leaves and small flowers in terminal clusters. The seeds yield an oil useful in several industries.

ca'ña'-tu-ta, 1 kē'nyo-tu-tā; 2 cā'nyā-tu-tā, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A tall, slender escaupineous tree (*Cassia fistula*).

1. *Bot.* of southern Asia, remarkable for its cylindrical

woody pods, 1 to 2 feet long, containing seeds embedded in a pulp that is used medicinally. [Sp., < its botanical name, *ca-na'-fia'-fo-lo-lu'*; *ca-na'-fia'-tu'-lu'*.]

**can'-age**, 1 *kan'j*; 2 *cán'ag*, *n*. [Scot.] 1. Rent in kind. 2. The amount of such rent; also, the collection of cane. See **CANE**.

**ca-na'-gila**, 1 *ko-né'tyn*; 2 *cá-ná'-lyá*, *n*. [It.] Canaille.

**ca-na'-gua**, 1 *ka-né'gwá*; 2 *ca-ná'gwá*, *n*. Same as **KOTH**.

**ca-na'l'-gre**, 1 *ka-né'gar*; 2 *ca-ná'-ger*, *n*. [Mex. Sp.] 1. A dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) which grows profusely in Texas and New Mexico. 2. A tanning-material from its rootstock.

It is said to tan quickly, making leather soft, plump, and tough, and imparting an inimitable orange color to all goods treated with it. *The Young Men* [London] Jan., 1892, p. 19.

**ca-na'llie'**, 1 *ka-nél'* or (*F.*) *ko-ná'yú*; 2 *ca-nál'* or (*F.*) *cá-ná'yé* (*xiii*), *n*. 1. The vulgar multitude; rabble; mob. 'Because,' said Alfred, . . . 'it is the educated, the intelligent, the wealthy, the refined, who ought to have equal rights, and not the canaille.' HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 23, p. 298. [H. M. C. 1890.]

2. Middles or shorts of an inferior quality. [*F.*, *It. canglia*, orig. pack of dogs, < *cane*, < *L. canis*, dog.]

**ca-na'llie'**; **ca-na'l'**; **ca-na'l'yel'** [Scot.].

**Can'-a-jo'-har'te**, 1 *kan'-a-jo-har't*; 2 *cán'-a-jo-hár't*, *n*. A village in Montgomery county, N. Y.

**Can'-a-jong**, 1 *ka-ná'-jon*; 2 *cán'-a-jóng*, *n*. [Austral.] *Bot.* The Australian fig-marigold: a name sometimes given to the fruit also, but the latter is commonly called pig-face.

**can'-a-gang'**.

**can'-a-kin't**. *n*. Cannikin.

**ca-na'l'**, 1 *ka-nál'*; 2 *ca-nál'*, *rl*. [**CA-NALLE'**, **CA-NALD'**; **CA-NAL-LING**.] To dig a canal or canals across or through; canalize.

**ca-na'l'**, *n*. 1. An artificial waterway for inland navigation, the conveyance of water-power, or the irrigation of lands, often connecting large bodies of water; as, the Caledonian canal; the Erie canal; the Panama canal. See **PANAMA**.

The canal around the falls [Niagara] was built in 1796, and was of great benefit to the United States during the war with Great Britain. C. C. CORRIE *Building the Nation* p. 239. [H. 1883.]

2. An arm of the sea; as, Lynn Canal. 3. *Arch.* (1) A flute of a column or pilaster. (2) A spiral channel or sinking on the face of an Ionic volute, beginning at the eye and extending until the whole number of turns is completed. (3) A channel or groove on the soffit of a lintel to keep rain-water from running down the lower part of a cornice. 4. A passage or duct; as, the spinal canal; named (1) after various anatomists; as, Arnold's canal, *c.* of Carter, *c.* of Ferrein, *c.* of Hensen, canals of Becklinghausen, Hunter's *c.*, Jacobson's *c.*, Sarloti's *c.*, Schlemm's *c.*, etc.; or (2) from their location; as, alveolar *c.*, inguinal *c.*, neural *c.*, etc. 5. *Zool.* A groove, as for the siphon in the shells of gastropods, or a pore, as in sponges, or the like. 6. One of the peculiar markings visible on the face of the planet Mars. See **CANALS OF MARS**. [*F.*, < *L. canalis*, channel.] **ca-nale't**; **can-nál't**.

—**apertural canal**, a canal existing in certain gastropods in which the siphon is situated.—**auditory c.** (*Anol.*), the passage leading from the auricle to the tympanic membrane. **auricular c.**—**billary c.**, same as **HEPATIC DUCT**.—**ca-nal'-bnat'**, *n*. A long and heavily-decked barge, principally used on canals and usually drawn by horses or mules walking on a tow-path.—**c.-lift**, *n*. 'A cradle for carrying canal-boats up an incline or on a railway; also, a hydraulic elevator for raising boats in a tank from one level of a canal to another.—*c.* of Hensen (*Anat.*), a minute channel extending between the ductus cochlearis and the sacculus in the labyrinth of the ear.—**canals of Mars**, linear markings

1. Canals of Mars. 2.

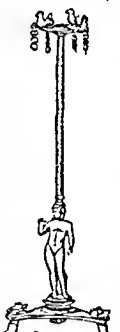
From observations made by Dr. Percival Lowell (1) and Mr. E. C. Sipher (2) at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., Nov., 1909.

on the planet Mars which appear double at certain seasons: believed by some astronomers to be waterways, but by others to be phenomena of vegetation induced by irrigation from these waterways. See **MARS**. **canals of Schiaparelli**; **Schiaparellian canals**;—**canitid c.** (*Anat.*), the winding passage for the internal carotid artery, traversing the temporal bone.—**centripetal c.**, one of several hind canals existing in *Hydromedusæ* arising from the circular canal.—**cerical c.**, the passage in the uterine cervix forming a communication between the vagina and the internal cavity of the uterus.—**circular c.**, a canal existing in certain of the *Hydromedusæ* encircling the circumference of the bell and having a number of communicating canals leading into the cavity of the stomach.—**Carter's c.** (*Embryol.*), in a vertebrate embryo, one of two transverse venous trunks, on either side, which open into the auricle of the heart, each of them being formed by the junction of a superior vein, the primitive jugular, and an inferior vein. Both may persist; but in the higher *Vertebrata* the left usually disappears, the right becoming the superior vena cava.—**cytic c.**, same as **cytic nutr.**—**dorsal c.**, a canal existing in *Palmatosa* serving for the lodgment of the axial cord.—**facial c.**, the aqueduct of Fallopius.—**Gartner's c.** (*Anat.*), same as **DUCT OF CARTNER**.—**Hunter's c.**, a passage by which the femoral vessels and long saphenous nerve pass to the back of the leg: formed by aponeurotic tissue stretching over from the vastus internus to the adductor longus and adductor magnus muscles. **adductor c.**—**infundibular c.**, a channel present in some ctenophores forming a communication between the infundibular pores.—**jugal c.**, *n*. One of the emptying through excretory pores.—**lateral c.**, *n*. One of the irregular lymphatic spaces present in connective tissues and regarded as the origin of the capillary lymph-vessels.—**lateral c.**, a canal connecting places in the same valley and having a fall in only one direction.—**Lanrer's c.** (*Compar. Anat.*), a passage from the surface of the body in *Trematoda* to the ootype.

The ootype has an exit either in the dorsal or the ventral surface of the body through one more canal, *Lauren's canal*. 1891.










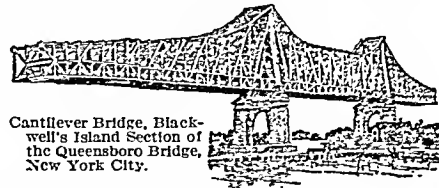
Illustration of a person in traditional dress carrying a basket on their head.





Cannopic Jura.  
1. Egyptian. 2. Etruscan.

### Canting a Log with a Cantabook

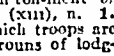


**Cantilever Bridge, Blackwell's Island Section of the Queensboro Bridge, New York City.**

-l's'vēr, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A heavy bracket supporting a cornice, balcony, projecting story, or the like. 2. *Engin.* A long bracket, or crane-like truss, supported upon a pier and balanced by a counterweighted, projected over a space to be bridged toward a similar truss from an opposite pier, with which it is connected either directly or by a girder; used also attributively; as, a *cantilever* bridge. -CANT'ŭ, *n.*, & LEVER, *n.* *cant'ŭ-l'vēr*; *cant'a-tŭ-fer* or -tŭ-l'vēr; -cant'ŭ-l'vēr-c'ed, *a.* -cant'ŭ-l'v'ēr-c'ed, *a.* -cant'ŭ-l'v'ēr-c'ed, *n.* *cant'ŭ-l'v'ēr*; *cant'ŭ-l'v'ēr*, *n.* [-LAT'ĒN; -LAT'ĪNG.] [*Rare.*] To recite by intoning or chanting; said especially in the manner of rendering the service in Jew-



The pileus of a mushroom; the cap. (2) *Hot.* (c) The expanded upper portion of a mushroom; the pileus. (b) The calyptra of mosses. (3) *Arch.* (c) The upper member of a column or pilaster; a capital. (b) A wall or parapet-coping. (c)





**Capitals.**



**cap'i-tal-ist**, 1 *cap'i-tal-ist*; 2 *cäp'i-tal-ist*, *n.* 1. An owner of capital; especially, one who has large means employed in productive enterprise. 2. A believer in capitalism.

The treatise on the Social Contract... assumes the existence of property just as completely as the theory of the most rigorous capitalist could do.

J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. II, p. 120. [c. n. 1873.]

— **cap'i-tal-ist-ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to capitalists or capitalism. — **cap'i-tal-ist-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**cap'i-tal-ize**, 1 *kap'i-tal-ize*; 2 *cäp'i-tal-ize*, *vt.* [—IZEN; —IZ-ING.] To begin with a capital letter; as, to *capitalize* a word. — **cap'i-tal-ize**, *v.* [—IZEN; —IZ-ING.] 1. To convert into capital; put a value on, as stock in an enterprise or business; as, a mine *capitalized*. 2. To convert (a periodical payment) into a sum in hand; also, to compute the value of in a single payment or capital sum. II. *t.* To be or become a capitalist; accumulate a capital.

**cap'i-tal-ize**, *v.* [—IZEN; —IZ-ING.] To represent (at a given rate) the interest on (or certain principal); as, an annual income of \$25,000 *capitalizes* at \$500,000 at 5 per cent. — **cap'i-tal-ize**, *v.* [—IZEN; —IZ-ING.] To represent (at a given rate) the interest on (or certain principal); as, an annual income of \$25,000 *capitalizes* at \$500,000 at 5 per cent.

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**cap-i'tu-lar**, *n.* 1. Any of the collections of laws issued by Charlemagne and his successors. 2. [Rare.] A heading or caption. 3. A member of a cathedral chapter. [*<* LL. *capitularium*, *capitularium*, *<* L. *capitulum*, chapter; see *CAPITULUM*.]

**cap-i'tu-lar-ly**, 1 *kap-i'tu-lar-ly*; 2 *cäp-i'tu-lar-ly*, *adv.* In the form of a chapter.

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2. A passage, sheltered by walls on each side, between two parts of a work. [*<* F. *caponnire*, *<* Sp. *caponera*, coop, *capon*, *capon*.] *cap'on-niere*; *cap'on-niere*; [*<* F.]

**Cap'o-o-can**, 1 *kä-po-o'-kan*; 2 *cä-po-o'-cän*, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

**Cap'o-ra-l**, 1 *kä-po-rä-l*; 2 *cä-po-rä-l*, *n.* [Sp. Am.] One who supervises laborers; a boss.

**Cap'ot'**, 1 *kä-pot'*; 2 *cä-pot'*, *n.* [F.] The winning of all the tricks in the game of piquet. — *cap'ot'*, *vt.* To win a copot from.

**Cap'o-tas'**, 1 *kä-po-täs'*; 2 *cä-po-täs'*, *n.* A clamp or nut attached to the finger-board of a guitar to raise uniformly the pitch of the strings. [*<* It. *capotasto*.]

**Cap'ote'**, 1 *kä-pot'*; 2 *cä-pot'*, *n.* [F.] 1. A hooded coat or cloak; (1) along military overcoat, (2) a woman's long cloak, or (3) an Oriental outer garment for both sexes.

The cloak of white, the thin capote That decks the wandering Candiot. *Bracon* *Bride of Abydos* can. 2, st. 9.

2. The adjustable top of a vehicle, as a buggy; hood.

**Cap'ote-ment**, 1 *kä-pot'-ment* or *-mant*; 2 *cä-pot'-ment*, *n.* Med. A splashing sound heard in the stomach and indicative of dilatation. [*<* Cp. F. *capote*, hood.]

**Cap'pa-dine**, 1 *kä-pä-din* or *-din*; 2 *cä-pä-din* or *-din*, *n.* Waste silk-flock from cocoons from which the good silk has been unreelcd.

**Cap'pa-do-cla-a**, 1 *kä-pä-dö-shä-a*; 2 *cä-pä-dö-shä-a*, *n.* A Monk of the a-dö-shä-a. An ancient province in 15th century, Asia Minor; subdued by the Persians in a Capote.

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r'a-way, 1 kar'a-wē; 2 čār'a-wū, n. 1. A biennial herb (*Corum corui*) of the parsley family, native in Asia, but now extensively cultivated in Europe and the United States. 2. A small, yellow-flowered plant called čār-



That branch of zoology that treats of crustaceans, as lobsters, crabs, etc.; crustaceology; malacostracology. [*G. karkinos*, crab, + *-logos*.] — *car'cl-no-log'i-cal*, *a.* — *car'cl-no-log'i-st*, *n.*

*car'cl-no-mo'*, *1* *kār'si-nō'mo';* 2 *cār'cī-nō'mo*, *n.* [*MAT. PL.*] *Pathol.* A malignant tumor that arises from epithelial cells. [*L., G. karkīnoma*, < *karkinos*, cancer.]

*car'cl-no-mo'-tous*, *car'cl-nō's*.

*car'cl-no-ma-to'sis*, *1* *kār'si-nō-ma-tō'sis;* 2 *cār'cī-no-ma-tō'sis*, *n.* *Pathol.* The constitutional state in which carcinomata develop simultaneously in different parts of the body. [*CARCINOMA*.]

*car'cl-no-mel-cō'sis*, *1* *kār'si-nō-mel-cō'sis;* 2 *cār'cī-no-mēl-cō'sis*, *n.* Same as *CARCINOMELIOSIS*.

*Car'cl-no-morpha*, *1* *kār'si-nō-mōr'fā;* 2 *cār'cī-no-mōr'fā*, *n. pl. Crust.* TBS *Brochyuro*. [*G. karkinos*, crab, + *morphe*, form.] — *car'cl-no-mor'phic*, *o.*

*car'cl-noph'a-gous*, *1* *kār'si-nō-fō'gus;* 2 *cār'cī-nōf-ō-gūs*, *o.* Eating crustaceans; canivorous. [*G. karkinos*, crab, + *phagēin*, eat.]

*car'cl-nō'sis*, *1* *kār'si-nō'sis;* 2 *cār'cī-nō'sis*, *n.* *Pathol.* The growth or development of a cancer; any form of cancerous disease. [*G. karkinos*, cancer.]

*car'cl-nūs*, *1* *kār'si-nūs;* 2 *cār'cī-nūs*, *n.* {*-ni*; 1 -noi; 2 -ni, pl.} *Pathol.* A cancer. [*G. karkinos*, cancer, crab.]

*car'coo'-duc'tor*, *n.* See under *can*, *n.* [*car'koon't-*, *car-coon'*, 1 *kār-kūn';* 2 *cār-cōōn'*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A clerk, car-counter, etc. See under *car*, *n.*

*card*, *1* *kārd;* 2 *cārd*, *r. i.* To comb out, dress, or cleanse with a card; said of cotton, flax, wool, etc.  
And the wind is beating the ice-blocks in.  
As she cords the wool. — *Alice Carr Scil Fisher's Wife c. 3.*

2. To comb and cleanse the hair or hide of, as of cattle or horses, with a card. 3. To tear or scratch with a card; a method of torture. 4. [Scot.] To scold sharply. 5j. To stir (originally with a cord); mix; adulterate.

*card*, *r. i.* 1. To fasten or write upon a card or cards; provide with a card; in library usage, to make out a book-card for (a book).

IIj, *i.* To play nt cards.

*card*, *n.* 1. A piece of cardboard, especially a rectangular piece bearing or intended to bear written or printed words; as, a card of invitation.  
Cards are often named from their use or the period of their use; as, birthday-card, business-c., calling-c., Christmas-c., Easter-c., New-year-c., picture-c., playing-c., post-c., postal-c., visiting-c., etc.

2. *pl.* Any or all games played with playing-cards.  
The cards, called collectively a pack, are divided into four suits of 13 each, called clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades, each suit including a king, queen, and knave (called face cards) or court cards. There are also spot-cards or cards bearing from 1 to 10 spots, the one-spot being known as the ace. An extra card, used in some games, is called the joker. Compare EUCARDE, WHIST, etc.

*Corda* (in 1730) were the resources of all the world.  
THACKERAY Four Georges, George II. p. 28. Lo. & co. 1875.]

3. A personal statement in a newspaper or periodical, or a small advertisement similar to a business-card; as, a card of thanks; a professional card. 4. A chart, usually printed on cardboard, giving a table of information or the like; as, a compass-card, race-card, storm-card, etc. 5. Cardboard. 6. A program or a menu; hence, an authorized announcement of a coming event; something purposed or expected; usually in the phrase on the card. 7. A person manifesting some peculiarity.  
*You're the one of the Patriarchs; you're shakly old, and you can't be low with me!*  
— DICKENS Our Mutual Friend bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 192. [R. N.]

8. The pattern-card of a Jacquard machine. 9. A piece of cardboard to which manufactured articles, as buttons, are affixed. [*F. carte*, < LL. carta, < L. charta, < Gr. charit, lent of paper.] *cardet*, author-card, *n.* In a card-catalog, a card in which the first and principal entry is the name of the author of the book cataloged. — burnt *c.* (*Card-playing*), a card on the bottom of the pack placed face upward in certain banking-games. — *c.-case*, *n.* 1. A case to hold playing or other cards; specially, a pocket-case for calling-cards. 2. In library use, a card drawn up by the librarian, and used as a catalog, a catalog as books, on separate cards, which are usually arranged in drawers. — *c.-cradle*, *n.* A receptacle attached beneath the cylinder of a Jacquard loom, to receive the cards as they fall. — *c.-cutter*, *n.* A device for cutting sheets of cardboard into cards. — *c.-money*, *n.* 1. An allowance of money to a person for the purpose of enabling him to gamble. 2. A heavy paper card at the end of the legal tender by the French Government. — *c.-note*, the end of the legal tender by the French Government (*Bridge & White*), a card which by winning a trick will bring into play the established cards of another suit. — *c.-packet*, *n.* A packet on the inside of the cover of a public-library book, for holding the reader's card, etc. — *c.-recorder*, *n.* A clockwork apparatus having mechanism for recording on cards the time occupied on a particular piece of work. Compare CATERILLGRAPH. — *c.-repenting machine*, a machine which serves to repeat or copy cards of a set, and used for a Jacquard loom. — *c.-system*, a system of card indexing or catologizing in which a separate card is used for each item. — *caution-c.* (*Railroad*), in the block system, a card instructing the locomotive engineer to go ahead with great care. — *correspondence c.*, a card, of a size suitable for enclosure in a card envelope, on which a note or brief letter may be written. — *defect c.* (*Railroad*), a card on which is written by a dispatching company such defects as are responsible for and which cause delays. — *intermediate company-dumb c.*, a compass-card without a magnetic needle. — *established cards* (*Card-playing*), cards that have become of the highest value in a suit, the higher cards of that suit having been played. — *exposed c.* (*Whist*), a card accidentally exposed or played in error. — *fall of the cards* (*Whist*), the order in which the cards of a suit are played. — *the other cards*, the players may deduce the hands in which the other cards of the suit lie. — *false c.* (*Whist*), to play a false card. — *false c.* (*Card-playing*), a card played contrary to the accepted rules of the game with the intent to mislead an adversary. — *glass c.*, a card-shaped transparent piece of gelatin. — *locketty c.* See ANA CANA. — *lunn c.*, a transparent horn sheet graduated to enable the direction of a cyclone to be shown on a chart. — *leading c.* (*Whist*), of a card led first, to indicate the strength of a suit; hence, a principal or valuable card. — *The star card* is the leading card. — *lost cards* (*Whist*), cards held by one player in a suit of which the other three players have none. — *mariner's c.*, a mariner's chart. — *master c.* (*Whist*), the best unplayed card in any suit. — *king c.* — *red fly c.* same as CANO OF NEENTRY. — *soda c.* (*Pare*), the card show-





1710.7, an LB<sub>1</sub>333 adventure. Was found in

or part. Especially: (1) *Bot.* A keel, whether the two anterior united petals of a papilionaceous flower, or the dorsal ridge on the glumes of certain grasses. (2) *Zool.* (*Ornith.*) The ridge of the breast-bone. (3) *Crust.* The part of the shell of a cirriped intermediate between the terga and scuta. (4) A line which runs vertically along the septum of a coral. (5) *Entom.* A keel or a projection like a keel on the body-wall of some insects.

2. [C.] *Astron.* See CONSTELLATION, 77.—*carina tracheæ*, a protuberance at the point where the trachea divides. *a-car'i-na*, *a-car'i-na-na-ti-a*, *n.* *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Carinariida*. 2. [c-] A heteropod of this genus.—*Car'i-na-na-ti-a-ce-a*, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* 1. A suborder including the *Carinariida*. 2. The *Carinariata*.—*car'i-na-na-ti-an*, *1.* *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Carinariacea* or *Carinariata*. *II.* *n.* One of the *Carinariacea* or *Carinariata*.—*Car'i-na-na-ti-dæ*, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* A family of heteropods, especially those with a visceral hump reduced in size and surmounted by a thin hyaline cap-like shell. *Car'i-na-na-ti-ce-a*, *car'i-na-ti-id*, *n.*—*car'i-na-ti-old*, *a-car'i-na-ti-na-tiæ*, *n.* *Ornith.* A section of birds having a carinate or keeled breast-bone, including most of the species: opposed to *Ratitæ*.—*car'i-nei-dæ*, *n.* *pl.* *Helminth.* A family of pulmonemertine worms with the lateral nerves between the basal stratum of the skin and the external circular stratum of muscles. *Car'i-nei-a*, *n.* (*t. g.*)—*car'i-ni-c'i-l'id*, *n.*—*car'i-nei-toid*, *a-car'i-ni-f-or-m*, *n.* Having the form of a keel.—*car'i-no-la'ter-al*, *a.* Situated on each side of the carina, as a compartment in cirripeds.

*car'i-nate*, 1 *kar'i-nët*; 2 *câr'i-nât*, *a.* 1. Having a carina, as the glumes of certain grasses, *n* papilionaceous blossom, or the breast-bone of the *Carinata*; keeled; keel-shaped. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Carinata*. [*L. carinatus*, pp. of *carino*, furnish with *n* keel, *c* carina, keel.] *car'i-na't'* *ed't.*—*carinate folds* (*Geol.*), isoclinical folds.—*car'i-na'te-ly*, *adv.*

*car'i-nation*, 1 *kar'i-në'shon*; 2 *câr'i-nâ'shon*, *n.* *Bot.* The state of having a keel; a carinate condition.

*Car'i-nhe-nha*, 1 *kûr'i-nyë'nyo*; 2 *câr'i-nyë'nyš*, *n.* A river in Goyaz, Brazil; length, 160 m.

*Car'i-ni*, 1 *ka-r'i-ni*; 2 *câr'i-ni*, *n.* A town in Sicily; 12 m. W. N. W. of Palermo.

*Car'in-thi-a*, 1 *kar'i-thi-ə*; 2 *câr-in-thi-a*, *n.* A country of Jugoslavians in southern Europe; 3,989 sq. m.; capital, Klagenfurt.

*Car'i-nus*, 1 *ka-r'i-nus*; 2 *câr-i-nūs*, *Marcus Aurelius* (—284?). Profligate and brutal son of Carus; Diocletian's predecessor as emperor of Rome; killed by a soldier, this army declaring for Diocletian.

*car'ri-cle*, 1 *kar'ri-cl*; 2 *câr'ri-cl*, *n.* [F.] 1. A small open carriage. 2. A light cart with a top. 3. [Canada.] A form of sledge. *car'ri-ole*, *car'i-ol'* *top*, *n.* The act or amusement of riding in a carrole.

*car'i-ou-els*, *n.* Same as *CARYOELS*.

*Car'i-oth*, 1 *kâr'i-oth*; 2 *câr'i-ôth*, *n.* *Bib.* (Doug.).

*car'i-ous*, 1 *kâr'i-ūs*; 2 *câr'i-ūs*, *a.* 1. *Pothol.* Affected with caries; decayed, as the teeth. 2. Irregularly pitted, as if corroded. [*L. cariosus*, *c* caries, decay.] The central and main portion of the stream consists of solid lava, often, however, with a more or less carious and vesicular texture. *ARCH. GEEKIE Text-Book Geology h. k.* iii, pt. i, p. 228. [MACC. 1882.]

— *car'i-ou-s'i-ty*, *n.*—*car'i-ous-ness*, *n.*

*Car'is-brooke*, 1 *kar'is-bruk*; 2 *câr'is-bröök*, *n.* An ancient town in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England; site of the castle where Charles I. was imprisoned, 1647–1648, and where his daughter Elizabeth died, 1650.

*car'is-ful*, *n.* See *CARIS*.

*Car'is-fa*, 1 *ka-ris-fa*; 2 *câr-is-fa*, *n.* *Bot.* Same as *CARANDAS*.

*car'is'sin*, 1 *ka-ris'sin*; 2 *câr-is'in*, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter glucoside obtained from an Australian apocynaceous plant (*Carissa orata stolonifera*). It is a powerful heart-poison. [*CARISSA*.]

*car'it-a-tive*, 1 *kar'i-tä'tiv*; 1 *câr'i-tätiv*, *a.* [Rare.] *Be-car'it-a-tiv*, *a.* [nevolent; charitable. [*> LL caritativus*, *< L caritas* (*-tis*); see CHARITY.]

*car'it'ch*, *n.* [Scot.] Same as *CARITCH*. *car'it'ch-est*.

*Car'i-tes*, 1 *kâr'i-tis*; 2 *câr'i-tis*, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.) *2 Kings* xi, 4.

*car'jack*, etc. See under *CAR*, *n.*

*car'jacou*, 1 *kâr'jo-ku*; 2 *câr'ja-ou*, *n.* Same as *CARLACOU*.

*car'k*, 1 *kâr'k*; 2 *câr'k*, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. *t.* To load down with care or worry; vex; harass. *II.* *t.* To be full of care, trouble, or anxiety.

*car'k*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stirk; rigid; stiff.

*car'k*, *n.* 1. [Archaic.] A burden of care; condition of anxiety respecting the means of living, one's business, or the like. 2. *t.* A load; also, an old weight for wool. [*> Anglo-F. cark*, = OF. *charge*; see CHARGE, *n.*]—*car'k'ful*, *a.*

*car'kasset*, *n.* Same as *CARCESS*. *car'kelst*.

*Car'ker*, 1 *kâr'ker*; 2 *câr'ker*, *n.* In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, Dombey's business manager, a plausible villain, with a name like "the snarl of a cat." [CARGANT.]

*car'ket*, *car'ket*, 2 *câr'ket*, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Same as *car'k'ing*, 1 *kâr'k'ing*; 2 *câr'k'ing*, *pa.* Causing worry; vexing; harassing; wearing, as a care or trouble.

For the most part, our distresses, our *car'king* care come, not from the smallness of our provisions, but from the largeness of our pampered desires.

HENRY VAN DYKE *Story of the Psalms* ser. iii, p. 33. [s. 1887.]

— *car'k'ing*, *ly*, *adv.*

*car'kled*, 1 *kûr'kid*; 2 *câr'kid*, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Wrinkled; wavy.

*car'li*, 1 *kâr'li*; 2 *câr'li*, *n.* [Dial. or Poet.] 1. A rustic; a lusty, robust fellow; churl. 2.—*car'li-cat*, 3. See *CARLING*. 1. [*> AS. carl, man*.] *car'li-æ*, *car'li-cat*, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A tom-cat; *c-hemp*, *n.* [Archaic.] The seed-hemp, a female hemp-plant, the coarser and stronger; so named because formerly supposed to be the male hemp. *car'li-hemp*, *æ*—to play *c* again, to give tit for tat; retaliate.

*car'li*, *n.* [Scot.] 1. Same as *CAROLI*. 2. The donations, usually cakes, received by singers at Yuletide. *car'li*.

*Car'l*, *Car'lo*, *n.* See *CARLES*.

*Car'les*, *n.* Same as *CARULES*. [Irish, Panay, P. I.]

*Car'les*, 1 *kar-lës*; 2 *câr-lës*, *n.* A town in Concepción district, 1 *kâr'let*; 2 *câr'let*, *n.* A comb-makers' three-sided square cut tile. [*> F. carrel*, dim. of OF. *carrel*, square; *< L. quadratum*, square.]

*Car'li-ty*, 1 *kâr'li-ti*; 2 *câr'li-ton*, *n.* 1. Henry Guy (q. v.) 1856–1910, an American author and playwright. 2. WILLI (q. v.) 1845–(?) 1922, an American poet, author, editor, and lecturer; *Farm Ballads*. 3. WILLIAM (q. v.) 1794–(?) 1869, an Irish novelist; *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, etc. 4. A district in New Brunswick, Canada; 1,310 sq. m.; capital, Woodstock. 5. A district in Ontario, Canada; 650 sq. m.; capital, Ottawa.

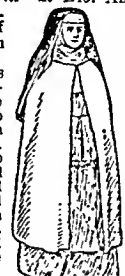
*Car'lie-ton Place*, A village in Ontario, Canada.

*Car'li*, 1 *kâr'li*; 2 *câr'li*, Giovanni Rinaldo, Count (q. v.) 1720–(?) 1805, an Italian quarry and economist; author of *Italian Coins and the Mint*. *Car'li-Bu'h't*.

*car'lick*, 1 *kâr'lik*; 2 *câr'lik*, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as *CHAR-LOCK*.



Car-ne'a, 1 knr-nl'a; 2 cār-nl'a, *n. pl. Gr. Relig.* A festival of the Peloponnesian Dorians, particularly the Spartans, honoring Apollo, held for nine days in the second month of





or wood, as in the construction of boats and ships, and cabinetmaker works in wood in the construction of furni-

bridle-joint	poor	hatchet	tooth
brob	dormant-tree	haunch	open-string
built-up ribs	dovetail, d.	bead	palling

An alliance between France and England, and perhaps between Alençoo and Elisabeth, was on the carpet.  
MORRIS Dutch Republic vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 46. [n. 1862.]



ground.—c. worsted, n. Coarse worsted thread of yarn for sewing.—cork c., name as KASPIULICON.—to be on the c. 1. To be under consideration or discussion. See quotation under CARPET. 4.

used steel marker

BRACKET	diminished bar halve	nocking-piece
brad, h-sawl	dish	notch-board
brandering	dog or lathe	hanging-post, notching
briding-piece	dog	h-sille
		old-woman's

ground.—c. worsted, n. Coarse worsted thread of yarn for sewing.—cork c., name as KASPIULICON.—to be on the c. 1. To be under consideration or discussion. See quotation under CARPET. 4.



2. [U. S.] To be open for matrimony.—to be up on the c., to be summoned before a court in authority for a reprimand.—to have on the c., to hide; reprimand.—Venetian c., a worsted carpet for stairs and hallways, commonly of a simple striped pattern.

**car'pet-bag**, 1 kōr'pēt-bāg; 2 cār'pēt-bāg, n. pl. An ancient people of Hispania, who inhabited Carpetania; they opposed Hannibal with a large force during his Spanish campaign.

**car'pet-bag**, 1 kōr'pēt-bāg; 2 cār'pēt-bāg, n. A handbag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting.—carpetbag government [U. S.], the government of a reorganized State in the South by the participation or through the alleged efforts of so-called carpetbaggers.

**car'pet-bag'ger**, 1 kūr'pēt-bāg'gēr; 2 cār'pēt-bāg'gēr, n. [U. S.] 1. A Northern man who settled in the Southern States at the close of the Civil War (1865): commonly used invidiously: so called from reckless speculating bankers of the West, who decamped with funds entrusted to them. 2. Hence, an adventurer.—car'pet-bag'gerism, n.

**car'pet-ing**, 1 kūr'pēt-ing; 2 cār'pēt-ing, n. 1. Material or fabric used for carpets; carpets in the piece or in general. 2. The act of covering with or as with carpet or carpets.

**car'pho-lite**, 1 kūr'fō-līt; 2 cār'fō-līt, n. *Mineral*. A silky, yellowish hydrous silicate (H<sub>2</sub>NaAlSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>). [*Gr. karpōs*, straw (< *karpōs*, dry up), + *-lite*.]

**car'phol'o-gy**, 1 kūr'fō-lō-jī; 2 cār'fō-lō-jī, n. *Pathol.* A delirious automatic picking at the bedclothes in low forms of fever, considered as a fatal symptom; flocillation. [*Gr. karpologia*, gathering of dry sticks, < *karpōs* (see *CARPOLITE*) + *legō*, pluck.] **car'phol'o-gy**; **car'pho-lō-gi-a**.

**car'pho-sid'er-ite**, 1 kūr'fō-sid'er-īt; 2 cār'fō-sid'er-īt, n. *Mineral*. A resinous, straw-yellow basic hydrous iron sulfate (3FeO·4SO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O). [*Gr. karpōs*, straw, + *sideritis*, of iron, < *sideros*, iron.]

**car'pho-spore**, 1 kūr'fō-spōr; 2 cār'fō-spōr, n. *Bot.* A plant with disseminules possessing a scaly or chafy pappus.

**Car'pi**, 1 kūr'pī; 2 cār'pī, n. A manufacturing town in Modena province, Emilia, Italy.

**car'pid**, 1 kūr'pid; 2 cār'pid, n. A carpel.

**car'pid'cho**, 1 kūr'pid'chō; 2 cār'pid'chō, n. [Brazil.] The capybara.

**car'ping**, 1 kūr'pīng; 2 cār'pīng, n. I. a. Censorious; querulous; hypercritical; faultfinding. II. n. 1. Unreasonable faultfinding; censorious or captious criticism; caviling. 2. Speech.—car'ping-ly, adv.

**Car'pi-ni**, 1 kūr'pī-nī; 2 cār'pī-nī, *Johannes de Plano* (1322-1325). An Italian Dominican; sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to Tataria, 1246-1248, of which he wrote a narrative.

**car'pin-tér-o**, 1 kūr'pīn-tēr-o; 2 cār'pīn-tēr-o, n. 1. [S. W. U. S.] One of various woodpeckers; especially, the acorn-eating woodpecker of California (*Melanerpes formicivorus*). 2. [S. Am.] A toucan. [Sp., < LL. *carpinetarius*; see *CARPENTER*, n.]

**Car'pi-nus**, 1 kūr'pī-nus; 2 cār'pī-nus, n. *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the birch family—the hornbeams—of the northern hemisphere, having alternate doubly serrate leaves, monocious flowers, and a small ovate nut. [L., hornbeam.]

**Car'pi-o**, 1 kūr'pī-o; 2 cār'pī-o, Bernardo del. A semi-mythical hero in Spanish romances and ballads; reputed slayer of Orlando or Roland, at Roncesvalles.

**car'pitis**, 1 kūr'pītis; 2 cār'pītis, or -pītis, n. *Pathol.* An inflammatory condition affecting the synovial membranes of the carpal joint in animals and men. [*Gr. CARPUS*.]

**car'pion**, n. See under *CARP*.

**car'po**, 1 kūr'pō; 2 cār'pō, n. From Greek *karpōs*, fruit: n. combining form.—car'po-ba-sa-mum, n. The dried fruit of the Oriental halm-of-Gilead tree (*Balsomondendron opobalsamum*), or an aromatic oil that it yields.—car'po-cepha-lum, n. [-a-la, pl.] *Bot.* The fruit-bearing receptacle of certain *Hepatica*.—car'po-der-mis, n. Same as *PERICARP*.—car'po-de-tus, n. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of New Zealand trees and shrubs of the family *Escalloniaceae*. They have attractive white flowers and asceate fruits with a leathery skin.—*C. serratus* is the white mapou or philip or whaka.—car'po-gel-atum, n. [-i-xa, pl.] *Bot.* The female organ of certain algae: more properly, in the *Floridaceae*, the carposogenous cell or cells of the procarpum which after fertilization develop a sporocarpium; car'po-gonit; car'po-gonit.—car'po-go-ni-al, a.—car'po-goneus, a. *Bot.* Fruit-producing; said of the cell or group of cells from which the spores are formed in certain algae.—car'po-gen-ic.—car'po-de-a, n. pl. *Paleon.* An order or class of Paleozoic stalked palmatozoans with a body much compressed and probably with two rays.—car'po-lite, n. A fossil fruit.—car'po-lithi.—car'po-log'i-cal, a. Of or pertaining to carpology.—car'po-log'ist, n.—car'po-log'y, n. That department of botany which treats of fruits in general.—car'po-ni-a, n. 1. The gritty, fleshy sometimes caused in fruits by the woody deposits formed by the development of sclerenchyma. 2. *Hort.* The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees.—car'po-nye-ter-l-l-ne, n. pl. *Mam.* A subfamily of pteropodid bats with a very long tongue.—car'po-nye-ter-l-l-ne, n. (t. g.)—car'po-nye-ter-l-l-ne, a. & n.—car'po-ph-a-ga, n. pl. 1. *Mam.* A group of marsupials adapted for a frugivorous diet, including the *Phalangeridae*, etc. 2. *Ornith.* A genus of Oriental fruit-pigeons. See *FRUITPIGEON*.—car'po-ph-a-gous, a.—car'po-phore, n. 1. In flowering plants, a portion of the receptacle prolonged between the carpels, as in the geranium and many umbelliferous plants. 2. In fungi, a fruit-bearing structure or organ.—car'po-phyll, n. *Bot.* A carpel.—car'po-phyll, n.—car'po-phyll, n. pl. *Bot.* A former group of cryptogams including the *Floridaceae*, *Uredinales*, *Ustilaginae*, etc.—car'po-phyte, n.—car'po-sperm, n. *Bot.* The impregnated oosphere in floriferous algae.—car'po-spo-ra-ni-gal, a. *Bot.* Relating to or possessing carpospores.—car'po-spo-ra-ni-gum, n. *Bot.* One of the sporangia composing the cystocarp in the *Rhodophyceae*.—car'po-spo-re, n. *Bot.* A spore produced in a sporocarp.—car'po-spo-re-ae, n. pl. *Bot.* A former division of thallophytes, including the *Floridaceae*, *Ascomycetes*, *Basidiomycetes*, etc.—car'po-stome, n. *Bot.* The opening at the apex of the cystocarp through which the carpospores escape.—car'po-strote, n. *Bot.* A plant migrating by means of fruits.—car'po-trop'ic, a. Applied to the movements of a plant for the protection of its fruit or the scattering of its seed.

**car'po**, 1 kūr'pō; 2 cār'pō, n. From Greek *karpōs*, the wrist: a combining form.—car'po-car'pal, a. Of or pertaining to two separated portions of the carpus; as, the *carpo-carpal* articulations.—car'po-e'er-ite, n. *Crust.* The fifth joint of the antenna, or the one borne by the ischiopodite.—car'po-d'a-cns, n. *Zool.* A genus of finches dis-

tinguished by having the plumage flushed with carmine, especially in the males, and by a brilliant song: including the eastern purple finch and the western house finch.—car'po-ga-na-thite, n. The fifth joint of a gnathite.—car'po-me-la, n. The skeleton of the thoracic limb of vertebrates; the arm of man.—car'po-met'ra-car'pal, a. Of or pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus.—car'po-met'ra-car'pal, n. *Zool.* The merged carpal and metacarpal bones of birds; also, the section of the wing which these bones sustain.—car'po-p'e-dal, a. Pertaining to or affecting the wrist and the foot.—car'po-pha-lan'ge-al, a. Pertaining to or involving both the wrist and the phalanges.—car'po-p'o-dite, n. *Crust.* The fifth joint of a developed endopodite.—car'po-dite;—car'po-p'o-dit'ic, a.—car'po-p'o-tis, n. Wrist-drop.—car'pos, n. *Crust.* A carpodite or carpopodite.

**Car'po-ra'tian**, 1 kūr'pō-k'rō'shān; 2 cār'pō-k'rō'shān, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates of Alexandria (2d century). They believed in metempsychosis and the mere humanity of Christ, and held that a soul which remembered its past existence was rewarded by union with God and freedom from the Jewish ceremonial law, and that this was notably the case with Christ, Plato, and certain philosophers.

**car'pous**, suffiz. *Bot.* Adjectival form of the suffix *-CARP*, signifying characterized by such a kind or number of fruit or fruits, or carpels (little fruits); as, *acrocarpous*, *pleurocarpous*, *polycarpous*.

**car'p'neck'er**, n. See *CARP*.

**car'p**, n. Carped.

**car'pus**, 1 kūr'pūs; 2 cār'pūs, n. [-pi, 1 -poi; 2 -pi, pl.]

1. *Anat.* That segment of the skeleton between the forearm or antibrachium and the metacarpus; the wrist. It consists, in man, of eight bones in two transverse rows. 2. (1) *Crust.* The fifth joint of a maxilliped or foot-jaw. (2) *Entom.* (a) The pterostigma in the wing of a dragon-fly. (b) The club of the stigmal vein in the fore wing of a chalcidid. [*Gr. karpōs*, wrist.]

**Car'pus**, 1 kūr'pūs; 2 cār'pūs, n. *Bib.* 2 Tim. iv, 13.

**car'quaise**, 1 kūr'kēz; 2 cār'kēz, n. An annealing-arch for plate glass. [F., < *carquois*, OF. *carquois*, quiver; see *CARCASE*.]

**Car'qu'nez**, 1 kūr'k'ñēs; 2 cār'k'ñēs, n. A strait connecting Suisun and San Pablo Bays, Cal.; 8 by 1 m.

**carr**, 1 kūr; 2 cār, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A wet, or a boggy, gravel bog; wet; d. uniform; e. plur. *carries*, or *carries* (see *RECLAIMED* form); f. *cuneiform*; g. *ulna*; h. *trapezoid*; i. *a yellow or dark*; j. *os magnum*; k. *scapoid*; l. *semilunar*; m. *radius*; n. *iron which has exuded from hogs or coal deposits*. [*See carr*.]—**carr'swal'low**, n. The black tern. c. *erowt*.

**Carr, Robert**. See *SOMERSET*.

**Car'ra**, 1 kūr; 2 cār, n. A harony in Mayo county, Ireland; 22 by 8 1/2 m.

**Car'ra-cesque**, 1 kūr'ra-česk; 2 cār'ra-česk, a. Characteristic of or like Ludovico Carra and his cousins Agostino and Annibale (16th and 17th centuries), founders of the Bolognese school of painting.

**Car'ra-c'ly**, 1 kūr'ra-č'ly; 2 cār'ra-č'ly, n. 1. Agostino (1557-1602), an Italian painter and engraver.—Ludovico; *East Communion of St. Jerome*. 2. Annibale (1568-1609), an Italian painter; brother of Agostino; decorated the Farnese Palace, Rome, 1600-1608. 3. Ludovico (1555-1619), an Italian painter; founder of the Bolognese school, 1589; *Preaching of St. John the Baptist*.—**Car'ra-c'ly**; **Car'ra-c'ly**.

**car'rack**, n. Same as *CARACK*.

**car'ra-geen**, 1 kūr'ra-gēn; 2 cār'ra-gēn, n. A small purplish-colored edible marine alga (*Chondrus crispus*) of rocky coasts: when bleached, the *Irish moss* of commerce. [*Carraheen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it is abundant.] **car'ra-geen't**; **car'ra-geen't**.

**car'ra-gee'nin**, 1 kūr'ra-gē'nin; 2 cār'ra-gē'nin, n. The peculiar gelatinous substance (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>), resembling pectin contained in carrageen. **car'ra-gee'ninet**.

**car'ra'n'cha**, n. Same as *CARANCHA*.

**Car'ra-n'uo'hili**, 1 kūr'ra-n'wō'il; 2 cār'ra-n'wō'il, n. A mountain in Macgillcuddy Reeks, Kerry county, Ireland; 3,414 ft. high; highest peak in Ireland. **Car'ra-n'uo'hili**.

**Car'ra-n'za**, 1 kūr'ra-n'za; 2 cār'ra-n'za, n. Venustiano (1859-1920), president of Mexican republic, 1915-1920.—**Car'ra-n'zis**, 1 kūr'ra-n'zis; 2 cār'ra-n'zis, n. [Mex.] An adherent of Carranza and his political principles.

**Car'ra'o**, 1 kūr'ra'o; 2 cār'ra'o, n. [Porto Rico.] A courlan.

**Car'ra'ra**, 1 kūr'ra'ra; 2 cār'ra'ra, n. A town in Massa e Carrara province, Italy: its famous marble quarries have been worked since the time of the Romans.

**Car'ra' Salut'**, 1 kūr'ra' sah'sal't; 2 cār'ra' sah'sal't, n. Jean François, Count (1756-1834). A French general who participated in the American war of the Revolution; fought at Marengo, Hohenlinden, and Eylau; governor of French Guiana, 1817-1819.

**Car'ra's'co**, 1 kūr'ra's'co; 2 cār'ra's'co, n. Sanson. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a witty hachelor of Salamanca addicted to practical joking.

**car'ra-way**, n. Same as *CARAWAY*.

**car'ra'z**, 1 kūr'ra'z; 2 cār'ra'z, n. [F. I.] A trading-paper of demy size. 2. *Route*. A stake deposited on the intersecting lines of a square so as to include four separate numbers in the bet. [calf or lamb.]

**car'ra'z**, n. [F.] *Cookery*. The breast of a small animal, as a *car'ra'z*, 1 kūr'ra'z; 2 cār'ra'z, n. [REARZ, 1 -rō; 2 -rō, pl.] [F.] 1. A pane, small square, or diamond of plain or colored glass, or an encaustic tile. 2. *Textile*. A square or diamond-shaped figure. 3. An old French game of bowls. 4. A cushion used in the making of lace. 5. A carrel, quirel, or arrow.

**car'ra'z**, 1 kūr'ra'z; 2 cār'ra'z, n. [Sp.] A quarry; specif., in Sephardic cemeteries, a row of gravestones.

**Car'ra'z**, 1 kūr'ra'z; 2 cār'ra'z, n. [Alexis (1783-1873).] A French surgeon and scientist; gained Nobel prize for medicine in 1912; associate member of Rockefeller Institute.

**car'ra'z**, 1 kūr'ra'z; 2 cār'ra'z, n. [F.] Tiling; a pavement or similar work of terra-cotta or encaustic tiles, bricks, or the like.

**car'ra't**, 1 kūr'ra't; 2 cār'ra't, n. [Sp. Am.] A cart; es-

pecially, a long narrow cart used for moving household goods, etc.

**car'ra'te'ra**, 1 kūr'ra-tēr-o; 2 cār'ra-tēr-o, n. [P. I.] A light, two-wheeled wagon drawn by one horse and provided with adjustable roof and covers. [Sp., < It. *carretta*.]

**car'ra'te'ra**, 1 kūr'ra-tēr-o; 2 cār'ra-tēr-o, n. [P. I.] [Sp.] A highway.

**car'ra-ton**, 1 kūr'ra-tōn; 2 cār'ra-tōn, n. [P. I.] [Astron.] A small two-wheeled draylike freight-car used by the natives.

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**car'riage**, 1 kūr'rij; 2 cār'rij, n. 1. A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons, in distinction from those used for transporting goods; especially, an elegant conveyance in general, partly or wholly enclosed, drawn by one or more horses, and with seats for two or more persons. Such vehicles as the brougham, landau, landaulet, phaeton, coach, and even the top-huggy, are loosely included under this general term. 2. [Gt. Brit.] A railway passenger-car; as, a first-class or second-class carriage. 3. That which supports or carries something. Specif.: (1) A portion of a machine carrying another part, as a tool; as, the carriage of a lathe. (2) A vehicle or support for ordnance. (3) The running-gear of a carriage. (4) *Mech.* The bearing for a running part. (5) Same as *CHAIR*, 3. (6) A support for a whetstone at a mower's waist. (7) A hanger or loop upon the belt for a sword. 4. A frame, as for supporting stairs or a bell. 5. A carrying or being carried; transportation; the business of carrying.

Nothing so difficult to send, or which is so easily spoilt in the carriage, as news. *Summary in Lady Holland's Sydney Smith vol. II, letter cxxvi, p. 210. [Ir. 1855.]*

6. Execution; management; control. 7. (1) Deportment; bearing; behavior. (2) Good conduct or manner. 8. The charge for or expense of carrying. 9. [Prov. Eng.] A conduit; water-furrow. 10. [Archaic.] That which is carried; baggage; burden; luggage.

And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem. *Acts xxi, 15.*

**Carriage** now signifies a vehicle for carrying; but in the Bible of 1611 it occurs eight times as the collective for things carried, impediments. *Exodus Philol. Eng. Tongue p. 314. [Ir. p. 1873.]*

11. The act or office of carrying. 12. The carrying of a besieged place. 13. *Law*. A feudal service of transportation or the money equivalent which a lord might demand from a tenant. 14. Ability and aptitude for carrying. 15. Direction; trend; tendency. 16. *Imp.* Import; meaning. [*OF. carriage*, < *carier*; see *CARRY*, v.]

**car'riage**, 1 kūr'rij; 2 cār'rij, n. See *CARRY*; *BEHAVIOR*; *MAN*.—**car'riage-bolt**, n. A bolt having the shank partly square, and a snap-head, threaded at the tip, and used in the manufacture of vehicles.—c. *bow*, n. *Archery*. A long bow capable of disjoining in the middle to facilitate carriage. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *c. bridge*, n. *Mth.* A bridge on wheels or rollers, for use in stages.—c. *bridle*, n. A bridle provided with square blinkers but having no chin-piece or blinkers.—c. *cloth*, n. A cloth with a rather short and bristly nap which can not be smoothed down as other nap-cloths.—c. *free*, a. Free of charge for carrying.—c. *gain*, n. *Spinning*. The gain made during the outward ride of a spindle.—c. *guard*, n. A friction-plate on a carriage-body to prevent the forward wheels from injuring the box when the vehicle turns.—c. *horse*, n. A horse used or suitable for use with a carriage; also, a pack-horse.—c. *jack*, n. See *JACK*.—c. *lock*, n. A brake attached to a carriage.—c. *piece*, n. One of the sloping supports of a wooden staircase; a rough-string.—c. *post*, n. A roof or canopy extending over a driveway at the entrance of a building.—c. *spring*, n. *Mech.* Any spring adapted to a vehicle, especially an elliptical or C spring.—**car'riage-way**, n. *Aut.* The construction or body of an automobile considered apart from the chassis, wheels, etc.—c. *wrench*, n. A wrench, usually double-ended, fitted for nuts upon the bolts of a carriage and especially for the axle-nuts.—disappearing c., a movable mechanical appliance on which a coast-gun is mounted and by means of which it is quickly raised for firing and is quickly lowered behind the parapet for protection. See *GUN-CARRIAGE*.—hydraulic-recoll c., n. A gun-carriage fitted with a hydraulic appliance which checks recoil.—**car'riage-less**, a. *Carriage* is sometimes used colloquially with adjectival force, to designate a condition of wealth or persons of distinction, as in *carriage company*, c. *lady*, c. *people*.

**car'riage-b**, 1 kūr'rij-b; 2 cār'rij-b, n. 1. Capable of being carried; portable. 2. Suitable for the passage of carriages; as, a *carriageable* road.

**car'riaged**, 1 kūr'rijd; 2 cār'rijd, a. 1. Furnished with carriages; as, well *carriaged*. 2. Behaved; mannered.

**car'riage-way**, 1 kūr'rij-wē; 2 cār'rij-wē, n. A road for vehicles.

**Car'ri-bee**, Car'rib-be'an. Same as *CARIBEE*, etc.

**car'ri-hoo**, Car'ri-huu, n. Same as *CARIBOU*.

**car'ri-enl**, n. See *KARREAL*.

**car'rick**, 1 kūr'rik; 2 cār'rik, n. [Scot.] The block or hall that is knocked about in hockey, shinny, or shinty; also, the game itself. *car'rick*.

**car'rick**, n. *Naut.* A carack.—**car'rick-bend**, n. *Naut.* A knot used for joining two hawsers, etc. See *KNOT*.—c. *blit*, n. *Naut.* One of the hits which support the ends of a windlass.

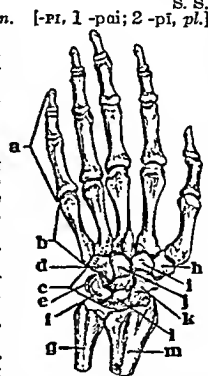
**Car'rick**, n. *Her.* A pursuivant of the Lyon king-at-arms. See *HERALDS' COLLEGE*, under *HERALD*, n.

**Car'rick-beg**, 1 kūr'rik-beg; 2 cār'rik-beg, n. A town in Waterford, Ireland.

**Car'rick-fur'gus**, Car'rik-fūr'gus; 2 cār'rik-fūr'gus, n. A seaport town in Antrim county, Ireland; castle built about 1178.

**Car'rick-ma-crass**, 1 kūr'rik-ma-crōs; 2 cār'rik-ma-crōs, n. A town in Monaghan county, Ireland.

**Car'rick-on-Suir**, 1 kūr'rik-on-shūr; 2 cār'rik-on-shūr, n. A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.











crown cases reserved (*Eng. Law*), legal questions in English criminal law reserved by the trial judges for determination by a special tribunal or by the High Court of Justice.—**Dartmouth College c. (U. S. Law)**, a case upon the vested rights of corporations, deciding that the grant of a corporate charter by a State does not contract rights in the grantee which a later State cannot alter, because of the provision of the Federal Constitution forbidding States to "pass" any "law impairing the obligation of contracts." This decision led the States to reserve expressly the right to alter their grants.—**direct cases (Gross)**, the nominative and vocative: In Latin, *casus reit*.—equity c., a cause properly cognizable in a court of equity or a chancery court.—five per cent. case (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court, relative to the allotment of proceeds of lands sold, deciding that lands disposed of to satisfy military land-warrants were not sold within the meaning of the act granting to States a portion of the proceeds. (110 *U. S. p.* 471.)—**Hayburn's c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court holding it beyond the power of Congress to assign other than judicial duties to members of the judiciary. (22 *Wall. p.* 81.)—**head-money c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining the right of Congress to regulate immigration by taxation and otherwise. (112 *U. S. p.* 580.)—In any c., whatever may happen; under any circumstances.—In e. (that, or of), if it should appear (that); provided; assuming; if, as, in case it rains, do not expect me.—**Income-Tax cases (U. S. Law)**, cases in which the U. S. Supreme Court held unconstitutional the Federal income-tax law of 1894, in that it provided for a direct tax not apportioned among the States according to representation. (158 *U. S. p.* 207.)—in good c., in good physical condition or form.—Kossuth's case across the Niagara river c. (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining that Congress has the right to declare the treasury notes of the United States a legal tender. (110 *U. S. p.* 421.)—**license case (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the right of individual States to impose a license tax upon the sale of intoxicating liquors. (5 *Hov. p.* 504.)—**license-tax cases (U. S. Law)**, cases in the U. S. Supreme Court which held that the imposition of a license was a method of indirect taxation and ruled that therein the right of the States and the right of the nation to tax the same article are consistent. (5 *Wall. p.* 462.)—**lottery c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court deciding that lottery tickets are subjects of interstate commerce, the sale and circulation of which Congress, under its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, can prohibit. (188 *U. S. p.* 321.)—**McLeod c. (International Law)**, a diplomatic controversy between Great Britain and the United States in which Great Britain denied the right of the courts of New York to try a member of a Canadian militia who had under proper authority come across the Niagara river during the insurrection of 1837 and destroyed the "Caroline," a filibustering steamer, and killed two persons. The United States acknowledged the right of Great Britain, but pleaded the inability of the Federal authorities to prevent the trial. This case led to the act of Congress of 1842 by which cases involving international relations were removed from State to Federal courts. (25 *Wendell* 453; 26 *Wendell* 663.)—**McNaghten's c.**, an English case in which the House of Lords requested the judgment of the Judges of Queen's Bench upon certain propositions relating to legal insanity where it was decided that "the responsibility of an insane person must depend upon his power to distinguish between right and wrong," and that an insane delusion pleaded as a defense must be such that, if true, it would justify the act committed. (8 *Eng. Rul. Cas.* 29, 41.)—**negro c.**, a case concerning the case (below) Northern Securities Co. v. U. S.—**passenger cases (U. S. Law)**, a case in which it was held that a holding company, which in effect controlled the control and regulation of various railroads, was a combination in restraint of trade. (193 *U. S. p.* 197.)—**public or indirect cases (Gross)**, all cases (in indirect languages) other than the nominative and vocative,—particular c. (*Math.*), the form that a general problem assumes by assigning values to some of the quantities entering into it.—**passenger cases (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining that a tax levied upon immigrants by a State was unconstitutional as being a regulation of commerce reserved to Congress. (7 *Hov. p.* 253.)—**Railroad Commission c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the rights of the States to regulate railroads in their territory by fixing rates and otherwise and to appoint commissions for that purpose. (116 *U. S. p.* 307.)—**residence c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in England, followed in America, determining when an office is held in a man's house, and involving the interpretation of the maxim "Every man's house is his castle." (5 *Coke p.* 91.)—**Shelley's c. (Law)**, a case deduced from feudal tenure, involving the effect of words of devise, which became the leading case upon that subject, was adopted as part of the common law of the United States, and still prevails in some jurisdictions: "When the ancestor, by any gift or conveyance, taketh an estate of freehold, and, in the same gift or conveyance an estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs, in fee or in tail, the heirs are words of limitation of the estate and not words of purchase." (1 *Coke p.* 104.)—**Sheriff of Middlesex c. (Eng. Law)**, a habeas corpus case in which it was held that an English court of law could not inquire into the merits of a writ of habeas corpus granted by the House of Commons. (3 *Vet. 1540*; 11 *Ad. & E. p.* 273.)—**slaughter-house cases (U. S. Law)**, two cases in the U. S. Supreme Court, growing out of exclusive State grants to a corporation to slaughter animals in certain territory, construing the XIIIth and XIVth Constitutional Amendments and defining police powers. (10 *Wall. p.* 273; 16 *Wall. p.* 36.)—**Somerset's c. (Eng. Law)**, a case deciding that a slave, once brought into England, could not be sent thence against his will. It became authority for the rule that a slave, coming under jurisdiction of the English law, was free thereby. (12 *Geo. III. 1771-2*; 20 *S. T. p.* 1.)—**Standard Oil c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 15, 1911, decided that the Standard Oil Company was in conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade in monopolizing commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and ordered its dissolution within six months.—**State Tax cases (U. S. Law)**, a series of cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court between 1870 and 1875 in which the constitutional limitations upon individual States to tax the means or material of commerce were defined.—**Tartale's c. (U. S. Law)**, a case in the U. S. Supreme Court defining the relative authority of State and Federal courts and holding specifically that habeas corpus would not lie in a State court for the discharge of a Federal prisoner. (13 *Wall. p.* 39.)—**Tweed's c.**, a case in which it was demonstrated that he has asserted—**to print a**—1. To demonstrate a question. 2. To suppose an instance; present a supposed event or condition.—**Tweed's case (U. S. Law)**, the various proceedings against the Tweed Ring in New York for municipal frauds, forming a mass of litigation. Principally decided

as to State control over county rights, questions of New York practice and, in criminal law, the effect of cumulative sentences. Tweed escaped to Spain, with which country the United States had no extradition treaty; Spain, however, as a matter of diplomatic courtesy surrendered Tweed in 1876.—*Twyne's c.* (*Eng. Law*), a case establishing the rule that conveyances of property for the purpose of defrauding creditors are void. (3 *Coke* p. 80.)—*Virginia coupon cases* (*U. S. Law*), a number of cases in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1884, determining that a State, having once by legislative act declared its bond coupons receivable for its taxes, could not alter their properties by revoking the act.—*Wheeling bridge c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case determining the right of Congress, under the commerce clauses of the Constitution, to decide what shall be deemed an obstruction to navigation and, by its action, to abrogate the effect of a judicial decision declaring a bridge unlawful.

**case<sup>2</sup>, n.** 1. Anything intended to enclose or contain something. 2. A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept; as, a packing-case; spectacle-case; pillow-case; show-case.

With how in hand, and arrows in a case.  
CHAUVER C. T., *Knight's Tale* l. 1,221.

3. A box and the quantity or number contained in it; a set; as, a case of wine, of glass, of knives, or the like. 4. An outer and enclosing part that protects what is within; as, the case of a watch or clock; the case of a seed-vessel or a pupa; also, the hardened coating of case-hardened steel or iron. 5. *Print.* A wooden tray dividing into compartments called boxes, for keeping separate the letters of a font of type.

Cases for body-type are commonly made in pairs, called



The Matrix-case of a Monotype Composing-machine.

1	j	i	c	a	c	ä	a	h	o	p	æ	k	w
2	f	z	d	ä	g	v	ü	l	t	d	n	m	
3	i	ä	g	ä	g	u	y	c	r	a	h	th	
4	i	j	h	ä	2	c	a	p	f	e	ä	sh	
5	i	f	o	ö	1	c	q	y	p	w	q	d	fi
6	-	s	i	ä	ö	n	y	b	g	v	w	x	w
7	-	r	b	j	ä	ä	d	l	c	o	d	m	
8	j	ä	2	ä	g	v	ü	p	b	y	n	ö	
9	i	f	i	l	o	y	v	f	t	u	k	-	
10	i	r	ä	g	a	n	p	k	m	o	g	h	w
11	i	s	ä	ä	r	u	h	v	f	e	r	m	
12	i	t	e	q	f	r	n	d	x	h	a	m	u
13	i	r	s	g	ä	l	b	c	k	n	w	f	v
14	-	c	ä	ä	ö	t	o	r	n	u	c	b	h
15	-	e	ä	k	v	e	k	s	w	ä	w	ö	

Arrangement of Type-matrices in the Matrix-case of a Monotype Composing-machine, as used in casting the Type for this Dictionary.

**case<sup>2</sup>, n.** 1. [Cornwall.] A fissure that admits water into the workings. 2. A quartz-vein at an angle with a lode, and not containing ore. 3. *Naut.* (1) The outside planking of a vessel. (2) The cavity in the upper anterior part of the head of a sperm-whale containing the spermaceti. 10. *Mil.* (1) Case-shot. (2) A charge-holder for a mine, or a lining for a gallery. 11. *Postal Service.* A framework containing a number of boxes for receiving mail-matter in the process of assortment. 12. [Archaic.] The skin of an animal (now only in heraldic use); the clothes of a person; the exterior, in any sense. 13. *Foundry.* A cope. 14. 225 square feet of crown glass. 15. *Faro.* Each fourth card dealt. 16. [Slang.] A dollar. [*OF. casse, F. casse, < L. capso, < capio, receive.*] **case<sup>3</sup>, n.** 1. The space between two girders before boarding.—*c.-blinding, n.* A method of blinding books in which the case or cover is made separately and the sheets are fastened in it, the book being then styled *c.-bound*.—*c.-bottle, n.* A bottle belonging to a case; usually, one containing spirits or a cordial.—*c.-fly, n.* A caddis-fly.—*c.-keeper, n.* *Faro.* 1. A contrivance for recording the number of cards drawn. 2. The operator of such contrivance.—*c.-knife, n.* 1. A knife provided with a sheath or case. 2. A table-knife, having originally had a sheath.—*c.-lock, n.* A lock having a case, so that it can be fastened to the face of a door.—*c.-maker, n.*—*c.-mold, n.* *Ceram.* A reproduction in plaster or clay of the original mold from which all subsequent casts are made. It is molded either from a hollow form or from a solid mold of the original. See *block-mold*; *work-mold*.—*c.-shot, n.* A projectile made of a metal case filled with balls, etc., as napalm or castor-shot.—*c.-smother, n.* A machine that by means of rollers attaches a glued cloth to its backing-board.—*c.-wreck, n.* Shepherd's purse.—*c.-worm, n.* 1. *Bookbinding.* The making of cases. 2. *Print.* Head composition.—*c.-worm, n.* A caddis-worm. 3. *lower c. Print.* 1. That one of a pair of cases which contains the small letters, spaces, points, etc. 2. The small letters, commonly kept in a lower case; often attributively. **matrix-c.** *n.* *Print.* A case to hold the matrices of types to be produced by a casting-machine.—*upper c. Print.* 1. That one of a pair of cases which contains the capitals, small capitals, accents, fractions, etc. 2. Capital letters; often attributively. **Case<sup>4</sup>, n.** 1. *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed tropical trees or shrubs of the samyda family (*Somtyda*), with alternate coriaceous leaves covered with pellucid dots. [*J. Cascarilla*, Dutch botanical (17th century).] **case<sup>5</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A tryptic enzyme of bacterial origin which dissolves casein and has a ripening effect in cheese. [*CASEIN*.] **case<sup>6</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>7</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>8</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>9</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>10</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>11</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>12</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>13</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>14</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>15</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>16</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>17</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>18</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>19</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>20</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>21</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>22</sup>, n.** 1. 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*pl. Echin.* A suborder of spatangoidan echinoidaeans with ambulacra usually similar, ahactinally simple, petaloid,

or subpetaloid. [**CASSIDULUS** + **-OID**] — **cas**'si-du-lol'-de-an, a. & n.  
**cas**'sle, 1 kas'; 2 cas'. n. [Dial.] A straw basket or creel: used in the Orkney Islands. **cas**'sy; **cas**'zle; **co**'sle.  
**cas**'sler, n. **Bot.** A spore-tree, the *hustache*.  
**Cas**'sin, Ba'ha, a kas'met hō'hō; 2 cas'min hā'hā. In the Arabian Nights (At Baba and the Forty Thieves), brother of Ali; obtained entrance to the robbers' cave, forgot the pass-word, and was killed.  
**cas**'si-mere, 1 kas'-mir; 2 cas'-mēr, n. A smooth woolen cloth sheared close to the face when woven: used for men's clothing. Compare **CASHMERE**. [**C** **F**. **cas**'mir = **CASHMERE**; **cas**'meret; **ker**'sey-meret; — **cas**'si-mere-twili'. n. A twilled weave produced with four harnesses, of which two are up and two down.  
**Cas**'sin, John, 1 kas'in; 2 cas'in (1/1813-1/1869). An American ornithologist.  
**cas**'sine', 1 ka-sin'; 2 cas'-sin', n. [F.] A small country house more or less fortified, as of the nobility in Flanders.  
**cas**'si-net, 1 ka-si-net; 2 cas'-si-net, n. 1. A shrub, the yunpon. 2. [Am. Ind.] The black drink used by Indians on festive or ceremonial occasions. See **TAYPOX**. [Provence, Italy.]  
**Cas**'si-nē, 1 ka-si-nē; 2 cas'-si-nē, n. A town in Alessandria.  
**cas**'si-nette', 1 kas'-net; 2 cas'-si-net', n. A waistcoat having cotton warp and fine wool or wool-and-silk filling; kersey-nette. [**C** **CASSIMERE**; **cas**'si-nett].  
**Cas**'si-ni', 1 ka-si-ni'; 2 cas'-si-ni', n. 1. César François (1/1714-1/1784), a French astronomer; son of Jacques; the three generations were in successive charge of the Paris Observatory for 115 years, 1669-1784. 2. Giovanni Domenico (1/1625-1/1712), an Italian astronomer. 3. Jacques (1/1677-1/1756), a French astronomer. **Cassin's** division, a dark spot in Saturn's ring discovered by G. D. Cassini.  
**Cas**'sin-i-an, 1 ka-sin'-i-an; 2 cas'-sin-i-an, I. a. Pertaining to any of the French family-Cassini, including four generations of mathematicians and astronomers. II. n. The locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. **Cassinian oval**.  
**Cas**'si-nite, 1 kas'-nit; 2 cas'-si-nit, n. **Mineral**. A dull bluish-green subtransparent, aventurine orthoclase containing albite and hyalophane.  
**cas**'sino, n. Same as **CASINO**.  
**cas**'si-noid, 1 kas'-neid; 2 cas'-si-noid, n. **Moth**. The locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant. [**C** **CASSINIAN** + **-OID**].  
**Cas**'si-o, 1 kas'i-o; 2 cas'h-o, n. In Shakespeare's *Othello, Othello's lieutenant, dupe of Iago, who inspires Othello with the belief that Cassio is Desdemona's lover.  
**cas**'si-o-ber'ry, 1 kas'i-o-ber'; 2 cas'i-o-ber'-y, n. [-RIES, -1-z; 2-is, pl.] The shining black edible drupe of a North-American shrub (*Viburnum coccineum*) of the honeysuckle family. [Of Am. Ind. origin].  
**Cas**'si-o-do-rus, 1 kas'i-o-do-rus; 2 cas'i-o-do-rus, Magnus Aurelius (468-524). A Roman historian; minister of Theodoric, 497-524. **History of the Goths**.  
**Cas**'si-o-pe, 1 kas'i-o-pe; 2 cas'i-o-pe, n. **Bot.** A genus of low cretaceous shrubs, comprising about ten species, natives of the north-temperate zone. They are distinguished by small imbricated leaves and solitary, nodding flowers, white or pink, having the corolla 5-lobed.  
**Cas**'si-o-pe'ia, 1 kas'i-o-pe'ia; 2 cas'i-o-pe'ia, n. **Astron.** A circumpolar constellation opposite the Great Bear. See **CONSTELLATION**. [**L**. < **Gr.** **Kassiopeia**, in myth. wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. **Cas**'si-o-pe't; **Cas**'si-o-pe'at; — **Cas**'si-o-pe'ian, a.  
**cas**'si-que', 1 ko-sik'; 2 cas'-sik', n. Same as **CACIQUE**.  
**Cas**'si-qui-a're, 1 kas'i-ki-a're; 2 cas'i-ki-a're, n. A river in S. Venezuela; 130 m. long from the Orinoco to the Rio Negro.  
**Cas**'si-reepe, n. [S. Am.] Same as **CASSAREPE**.  
**Cas**'sisi, 1 kas'si; 2 cas'si, n. **Conch.** A genus typical of *Cassidaria*. [**L**. **beimet**].  
**cas**'sist, n. [F.] 1. A cordill prepared from black currants. 2. The black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), or its fruit.  
**Cas**'siste, 1 kas'sit; 2 cas'sit, n. **Babylon. Hist.** Same as **KASSITE**.  
**cas**'si-rite, 1 ka-sit'-rit; 2 cas'-si-rit, n. **Mineral**. A tin dioxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) usually brown or black, having an adamantine luster, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system; the most important ore of tin. According to its appearance, it is called *tinstone*, *needle-tin ore*, *wood-tin*, *load-sieve tin*, and *strom-tin*. [**C** **Gr.** *kassiteros*, tin].  
**cas**'si-us, 1 kas'sus; 2 cas'sus, n. Purple of Cassius. See **PURPLE**. [**C** **Adreas Cassius**, German chemist].  
**Cas**'slus, 1 kas'sus; 2 cas'sus, n. Spurius (—485 B. C.). A Roman consul, put to death by the patricians.  
**Cas**'slus, Lou'-slus, n. [F.] 1. A Roman general, one of Caesar's murderers. —42 B. C.). 2. A Roman general, one of Caesar's murderers.  
**Cas**'slu-lau-nus, 1 kas'-lu-lau-nus; 2 cas'-lu-lau-nus, n. A star of two British tribes; submitted to Caesar, 54 B. C.  
**Cas**'slu-lan', n. [Minn.] 13 m. long.  
**Cas**'s Lake. A lake between Beltrami and Cass counties.  
**Cas**'soek, 1 kas'ok; 2 cas'ok, n. 1. **Ecdl.** A plain close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, worn under vestments by the Roman Catholic and many of the Anglican clergy, and also habitually, without vestments, in many countries. Choristers, lay readers, and others engaged in church functions, wear the cassock when officiating. 2. A short garment or loose jacket worn under the Geneva gown by Presbyterian ministers and others. 3. [Archaic.] Any long coat or gown; especially, a military cloak. 4. Figuratively: (1) A clergyman. (2) The clerical office. [**C** **Fr.** *cassaque*, < **It.** *cassaco*, great-coat, < *casa*, house, < **L.** *casa*, house].  
**cas**'soeked, 1 kas'okt; 2 cas'okt, pa. Dressed in a cassock.  
**cas**'so-lette, 1 kas'ollet; 2 cas'ollet, n. [F.] A vessel with perforated lid, for holding perfumes to be diffused by burning or otherwise; an incense-burner.  
**Cas**'sou, 1 kas'an; 2 cas'an, n. 1. [Old Slang.] Beatie. 2. pl. [Prov. Eng.] Drop-pings of cattle.  
**Cas**'son-ade', 1 kas'an-ād; 2 cas'an-ād, n. Raw or unrefined sugar, especially that carried in boxes or casks. [**C** **Fr.** < **caisson**; see **CAISSON**].  
**cas**'son-ic, 1 kas'an-ik; 2 cas'an-ik, a. **Chem.** Pertaining to an anionophorous dibasic acid (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) resulting from the oxidation of cane-sugar.  
**cas**'soon', 1 ka-sūn'; 2 cas'-soon', n. A deep pacl in a*

ceiling or soft; enisson. [**C** **It.** *cassone*, = **F.** *coisson*; see **CAISSON**].  
**Cas**'sop-o-lis, 1 ka-sop-o-lis; 2 cas'-sop-o-lis, n. A village, county-seat of Cass county, Mich.  
**Cas**'sop-wa-ry, 1 kas'o-wē-ri; 2 cas'o-wā-ry, n. [-RIES, -1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] A large, very fleet, ostrich-like ratite bird (genus *Cassuarus*), of Australia and the Papuan islands, having a horny helmet or excrescence on the head, very short wings with 4 or 5 hairless, spine-like shafts, the neck more or less bare and carunculated, and the inner toe with a long claw. The legs are stouter and shorter than in the ostrich, and the plumage is loosely webbed and forms a hair-like covering. [**C** **Malay** *kassuwaris*, cassowary.] **cas**'sa-war-way o-wē-ret; **cas**'so-war; **cas**'su-a-ryt. — **New Holland** cassowary, the emu.  
**Cas**'s-r'er, A river in Santia county, Mich.; 150 m. long to Saginaw river.  
**cas**'su-mu'nar, 1 kas'u-mu'nar; 2 cas'u-mu'nar, n. [E. Ind.] The ginger-like, aromatic root of the East-Indian *Curcuma zedoaria*, of the ginger family; formerly supposed to be the root of the kindred *Zingiber cassumunar*; also, the plant. **cas**'su-mu'ni-ar; — **cas**'su-tha, 1 ka-sal-tha; 2 cas'-su-tha, n. **Bot.** A genus of parasitic, leafless, thread-like plants of the laurel family—the dodder-laurels—known in Australia as the scrub-vines, widely distributed in the tropics. *C. filiformis* used medicinally in the East Indies, has been introduced into Florida. [**L.** *cassutha*].  
**cast**, 1 knst; 2 cást, r. [**C** **CAST**; **CAST**'ING]. I. 1. To throw with force; drive by force, as from the hand or from an engine; fling; hurl; as, to **cast** a dart; to **cast** a stone. 2. To cause to fall upon or over an object; throw in a particular direction; throw off, out, or over; emit; as, to **cast** light; to **cast** a halo; to **cast** a shadow; to **cast** seed over the field. 3. To place as if by throwing; put with violence or force; throw; drive; toss; as, **cast** ashore; **cast** into prison. 4. To throw out or forth; throw off; as, to **cast** a net; the horse **cast** his rider. 5. To throw down, especially with the feet upward, or so as to prevent rising again; as, the horse was **cast** in his stall. 6. To let down; put out; let drop; as, to **cast** anchor. 7. To deposit; give; as, to **cast** a vote. 8. To shed or throw off in process of growth; also, to lose prematurely; drop; as, a snake **casts** its skin; the mare **cast** her foal. 9. To direct or turn; turn in a given direction. He **cast** his hard and cruel eye over the multitude. **HAWTHORNE** *Twice Told Tales* vol. i, p. 22, Jr. & r. 1863.1.  
10. To draw by chance; as, to **cast** lots. 11. To shape in a mold; make a cast of; found; specif., to stereotype or electrotype; as, to **cast** a statue; to **cast** a page of a book. As the great anatomist Biehn long ago said, if everyone were **cast** in the same mold, there would be no such thing as beauty. **DARWIN** *Descent of Man* vol. ii, p. 335, L. 1871.1.  
12. To compute or reckon; reckon up; calculate; as, to **cast** accounts; to **cast** a horse's paces.  
Interest is always **cast** on debts in this country. **PARSONS** *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 10, § 11, p. 666. [L. & C. 1800.]  
13. To impute or place as a reproach; as, to **cast** a slur. 14. **Theat.** (1) To assign, as for a part; as, he was **cast** for Macbeth. (2) To distribute the parts of, as a play. 15. **Law**. To defeat in a suit. 16. To winnow by throwing in the air. 17. To reject; discard; disqualify; as, horses **cast** for vice. 18. [Eng.] **Agrie.** To furrow (the ground) in one certain direction by going over it again with a plow; replot (the old ridges), having the furrows all in one direction. 19. [Archaic.] To throw up, as with spade and shovel; as, to **cast** a mound. 20. In falconry, to place upon the perch, as a hawk. 21. To cause to fall or happen; as, his lot was **happily cast**. 22. [Archaic.] To cashier. 23. [Archaic.] To impose or devote. 24. To contrive; plan. II. 1. To revolve something in the mind; meditate; scheme; consider. See **CASAR** ABOVE, below. But first he **casts** to change his proper shape. **MILTON** *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 634.  
2. To take shape in a mold, as metal. 3. To add up a column of figures; make a computation. 4. **Naut.** (1) To turn from the wind; fall off, especially in getting under way. (2) To tack; put about; wear. 5. To warp, as timber. 6. To throw a fish-line. 7. [Scot.] To lose color; fade. 8. In hunting, to make a run or detour in search of the scent or trail. 9. [Scot.] To swarm, as bees. 10. [Scot.] To clear of clouds; clear up. 11. To vomit. [**C** **Ice.** *casta*, throw.] **Syn:** see **ABANDON**; **ADASE**; **THROW**. — **Prep.** **cast** to the ground; **into** the sea; **upon** the shore; **out** of the synagog; **east** a cloak **about** or **over**; **cast** a trench **about** or **around**; — **east**-ing of the withers, a condition of erosion of the uterus sometimes occurring in mares after parturition; — **east**-ing vote, a vote given, as by a presiding officer, to prevent a tie; a deciding vote. — **east**-ing weight, a weight that brings down a balance; figuratively, something that turns the scale. — **cast**'-line', n. A gut line about 8 feet long, attached to a rod-line and having drops fastened to it. — **c.** weld, r. To weld through applying heat as if to **cast**. — **c.** about. 1. To consider ways and means; observe or seek warily; scheme. 2. To consider. **See** **CAST**, c. II, § 3. **Naut.** Same as **CAST**, r. II, 4.—to **c.** aside, to reject as worthless or cumbersome.—to **c.** a traverser (**Naut.**), to determine a ship's bearing.—to **c.** away. 1. To wreck, as a ship. 2. To throw away; waste; as, will you **cast** away your life? 3. To reject.—to **c.** by, to throw away.—to **c.** down. 1. To overthrow. 2. To cause to feel dejection; as, he was much **cast** down by his loss.—to **c.** forth. 1. To eject. 2. To disseminate; spread forth.—to **c.** in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortunes of.—to **c.** in the teeth of, to make a reproach to; twit with.—to **c.** off. 1. To reject; discard; disown. 2. **Naut.** To loosen or let go (a rope, boat, etc.). 3. To finish (a piece of knitting) by working the stitches off the needle. 4. **Print.** To make an estimate concerning (any type-space). 5. **Hunting.** (1) To set free, as dogs. (2) To lead behind.—to **c.** on, to make free of articles in a room, as in beginning a piece of conversation.—to **c.** oneself on upon, to submit to take the chances of; rely hopelessly upon; as, to **cast** oneself upon the mercy of the court.—to **c.** out. 1. [Scot.] To quarrel. 2. To rebel.—to **c.** over the bar [Scot.], to disbar.—to **c.** the lead (Vout.), to take soundings.—to **c.** the water (Med.), to diagnose a disease by examination of

urine.—to **c.** up. 1. To compute. **See** **CAST**, c. I, 12. 2. To use in upholding or twitting. 3. To vomit.  
**cast**, 1 kast; 2 cást, n. 1. The net of casting or throwing; as, a **cast** of a fly in angling; n **cast** of a net; a **cast** of the dice.  
The destinies of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people. **MACAULAY** *Essays* p. 10, Jr. & C. 1854.1.  
2. The distance to which a thing may be thrown; as, a stone's **cast**. 3. Anything that is thrown out or off; as, (1) An insect's skin; (2) the dung of an earthworm; (3) the undigested matter ejected from the stomach of an owl or hawk; (4) in angling, a leader, sometimes including the flies, also, improperly, a salmon-pool. 4. An object founded or run in or as in a mold, as of metal, plaster, wax, etc. (1) **Pathol.** A morbid substance molded as in one of the urinary tubules; as, a renal **cast**. (2) **Mech.** (a) A stereotype or electrotype plate. (b) A reverse copy, in plaster of Paris or similar material, of a mold; usually distinguished from a **casting**, which is of iron or other metal or alloy. (c) The material run into molds at one operation. 5. An impression as of a harder in a softer body; as, a **cast** of a man's face. 6. An impressed form of the inner surface of an animal or plant, either of the bony outline or particularly of the organs of an animal; distinguished from **mold**. 7. A choracteristic formation or inclination; stamp; shade; dash; tinge; as, the **cast** of a sentence; white, with a bluish **cast**.  
There are many distinct **casts** of goodness, as there are many distinct **costs** of beauty. **Locky Hist. Eur. Morals vol. i, p. 162, L. 1873.1.  
8. A twist or perversion; warp; squint; as, a **cast** in a plank; a **cast** in the eye. 9. **Theat.** The distribution of parts to performers; as, a strong **cast** in the play. 10. [Local.] A chance help; a lift; ns, n **cast** in a cart. In literature, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow goes my way, and, being better moulted than I, gives me a **cast**, as we say. **EXAMSON** *Lectures and Social Aims, Quotation and Originality* p. 180, L. & C. 1889.1.  
11. In hunting, a detour in search of the scent. 12. **Archery**. The distance an arrow may be cast by a bow. 13. A customary quantity, as of water used at one operation in brewing, a warp of herrings, etc. 14. [Archaic.] A stroke or turn; ns, a **cast** of one's skill. 15. [Eng.] A couple of hawks. 16. [Eng.] An after-swarm of bees. 17. **Bowling**. A point made by throwing the bowl nearest the jack. 18. A course or chongo in a course. 19. A touch or portion; ns, a **cast** of one's office. 20. A forecast or conjecture. 21. A contrivance; scheme.—brilliant **cast**, the stirrup or parting drink.—c. after c., a throwing up of earth from one's level to another.—fatty **casts**, urinary tube-casts made up of material charged with globules of fat.—open c. (*Mining*), a working open to the day.—the last c., the final balance; last effort. [**Archaic**].  
**cas**'ta-ble, n. [Ror.] This waste metal adhering to **cast** **CAS**. 1. 1 kas'ta-ble; 2 cas'-ta-ble, n. Andrea del (1490-1547). An Italian painter of the Florentine school.  
**cas**'ta-crole', 1 kas'ta-crole'; 2 cas'-ta-crole', n. [F.] A fish, the sea-bream (*Brama brama*). **See** **SEA-BREAM**.  
**Cas**'ta-ll-a, 1 kas'ta-ll-a; 2 cas'-ta-ll-a, n. 1. A fountain on Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, in which the Pythia used to bathe; sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and supposed to give inspiration to those who drank of it. **Cas**'ta-ly' (Poet.). 2. **Bot.** A genus of nymphaeaceae aquatic plants—the water lilies—with perennial rootstock, submerged, floating, or aerial leaves, and handsome fragrant white, pink, yellow, or bluish flowers, with many petals. The carpels are united into a compound pistil. There are about 23 species, widely distributed. *C. odorata* is the pond-lily. *C. alba* the European water-lily. Numerous hybrids are in cultivation.—**Cas**'ta-ll-an, o. [**Fr.** *cas-tallan*].  
**cas**'ta-ña, 1 kas'ta-ño; 2 cas'-ta-ña, n. [P. R.] The **Cas**'ta-ña-nut', 1 kas'ta-ño-nut'; 2 cas'-ta-ño-nut', n. **Bot.** The Brazil-nut, **cas**'ta-ñhat'.  
**Cas**'ta-ne-a, 1 kas'ta-ne-a; 2 cas'-ta-ne-a, n. [L.] **Bot.** A small genus of trees and shrubs of the beech family, producing sweet edible nuts in a prickly involucres. *C. dentata* is the common American chestnut. *C. sativa* is the closely related European chestnut; *C. numifolia* is the chinquapin. A Japanese species, *C. crenata*, yields larger nuts.—**cas**'ta-ne-an, a. Of or pertaining to the chestnut. **cas**'ta-ni'-ant.—**cas**'ta-ne-ous, a. Of the color of a chestnut.  
**cas**'ta-ne-o-pl'ceous, 1 kas'ta-ne-o-pl'ceus; 2 cas'-ta-ne-o-pl'ceus, a. Of a blackish-brown or blackish-chestnut color. [**L.** *cassanea*, chestnut, & *pluceus*, pitchy].  
**Cas**'ta-nel, 1 kas'ta-nel; 2 cas'-ta-nel, n. 1. **Bot.** A small tree, *Cas***'ta-nel', n. An instrument consisting of a pair of small concave disks of wood or ivory, usually in the form of snail-shells, held lightly in the palm of the hand with their hollows inward and clapped together with the fingers, as an accompaniment to song or dance. [**C** **Sp.** *castañeta*, dim. of *castaña*, < **L.** *castanea*, CHESTNUT; from the shape].  
**cas**'ta-nin, 1 kas'ta-nin; 2 cas'-ta-nin, n. An aluminous protid compound obtained from the Spanish chestnut. [**C** **L.** *cassanea*, chestnut].  
**cas**'ta-ni-ol, 1 kas'ta-ni-ol; 2 cas'-ta-ni-ol, n. **Mineral**. A chestnut-brown hydrous ferric sulfate (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.SiO<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O). [**C** **L.** *cassanea*, CHESTNUT].  
**cas**'ta-no, 1 kas'ta-no; 2 cas'-ta-no, n. [Porto Rico & Cuba.] **Bot.** The breadfruit.  
**Cas**'ta-nop'is, 1 kas'ta-nop'is; 2 cas'-ta-nop'is, n. **Bot.** A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees of the beech family, of which most of the species are Asiatic and tropical or subtropical. One species is found in California and Oregon. *C. chrysophylla* is cultivated for ornament. [**C** **Gr.** *kastanos*, chestnut-tree, & *opsis*, appearance].  
**Cas**'ta-nos, 1 kas'ta-nos; 2 cas'-ta-nos, n. **Mineral**. A Spanish general, who defeated the French at Baylen, July 22, 1808.  
**Cas**'ta-no-sper'mum, 1 kas'ta-no-sper'mum; 2 cas'-ta-no-sper'mum, n. **Bot.** A monotypic genus of Australian trees of the family *Fabaceae*, with large odd-pinnate leaves. The fruit is a brown pod, 6 to 8 inches long, containing 4 seeds chestnut-like in size and shape and edible when roasted. [**C** **Gr.** *kastanos*, chestnut-tree, & *sperma*, seed].  
**cas**'ta-way, 1 kas'ta-wē; 2 cas'ta-o-wā, a. **Cast** away of off; lost; wrecked; rejected.  
**cas**'ta-way, n. 1. **Naut.** One who is wrecked or left adrift; also, one who is put ashore from a ship and left. 2. One who is cast out from his family or from society, or from the favor of God; a reprobate; outcast.



Helmeted Cassowary. 1/55



Paulist wearing Cassock.



Castanets, showing manner of holding.







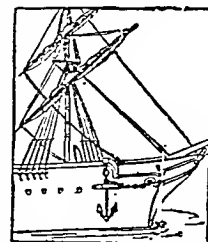




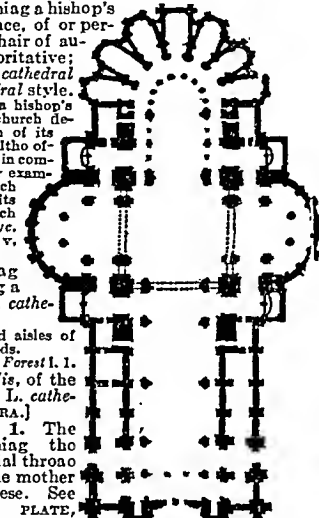








## An Anchor at the Cat-head



Ground-plan of the Cathedral  
of St. John the Divine, New  
York city.



introduced into Shakespeare's *Henry V.* 9. C. of Sienna, Saluto (1347-1380), an Italian Dominican nun; reputed to have received the stigmata. 10. C. Parr (1513-1548), queen of England; daughter of Sir Thomas Parr; married successively Lord Borough, 1527(?) Lord Latimer, 1529, Henry VIII., July, 1533, Sir Thomas Seymour, 1547. 11. Salim, an African virgin who confessed Christianity at least of Maximilian in the 4th century; died by torture on a wheel. [Gr. pure.]

**cat'h-e-rine-wheel'**, 1 ka'h-e-rin-hwēl'; 2 cāth'e-rin-hwēl', n. 1. Arch. A circular window, or compartment of a window, with radiating divisions arranged like spokes; a wheel window. 2. A rotating firework; a pinwheel, especially a large showy one. 3. A wheel-like design in embroidery. 4. Her. The figure of a wheel with the tire armed with hooks, to represent the legendary instrument of St. Catherine's martyrdom. **cat'h-ar-in-wheel'**.

**cat'h-e-ter**, 1 kōth'e-ter; 2 cāth'e-ter, n. Heraldic Cath-  
erine-wheel.  
**Surg.** A slender tubular instrument for passing through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine or to widen the passage; as, a prosthetic catheter. [LL., < Gr. *kathēter*, < *kata*, down, & *hēmi*, send.] — **elbowed catheter**, n. catheter curved at one end. — **Eustachian c.**, a catheter for passing into the Eustachian tube and inflating the middle ear. — **female c.**, a straight, short catheter used to pass into the urethra of a female. — **prostatic c.**, a catheter made with a large curve for use in certain forms of prostatic enlargement. — **cath'e-ter-ize**, v. t. — **cat'h-er-ize**, v. t. To introduce a catheter into. — **cath'e-ter-ism**, n. — **cath'e-ter-itis**, n.

**cat'h-e-ter-stat**, 1 ka'h-e-ter-stat; 2 cāth'e-ter-stat, n. A copper utensil in which catheters are boiled for purposes of sterilization. [*< Gr. kathēter*, catheter, & *statos*, & *hēmi*, send, place.]

**cat'h-e-tom'e-ter**, 1 ka'h-e-tom'e-ter; 2 cāth'e-tom'e-ter, n. An instrument consisting of a small telescope or two such telescopes sliding on a graduated rod, for measuring small differences in height, or vertical length, especially at some distance. [*< Gr. kathetos*, perpendicular (see *CATHETUS*), & *metron*, measure.] — **cat'h-e-tom'e-tric**, a.

**cat'h-e-tus**, 1 kōth'e-tus; 2 cāth'e-tus, n. [*< Gr. katē*, to let fall, & *tus*, to let fall.] 1. Arch. An imaginary vertical line through the middle of a cylindrical body, as a column, or the axis of an Ionic volute. 2. Geom. A perpendicular upon a line or surface. [*< Gr. kathētos*, < *kata*, down, & *hēmi*, send.] — **cat'h-e-tal**, n. 1. ka'h-e-tal; 2. cāth'e-tal, n. Same as *CATHETUS*.

**cat'h-is-m**, 1 ka'h-is-m; 2 cāth-is-m, n. [*< Gr. kathē*, to let fall, & *is-m*, to let fall.] 1. A portion of the psalter. 2. A hymn used as a response. [*< Gr. kathisma*, seat, < *kata*, down, & *hēmi*, sit.] **cat'h-is-m**.

**cat'h-o-dal**, 1 kōth'o-dal; 2 cāth'o-dal, n. 1. Of or pertaining to a cathode. 2. [Rare.] Bot. Situated on the lower side. [*< Gr. kathodōs*, see *CATHODE*.] **cat'h-o-dal**.

**cat'h-o-dic**, 1 kōth'ōd; 2 cāth'ōd, n. The electrode or conducting terminal by which the electric current leaves any vessel, electrolytic bath, or a Crookes, or Geissler tube; opposed to the *anode*, by which the current enters. [*< Gr. kathodōs*, go down, < *kata*, down, & *hodos*, way.] **cat'h-o-dic**, a. cathode luminescence, the luminescence generated by cathode rays. — **cat'h-o-dic photograph**, n. — **cat'h-o-dic ray**, n. A photograph of the making of cathode rays, rays that pass straight from the cathode to the opposite wall of a Crookes tube, when it is excited by an alternating high-potential current of electricity, or by a series of spark discharges. They produce a fluorescent spot by striking upon the glass. Crookes and most English physicists believe them to be radiant matter (see under *MATTIN*), but many German physicists ascribe them to a progressive disturbance in the ether. The rays may be deflected by a magnet or by a conductor connected to the earth. Command ROENTGEN RAYS. c. stream.

**cat'h-o-dic**, 1 ka'h-ōd'ik; 2 cāth-ōd'ik, n. 1. Of or pertaining to a cathode. 2. Bot. Same as *CATHODE*. — **cat'h-ō-dic**, a. 3. Physiol. Taking n downward or outward way; said of efficient nervous influence. — **cat'h-ō-dic**, a. cathode dark space, the unilluminated space around the cathode in a vacuum-tube.

**cat'h-ō-graph**, 1 ka'h-ōd'ō-graf; 2 cāth-ōd'ō-graf, n. A skatograph. [*< CATHODE* + *GRAPH*.] — **cat'h-ō-dic-ray**, n. The science and art of making X-ray pictures; sometimes erroneously written *cathodography*. — **cat'h-ō-dic-ray**, n. A photograph of the making of cathode rays, rays that pass straight from the cathode to the opposite wall of a Crookes tube, when it is excited by an alternating high-potential current of electricity, or by a series of spark discharges. They produce a fluorescent spot by striking upon the glass. Crookes and most English physicists believe them to be radiant matter (see under *MATTIN*), but many German physicists ascribe them to a progressive disturbance in the ether. The rays may be deflected by a magnet or by a conductor connected to the earth. Command ROENTGEN RAYS. c. stream.

**cat'h-ō-ism**, 1 ka'h-ōd'iz-m; 2 cāth-ōd'iz-m, n. 1. Of or pertaining to a cathode. 2. Bot. Same as *CATHODE*. — **cat'h-ō-ism**, a. 3. Physiol. Taking n downward or outward way; said of efficient nervous influence. — **cat'h-ō-ism**, a. cathode dark space, the unilluminated space around the cathode in a vacuum-tube.

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elaborate ritual. They are premillennialists and believe in the revival of the supernatural gifts recorded in the New Testament. See *IRVINGITE*. — C. Emancipation Act, an act of the English Parliament passed in 1829, mainly through the efforts of Daniel O'Connell, by which some of the evils of the Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland were removed. — C. epistles, certain epistles addressed to the church at large, including the epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, and the first epistle, and commonly the 2d and 3d epistles, of John. See def. 2 (5), above. — C. King, His C. Majesty, a title of the Spanish king. — C. reaction, a revival of activity and of measures of reform in the Roman Catholic Church immediately following the reformatory movement developed by Luther; hence, known also as counter-Reformation. — **cat'h-ō-lic-ly**, adv. 1. In accordance with the faith or practise of the Catholic Church. **cat'h-ō-lic-ly**, 21. Universally. — **cat'h-ō-lic-ness**, n. **cat'h-ō-lic-ness**, n. Catholicity.

**cat'h-ō-lic**, n. Eccl. 1. A member of the Catholic Church, in any of the senses recorded under the adjective.

We are many of us Catholics, but few Papists.

TEMPERSON *Quern Mary* act i, sc. 1.

2. A member of the Roman Catholic Church. Catholics, while giving to God alone adoration strictly so called, honour the saints because of the Divine supernatural gifts which have earned them eternal life. *Cath. Ence.* vol. ii, p. 364. 3. [c] Same as *CATHOLICUS*. — Old Catholics (*Ch. Hist.*), a party of reform in the Roman Catholic Church, constituted in 1870 to oppose the doctrine of papal infallibility then proclaimed at Rome. They afterward relinquished the Roman obedience, and consolidated into a separate church, Christian Catholics. — Roman Catholic, see *ROMAN*.

**cat'h-ō-lic-ate**, 1 ka'h-ō-lic-ate; 2 cāth-ō-lic-ate, n. The jurisdiction of a catholicos.

**cat'h-ō-lic-ism**, 1 ka'h-ō-lic-ism; 2 cāth-ō-lic-ism, n. 1. The doctrine, system, and practise of the Church universal. 2. The system, doctrine, and practise of the Roman Catholic Church.

*Catholicism* obeys the orders of one man, and has therefore a unity, a compactness, a power, which Protestant denominations do not possess. *Dawson Confid. bet. Ratio and Sci.* p. 329, la. 1876. 3. Adherence to the doctrine, etc., of the Church universal, or of the Roman Catholic Church. 4. A trait or characteristic of an observant Catholic. 5. [c] Catholicity. — **cat'h-ō-lic-ist**, n.

**cat'h-ō-lic-ity**, 1 ka'h-ō-lic-ity; 2 cāth-ō-lic-ity, n. 1. The quality of being large-minded or comprehensive in views, feeling, taste, and sympathies; freedom from sectarian narrowness or exclusiveness; liberality; breadth. He must have catholicity, a power to see with a free and disengaged look every object. — *Emerson Conduct of Life*, Culture p. 103. [n. x. & co. 1833.]

2. Universal prevalence or acceptance; universality. 3. The quality of being accepted by the whole church, or of being universally diffused; as, the catholicity of a doctrine. 4. [C] Catholicism.

**cat'h-ō-lic-ize**, 1 ka'h-ō-lic-ize; 2 cāth-ō-lic-ize, v. [*< CATH-IZING*.] 1. i. 1. [c] To make to become catholic. 2. To convert to Roman Catholicism.

11. i. 1. To become Roman Catholic or catholic. **cat'h-ō-lic-ize**, 1 ka'h-ō-lic-ize; 2 cāth-ō-lic-ize, v. 1. A supposed universal remedy; a panacea. 2. A comprehensive treatise. [*< CATHOLIC*, neut. of *katholikos*, universal; see *CATHOLIC*.]

**cat'h-ō-lic-ism**, 1 ka'h-ō-lic-ism; 2 cāth-ō-lic-ism, n. [*< CATH-OLIC-ISM*.] 1. Eccl. An Oriental rite, or head of a sect. 2. [C] (1) The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, residing at Echmiadzin, under whom are several prelates all bearing the title *catholicos*. **cat'h-ō-lic-ism**.

Today there are no less than five Armenian catholicos. *Cath. Ence.* vol. iii, p. 454.

(2) The spiritual head of the Nestorian Church, usually known as *Catholicos of the East*.

The *Catholicos* or Pope of Bagdad exercised away more extensive than that ever obtained by the successor of St. Peter. *Barnes Gould Curious Myths*, Preter John p. 45, la. nos. 1882.

2. An officer who controlled certain moneys in the early church. [*< Gr. katholikos*, universal; see *CATHOLIC*.]

**cat'h-ō-lyte**, 1 kōth'ō-loit; 2 cāth'ō-lyt, n. *Chem. & Physics*. That part of an electrolyte adjacent to the cathode. [*< CATHODE* + *ELECTROLYTE*.]

**cat'h-ō-lyte**, n. The state of a (full-grown) cat.

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**cat'h-ō-lyte**, n. The state of a (full-grown) cat.

dubiously identified as Guanahani, Columbus's landing place.

**cat'jang**, 1 kat'jan; 2 cāt'jang, n. A tropical shrub (*Conjuncus indicus*) covered with silky hairs and bearing racemose flowers. It is cultivated for its pea-like pod-seeds. In India these form an article of food.

**cat'keys**, n. Bot. The ash-tree's samaras, or keys. **cat'kin**, 1 kat'kin; 2 cāt'kin, n. Bot. A deciduous scaly spike of unisexual apetalous flowers, as in the pussy-willow; an ament or catkin.

See the yellow catkins cover. All the slender willows over. *Mary Howitt Voice of Spring*, etc. 2.

[*< MD. katteken*, dim. of *katte*, cat; named from its soft, downy appearance.] **cat'kin**, n. **cat'kin**, 1 kat'kin; 2 cāt'kin, n. Bearing catkins.

**cat'lad**, 1 kat'lad; 2 cāt'lad, n. [Colloq.] A thlo weak beverage, fit only for cats.

**cat'lets-burg**, 1 kat'lets-burg; 2 cāt'lets-burg, n. A town in Boyd county, Ky.

**cat'like**, n. See under *CAT*, n.

**cat'lin**, 1 kat'lin; 2 cāt'lin, George (1796-1872). An American artist and explorer of the northwestern frontier; painted extensively portraits and scenes of Indian life.

**cat'ling**, 1 kat'ling; 2 cāt'ling, n. 1. A kitten. 2. Surg. A delicate, double-edged nipping-knife. **cat'ling**, 3. Catg. or (in some) stringed instruments.

**cat'linite**, 1 kat'lin-ite; 2 cāt'lin-ite, n. An indurated red clay of the Upper Missouri region which was much valued by the American Indians for making tobacco-pipes; red pipestone. [*< George Catlin*, Am. traveler and painter.]

**cat'locks**, n. The sheathed cotton-gear (*Eriophorum capitatum*).

**cat'mal'lon**, 1 kat'mal'-lon; 2 cāt'mal'-lon, n. [North. Eng.] A euphorb near a chimney, for dried meats, etc.

**cat'man**, 1 kat'mon; 2 cāt'man, n. A town in Chet. P. I. **cat'mint**, 1 kat'mint; 2 cāt'mint, n. An aromatic herb (Mentha) of the mint family (*Labiata*), of which cats are fond, and which is used as a domestic remedy, being slightly stimulant and tonic.

**cat'mon**, 1 kat'man; 2 cāt'mon, n. [P. I.] Bot. A tree (*Dillenia philippinensis*) yielding a heavy wood resembling rosewood.

**cat'na-che**, 1 kat'na-ki; 2 cāt'na-ki, n. A herb, the succory. **cat'nep**, 1 kat'nep; 2 cāt'nep, n. Same as *CATNIP*.

**cat'nip**, 1 kat'nip; 2 cāt'nip, n. Same as *CATNIP*.

**cat'nip**, 1 kat'nip; 2 cāt'nip, n. Same as *CATNIP*.

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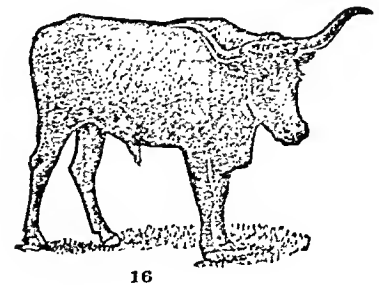
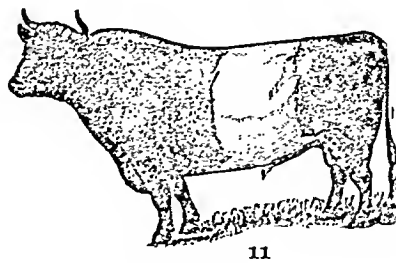
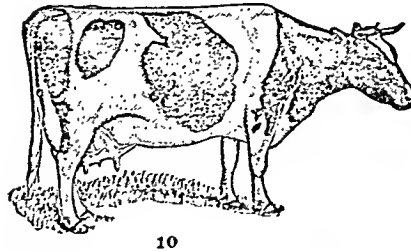
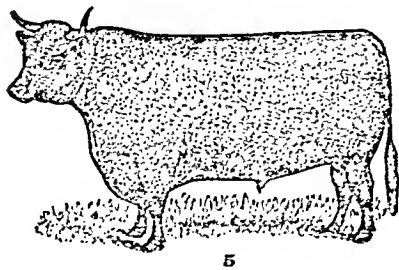
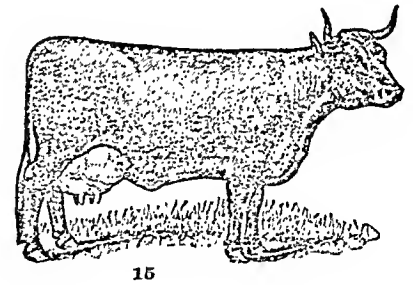
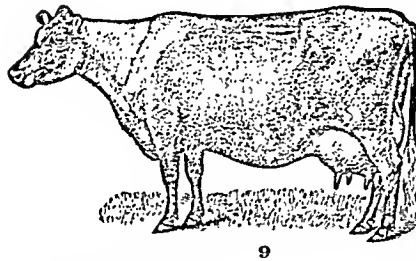
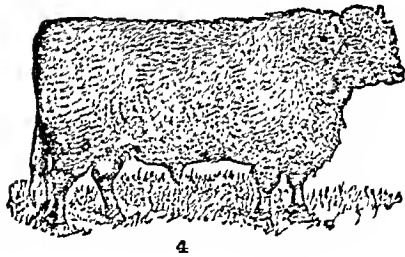
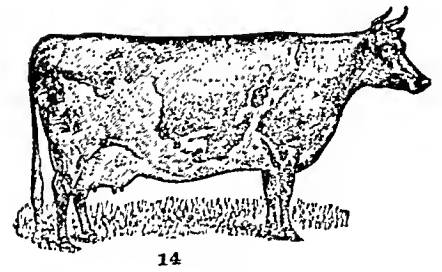
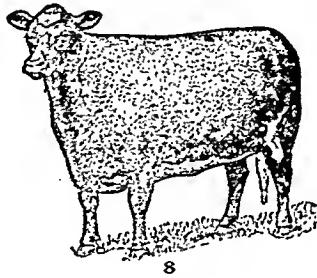
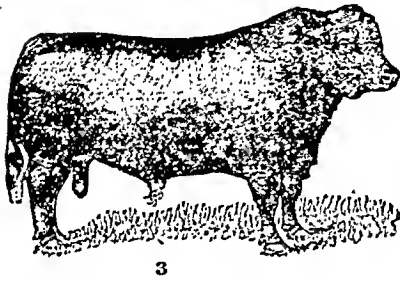
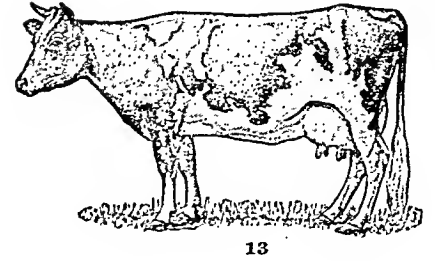
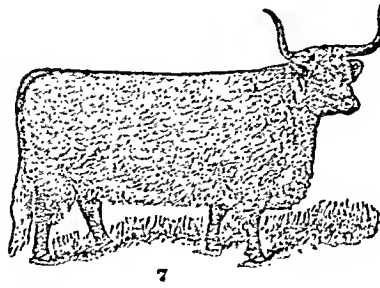
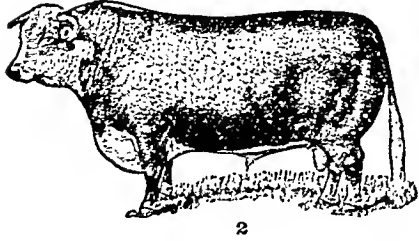
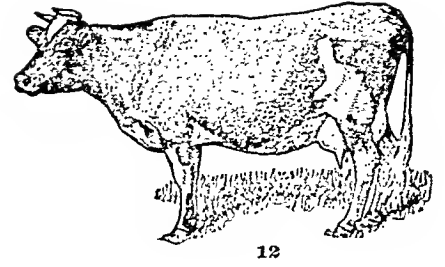
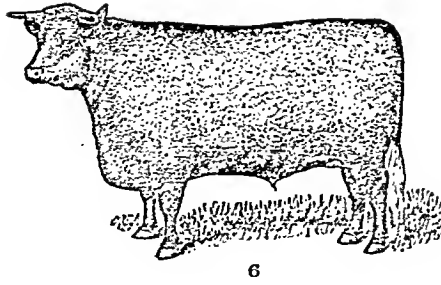
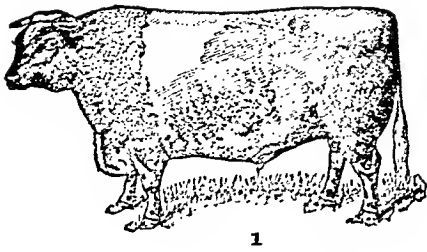
**cat'nip**, 1 kat'nip; 2 cāt'nip, n. Same as *CATNIP*.

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#### REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATTLE.

1. Shorthorn bull.
2. Hereford bull.
3. Aberdeen-Angus bull.
4. Galloway bull.

5. Devon bull.
6. Sussex steer.
7. West Highland cow.
8. Polled Durham cow.
9. Red Polled cow.
10. Holstein-Friesian cow.
11. Dutch Belted bull.
12. Jersey cow.

13. Gernsey cow.
14. Ayrshire cow.
15. Brown Swiss cow.
16. Texas Longhorn steer.

(For definitions of these varieties, see vocabulary.)

The *Catostomidae* as a tribe of cyprinoid fishes. [Pl. of CA-  
TOSTOMUS.]—cat-os'tom, n.  
Cat'-os'tom'-dæ, 1 kat'-os'tom'-dæ; 2 cat'-os'tom'-dæ, n. pl.  
Ich. A family of eventogonathous fishes with uniserial  
numerous teeth to the pharyngeals and the supramaxillaries  
bounding the mouth at the sides; including the American  
fresh-water suckers. Cat'-os'to-mus, n. (t. g.) [C. Gr.  
katō, down, + stoma, mouth.]  
—cat-tas-to-mold, n.—cat-tos'to-mold, a. & n.  
Cat'to Street Con-spir-a-cy. A plot, discovered 1820, to  
murder Lord Castlereagh and his cabinet in Cato street,  
London, England; Thistlewood and four others hanged.  
cat-tot'-to-tis, 1 ka-tot'-to-tis; 2 ca-tot'-to-tis, a. Having  
ventral apertures, as certain infusorians. [C. Gr.  
katō, down, + tris, va. of (tepo), pierce.]  
cat'piece', 1 kot'pîs'; 2 cat'pîs', n. Logging. A movable  
top-bar by which the width of a gato in a floating boom may  
be adjusted.  
cat'pîpe', cat'pîke, etc. See under CAT', n.  
cat'rick, 1 kat'rik; 2 cat'rik, n. [Scott.] Cataract of the eye.  
Cat'rine, 1 ketrîn; 2 cat'rîn, n. A village in Ayrshire,  
Scotland.  
cat'rup, 1 kot'rûp; 2 cat'rûp, n. [Prov. Eng.] Catmint.  
Cats, 1 kûts; 2 câts, Jakob (1415-1577-151660). A Dutch  
poet and statesman.  
cat's-brain, cat's-brains. See under CAT', n.  
cat's-eap, 1 kat'skîp; 2 cat'skîp, n. [Prov. Eng.] A  
nodule of ironstone, as certain infusorians. [C. Gr.  
katō, down, + tris, va. of (tepo), pierce.]  
cat's-elaw, 1 kots'elaw; 2 cats'elaw, n. Bot. 1. A twining  
fleshy vine (*Dolichos filiformis*) which bears white flowers,  
and is a native of China. 2. A yellow-flowered evergreen  
climber (*Bignonia unguis-cati*), common in tropical South  
America. 3. An evergreen mimosaceous tree (*Inga un-  
guis-cati*), a native of the West Indies.  
cat's-ear, 1 kots'ir; 2 cats'ir, n. 1. An Old World  
weed (*Hypochaeris radicata*) oiled in and resembling in  
aspect and habit the hawkweeds (*Hieracium*), but with its  
hairy basal leaves shaped like those of the dandelion. It is  
indigenous in the eastern United States and in California.  
2. The hairy hawkweed (*Hieracium groenothi*). 3. Any one  
of various other plants with leaves suggestive of a cat's ear,  
as several species of *Antennaria*, especially the mountain-  
everlasting (*A. dioica*). 4. A malformation of the ear of a  
human being, resembling in some degree that of a cat.—  
long-roned cat's-ear, same as CAT'S-EAR, 1.  
cat's-eye, cat's-foot, cat's-gold, cat'shark, etc. See  
under CAT', n.  
Cats'kill, 1 kots'kil; 2 cats'kil, n. 1. *Geol.* A proper name  
used to indicate certain strata. See *geology*. 2. A  
village, county-seat of Greene county, N. Y.  
Cats'kill mountains, mountain group in Greene and  
Ulster counties, N. Y.; highest peak, Slide Mountain; 4,205 ft.  
high.  
cat'skin', cat'smilk, cat's-nose. See under CAT', n.  
cat'sot, n. A base fellow; rogue; cheat.  
cats'paw', 1 kots'paw; 2 cats'paw, n. *Naut.* 1. To ripple,  
as with n cat'spaw. 2. To fasten together or form (a union)  
by means of a catspaw hitch.  
cats'paw', n. 1. A person used as the tool of another,  
especially for doing discreditable work; in allusion to  
the fable of the monkey's using the cat's paw to draw  
chebstrus from the fire.  
He shrewdly provided himself with a cat's paw in the person of  
Bishop Paul of Hamus, who was his devoted adherent.  
H. H. Boreman *Norway* ch. 27, p. 420. [O. F. r. 1886.]  
2. *Naut.* (1) A light wind barely ruffling the water.  
We feel a light cat's paw now and then, from the land.  
Cooper *Pilot* ch. 4, p. 29. [O. F. r. c.]  
(2) A twisting hitch in the bight of a rope, by which to  
attach a tackle. 3. *Bot.* Cat's-foot. 4. In Tasmania,  
a plant (*Trichium spathulatum*) of the mmaranth  
family. cat's'paw', n.  
cat'spruce', cat's-tail, etc. See under CAT', n.  
cat'sup, 1 kat'sap; 2 cat'sup, n. Same as CATSUP.  
cat'tail', 1 kat'tâl; 2 cat'tâl, n. *Naut.* The inner  
part of a cat-head, which laps under the forecath-  
beams.  
cat'tail', n. 1. An aquatic perennial herb of the genus  
*Typha*, of the cattail family, with long leaves sheathing  
the base of the stem, flowers in cylindrical terminal  
spikes, and downy fruit. *T. latifolia* is the common  
cattail. 2. A catkin. 3. A form of cirrus cloud. 4.  
*Cotton-spinning.* A tuft of cotton that becomes cord-  
like or stringy owing to an improper adjustment of the  
machinery.  
Cat'tail Peak. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,611 ft.  
cat'tail, 1 kat'tâl; 2 cat'tâl, n. [Southwestern U. S.] A boll  
or an infusorium with gannaceous tumor on the band.  
cat'tail-lo, 1 kat'tâl-lo; 2 cat'tâl-lo, n. A cattail. cat'tail-lo; 2  
cat'tail-lo, n.  
Cat'ta-rau-gus, 1 kat'ta-rau-gus; 2 cat'ta-rau-gus, n. 1. A  
county in New York; 1,330 sq. m.; county-seat, Little Val-  
ley. 2. A village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.  
Cat'ta-ro, 1 ko-târ-o; 2 ca-târ-o, n. 1. A district in Dal-  
matia, Austria. 2. Its county-seat; seaport.  
cat'ter, n. Same as CAT.  
Cat'te-gat', n. Same as KATTEGAT.  
Cat'tell, 1 ka-tel; 2 ca-tel, n. James McKeen (1860- ).  
An American psychologist.  
cat'ter, 1 kat'ter; 2 cat'ter, n. [Prov. Eng.] To thrive;  
flourish.  
Cat'ter-mole, 1 kat'ter-môl; 2 cat'ter-môl, George (1800-  
1868). An English painter.  
cat'tern, 1 kot'tern; 2 cat'tern, n. [Prov. Eng.] St. Cath-  
erine's day, Nov. 25, when children go from house to house  
asking for apples, etc.  
cat'ter-y, 1 kat'ter-y; 2 cat'ter-y, n. A place where cats are  
kept, specifically for breeding.  
cat'thrash'er, n. See under CAT', n.  
Cat'til, 1 kat'til; 2 cat'til, n. pl. A Teutonic tribe belonging to  
the Istvaeones, that in the time of Tacitus occupied what is  
now Hesse, but later were absorbed by the Franks.  
cat'tle, 1 kat'ti; 2 cat'ti, n. A coln. See CATS.  
cat'til-man'din, 1 kat'til-man'din; 2 cat'til-man'din, n. [E.  
Ind.] A resinous compound obtained from the milky juice  
of *Euphorbia cactinifera*; used as a cement and for rheu-  
matism; also, the plant producing the gum.  
cat'tish, 1 kot'tish; 2 cat'tish, a. Cat-like; feline; hence, vin-  
dictive or treacherous; as, a catfish woman. cat'ty.—  
cat'tish-ness, n.  
cat'tle, 1 kat'ti; 2 cat'ti, n. sing. & pl. 1. Domesti-  
cat'til', 1 kat'til; 2 cat'til, n. A domesticated bovine animal, as oxen, cows, bulls,  
and calves; also, the seldom now as compared with former  
times, any live stock kept for use or profit, as horses,  
camels, sheep, goats, swine, etc.  
In the time of Chaucer and Wiclif cattle was still used in the  
sense of wealth, substance generally, whereas now its equivalent  
cattle is only used to express property in living animals, the form  
cattell being reserved for non-living personal property.  
Trench *Select Glossary* p. 42. [O. F. r. & co. 1890.]

He throws down the reins... and abandons the cattle to the  
...hostler. *Invincible Sketch-Book*, Stage Coach, p. 234. [O. F. r. 1860.]  
2. Human beings; said contemptuously. 3. [Archaic  
or Obs.] Vermen, birds, etc. 4. A chattel; chattels;  
property. [C. Gr. katō, down, + tris, va. of (tepo), pierce;]  
prop. neut. of L. capitalis; see CAPITAL, a.] cat'til;  
cat'til; cat'til;  
—banded, belted, or blanket cattle, a Dutch breed of  
solid black or bay color save a band of white about their  
bodies.—black c. 1. Originally, the black breeds of  
Scotland and Wales; now also, in a restricted but loose  
British use, neat cattle in general. 2. African slaves;  
especially so called on slave-ships.—c. and game disease,  
an infectious disease of animals affecting the blood, char-  
acterized by hemorrhages, and intestinal and pulmonary  
lesions, caused by the *Bacillus cattidius*—cat'tle-bush',  
n. [Austral.] An Australian tree (*Adansia hemiphaea*) of the  
sageberry family (*Sapotaceae*), whose leaves are greedily  
eaten by cattle, and utilized for fodder in dry seasons.—  
c. camp, n. [Austral.] A place where cattle are banded;  
a round-up.—c. duffer, n. [Austral.] A cattle thief.  
See DUFF, n.—c. egret, n. A small Egyptian heron  
(genus *Bubulcus*).—c. fever, n. Texas fever. See under  
TEXAS, c.—c. guard, n. A ditch at a railway crossing, open  
or so covered with bars as to prevent cattle from passing  
along the track.—c. heron, n. A cattle egret.—c. leader, n.  
A ring to guide cattle. See LEADER, 2 (7).—c. house, n.  
A species of lice that infests cattle.—cat'tle-man, n.  
A raiser or trader of cattle.—cattle plague, n. A contagious  
typhoid fever attacking cattle; the Stamp disease of Russia;  
rinderpest of Germany.—c. pump, n. A pump operated  
by the weight of cattle coming to drink at a source of supply.  
—c. racket, n. [Austral.] Public excitement or tumult;  
from that caused in early times by the discovery of the  
stealing of cattle.—c. range, n. An extensive uncultivated  
tract for grazing cattle.—c. runt, n.—c. seab, n. A con-  
tagious disease affecting the skin of cattle, caused by the  
presence of a parasite and producing scabs with loss of hair.  
—c. wire, c. barbed fencing wire.—Lakenfeld c., Dutch  
banded or belted cattle. See above.—neat c., see NEAT, a.  
—Padollan c., an Italian breed of cattle with very long  
horns.  
Various self-explaining compounds have cattlens the first  
element; as, cattle-beet, c. bell, c. cabbage, c. chain,  
c. farm, c. feed, c. gate, c. herd, c. market, c. pen,  
c. ranch, c. stall, c. stanchion, c. trade, c. trail, c.  
trough, etc.  
cat'tle-less, 1 kat'ti-less; 2 cat'ti-less, a. Lacking cattle.  
Cat'tle-py, 1 kat'ti-pi; 2 cat'ti-pi, n. Bot. A genus of beauti-  
ful epiphytic tropical American orchids, prized in cultiva-  
tion for their large many-colored flowers. [C. Wm. Catley,  
an English collector.]  
Cat'tol'-le, 1 kat'tol'-le; 2 kat'tol'-le, n. A town in Gilgit province, S. India.  
cat'ty, 1 kat'ti; 2 cat'ti, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A cat.  
Oriental and Asiatic weight varying in different coun-  
tries; the Chinese pound, about 1 1/2 pounds avoirdupois.  
See WEIGHT, cat'ty.  
cat'ty, n. [Prov. Eng.] The game tip-cat; also, the pointed  
piece of wood used in the game.  
cat'ty-man, 1 kat'ti-man; 2 cat'ty-man, n. *Lumbering.* A  
cat-tle-py.  
Ca'tu'-big', n. A town, Samar, P. I. Ca'tu'-beg',  
Ca'tu'-lûs, 1 ka-tulûs; 2 ca-tulûs, n. Calus Valerius (87-547  
B. C.). A Latin poet; "the greatest lyric poet of ancient  
Italy"; *Alys*, etc.—Ca'tu'-lûs, n. A. Of, pertaining to,  
or like Catullus, or his style; hence, lyrical; elegant.  
Ca'tum'-bel-la, 1 kô'tum-bel-la; 2 cat'tum-bel-la, n. A large  
town in Benguela, Angola.  
ca'tur, 1 kô'tur; 2 cat'tur, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A light rowing-  
vessel formerly used on the coast of Malabar; suggested by  
some as the origin of catamaran.  
ca'tu'-ray, 1 kô'tu'-ray; 2 cat'tu'-ray, n. [P. I.] A tree  
(*Sesbania grandiflora*), the resin of which is used in medi-  
cine. ca'tu'-ra', n.  
Ca'tu'-ri'-dæ, 1 ka-tu'-ri'-dæ; 2 ca'tu'-ri'-dæ, n. pl. Ich. A  
Mesozoic family of nmoloiden fishes with the notochord  
persistent. Cat-u'-rus, n. (t. g.) [C. Gr. kata, + Gr. oura,  
tail.]—cat-u'-rid, n.—ent-u'-rid, a. & n.  
cat'whisk'tie, etc. See under CAT', n.  
cat'wood', n. Bot. The bark of a tree.  
cat'writ', 1 kat'writ; 2 cat'writ, n. Catmint.  
cat'y-did, n. Same as KATYDID.  
cat'y-gle, 1 kat'y-gle; 2 cat'y-gle, n. [S. Island.] The  
eagle-owl.  
ca'ua'-yan', 1 kn'wo-yân; 2 cê'wâ-yân, n. [P. I.] A  
species of bamboo found in Panay; Visayan term.  
Ca'ua'-yân', n. A town in Negros, P. I.  
cau-been', 1 kô-been; 2 ca-been, n. A hat. [C. r. catpin,  
dim. < CAP, n.]  
Cau'-da, 1 kô-da; 2 cou'-da, n. 1. A department in Colo-  
mbia, South America; 26,030 sq. m.; capital, Popayan. 2. A  
river in Colombia, South America; length, 600 m. to Mag-  
dalena river.  
cau'-da-rout', n. Same as COCKAROUSE.  
Cau-ca'slan, 1 kô-kash'an or -kê'shan; 2 ca-ca'slan or  
-kâ'shan (XIII). a. 1. Belonging to the region of the  
Caucasus mountains. 2. Of, pertaining to, or char-  
acteristic of the white race of mankind; Indo-European.  
Cau-ca'slet, n.  
Cau-ca'slan, n. 1. A member of the white division or  
branch of the human species; one of the xanthochroic  
or melanochroic groups, including nearly all Europeans,  
both Semitic and Aryan; an Indo-European. Cau-  
ca'slet, n.  
Caucasian, Coptic, or Malay, . . .  
Are kindred and allied by blood.  
LONGFELLOW *Kromos* at 23.  
2. A member of any of the fair peoples of the Caucasus  
mountains, including: (1) Kartvelians (Georgians, Min-  
grelians, etc.); (2) Cherkessians (Circassians, Abkha-  
sians, Kabardians); (3) Chechenians; and (4) Lesghians.  
3. The group language spoken by the peoples of the  
Caucasus region; usually classified as (1) North Cauca-  
sian, comprising Circassian, Kistian, Lesghian, and num-  
erous subdialects, which are related geographically rather  
than linguistically, the possessing many points of resem-  
blance; and (2) South Caucasian, including Georgian,  
Armenian, and Persian, with other dialects, the relation-  
ship of which is distinctly recognizable.  
The Caucasian peoples fall into two groups. There is no  
sufficient proof that the several languages are derivable from a  
common parent. It is highly probable that the Caucasians dis-  
tributed here by pressure from the north and south. Th. G. Töcken  
*Intro. to Nat. Hist. of Language* p. 149. [Int. s. box 188.]  
—black Caucasian, a member of the Eurasiatic race  
belonging to the Hamitic stock, characterized by copper-  
colored skins, features like those of the Caucasian race, and  
inhabiting northern Africa and Abyssinia.  
Cau-ca'slan, 1 kô-ka-slan; 2 ca-ca-slan, a. *Ethnol.* Resem-

bling or allied to the Caucasian race. [W.] [*Caucasian*  
Cau'-ca'slan, 1 kô-ka-slan; 2 ca-ca-slan, n. 1. A mountain  
range between the Black and Caspian seas; length, 700 m.;  
highest peaks, Mt. Elburz, 18,526 ft. 2. The highest mountain  
in Europe, and Mt. Kozbek, 16,546 ft. 3. A division of  
Russia, between the Black and Caspian seas; divided by  
Caucasian mountains into Northern Caucasus and Trans-  
caucasia; 180,843 sq. m.; chief town, Tiflis.  
cau'-cho, 1 kau'cho; 2 cou'cho, n. [Sp.] Cautchouc ob-  
tained from *Castilla ulei*, a tree of Brazil, or from *C. elastica*,  
of Central America.  
Cau'-chon, 1 kô'shon; 2 cê'chôn, Pierre (1814-1842).  
A French ecclesiastic; Bishop of Beauvais; presiding judge  
of the court that condemned Jean of Arc, May, 1431.  
Cau'-chy, 1 kô'shi; 2 cê'chÿ, Augustin Louis (1789-  
1857). A French mathematician.  
cau'-cus, 1 kô'kus; 2 cê'cus, n. [CAUCUS or CAU-  
CUSSEN, CAUCUS', CAUCUS-ING or CAUCUS-SINO.] I.  
f. To control or work by caucus.  
II. i. To hold a caucus.  
This occasioned great excitement, much *caucusing* and threat-  
ening on the part of the Southern members, but nothing else.  
NICHOLAY and HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, p. 286. [O. F. r. 1890.]  
—cau'-cus-er, n. An advocate of the caucus system in  
politics; a participant in a caucus.  
cau'-cus, n. I. [U. S.] A private meeting of members  
of a political party to select candidates or concert mea-  
sures for adoption by the party. 2. Specifically: (1) A  
meeting of local voters to nominate for local offices,  
elect delegates to a nominating convention, or the like;  
n. primary. (2) A meeting of representative members  
of a party, as in a legislative body, to determine on a  
policy or on special measures which shall be unitedly  
supported by the party membership in the deliberations  
or actions of the body. 3. Any meeting of similar  
character or for similar purposes, held by business men,  
as railroad officials. 4. [Eng.] A political committee or  
other body, in charge of the management of a canvass or election;  
often used in contempt or reproach; a misuse.  
It was to this supposed imitation of the American political  
'machine' that Lord Beaconsfield gave the name *caucus*, and  
the name came to be used, not in the American sense of a meet-  
ing, but of a closely disciplined system of party organization.  
*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. v, p. 556.  
5. [Austral.] (1) A cabal, as of the Labor party in the  
federal or state parliaments to determine its vote on  
any issue before Parliament. (2) Hence, the Labor  
party itself; an opposition name.  
Dr. William Gordon, author of the *History of the American  
Revolution*, writing in 1774, said: "More than fifty years ago,  
Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two  
from the north end of the town, where all ship business is  
carried on, used to meet and make a caucus, and lay their  
plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust  
and power." John Pickering, in his *Vocabulary of Words  
Particular to the United States* (Boston, 1816), assumed that  
the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers'*  
*meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of  
Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence  
of a caucus club in Boston before the Revolution is attested  
in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull  
suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the  
Algonkin *cau'-cau'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were  
not infrequently adopted, in New England, for  
political societies and clubs.  
This day learned that the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times  
in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.  
[O. F. r. 1860.]  
[See above, and *cau'-cau'-u*, a drinking-vessel, the  
"caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]  
caud, 1 kôd; 2 cad, a. [Scott.] Cold.  
cau'-da, 1 kô-da; 2 ca-da, n. [Dæ, 1-di; 2-dæ, pl.] A  
tail, or tail-like appendage. [L., tail.]  
—cauda draconis [L.], literally, the dragon's tail;  
specifically, the lower node of the moon. See DRAGON'S  
TAIL, under DRAGON, n.—c. equina, the bundle of nerves that  
occupies the spinal canal beyond the distal termination  
of the spinal cord. See ILLUS, under SPINAL CORD, n.—c. galli  
(cock's tail), a plume-like fossil supposed to be a scapula  
of a dinosaur; under the generic name *Sphenocrurus*, charac-  
teristic of the Upper Paleozoic, particularly the Lower  
Devonian in eastern North America.—c. bellis (Anal.),  
an adjunct of the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the  
helix and anthelix.—cau'-dad, adv. Toward or in a direc-  
tion relatively nearer the tail or caudal extremity; a relative  
term; opposed to *cephalad*.  
cau'-dal, 1 kô-dal; 2 ca-dal, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or near  
the tail or posterior part of the body; having the nature  
or form of a tail. 2. Relatively nearer the tail of the body  
farther from the head; as, the caudal end of the sternum.  
—caudal artery, in the lower vertebrates, the end of the  
aorta that extends into the tail.—c. fin, the tail-fin.—c.  
ray, one of the rays of the tail-fin of fishes.—c. style, one  
of the styloid processes of the anal segment of some arthro-  
pods.—c. vesicle, the bulbous posterior extremity of a cyst;  
situated in the bladder is situated.—c. vomer, see  
VOMER, n.—cau'-da-lis, n. [L-S, pl.] A caudal fin.  
cau'-dal-ly, adv.—Cau'-da-lis, n. [L-S, pl.] A caudal fin.  
—cau'-da-lis-munt, a. Producing a sound with the tail, as  
a rattlesnake. cau'-da-lis, n. [L-S, pl.] Entom. A tail-  
like appendage.  
cau'-dal, n. 1. The caudal fin. 2. [Rare.] A caudal vertebra.  
Cau'-dan, 1 kô-dan; 2 cê'dân, n. A town in Morbihan  
department, France.  
cau'-dante, 1 kô-dât; 2 cê'dât, a. Having a tail or tail-  
like appendage or extremity. cau'-dat-ed, a. caudate  
nucleus, a collection of gray matter at the base of the  
brain, extending with a narrow prolongation along the  
floor of the lateral ventricle, the intraventricular portion  
of the corpus striatum. See ILLUS, under CAUSULE.—cau-  
da-tum, n. [L-TA, pl.] Anal. The caudate nucleus.—  
cau'-da-tal, a. Pertaining to the caudatum.  
cau'-da-to-len-ti-le-u-lar, 1 kô-da-to-len-ti-le-u-lar; 2 ca-  
da-to-len-ti-le-u-lar, a. Anal. Retiolat to the caudate and  
lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum. cau'-do-len-  
ti-le-u-lar, n.  
cau'-da-to-ry, 1 kô-da-to-ry; 2 ca-da-to-ry, n. [Rare.] One  
who depends on another for support. [C. L. cauda, tail.]  
Cau-de'-les-Est-beuf', 1 kô'tek'-les-est-beuf'; 2 cêd-  
bêr'-les-est-beuf', n. A manufacturing town in Seine-infé-  
rieure department, France.  
Cau-de'-ran, 1 kô'dân; 2 cê'dân, n. A town in Gironde  
department, France.  
Cau-de'-te, 1 kô-dê-te; 2 cê-dê-te, n. A province in Alsace.  
cau'-dex, 1 kô-deks; 2 ca-deks, n. [L-S, pl.] 1. The stem or  
trunk of a palm or tree-fern; also, the persistent base of  
an otherwise annual herbaceous plant. (2) Formerly,  
any tree-trunk. 2. The main trunk of the fibers that



pass up from the spinal cord to the hemispheres of the brain. [L., later *caudex*, stem of a tree.]  
**cau-dic'-lōr'm**, 1 kē-dī-s'fōrm; 2 cā-dīc'-lōr'm, a. Bot. Resembling a caudex in shape.

**cau-dīc'-clē**, 1 kē-dī-clē; 2 cā-dīc'-clē, n. Bot. The elastic stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [Dim. < L. *caudex* (caudice), stem of a tree.] **cau-dīc'-ū-lā'**, 1 kē-dī-ū-lā'; 2 cā-dīc'-ū-lā', n. Bot. To draw or carry back toward the tail.

**cau-dīc'-fōrm**, 1 kē-dī-fōrm; 2 cā-dīc'-fōrm, a. Zool. Tail-shaped; resembling a tail.  
**cau-dīc'-trūnk**, 1 kē-dī-trūnk; 2 cā-dīc'-trūnk, n. In fishes and fish-like mammals, that part of the body lying behind the head.

**cau-dīc'**, 1 kē-dīc'; 2 cā-dīc', n. [CAU'DILEN, CAU'DILEN; CAU'DILEN, n. 1. To make into caudex. 2. To act upon as caudex; refresh.

**cau-dīc'**, n. A warm, nourishing drink of wine, eggs, etc., spiced and sweetened, for the sick and their visitors. [ < OF. *caudex*, dim. of *caut*, L. *calidus*, warm.]

**cau-dīc'**, n. Same as *HEMPEN COLLAR*.  
**Cau-dīc'**, Mrs. Margaret. In Douglas Jerrold's *Caudle Papers*, the wife of Job C., to whom she delivered curtain-lectures from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M.—Caudle lecture, same as CURTAIN-LECTURE.

**cau-dō-**, 1 kē-dō-; 2 cā-dō-. Derived from Latin *cauda*, tail: a combining form.—**cau-dō-fōr'sal**, a. Of or pertaining to both tail and back.—**cau-dō-fem'-ōr'al**, a. Of or pertaining to the tail and thigh.—**cau-dō-fib'-ēr'al**, a. Of or relating to the side of the body and its caudal extremity.—**cau-dō-fib'-ū-lis**, n. [LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēz, pl.] A caudofibular muscle, as in seals. [ment, France.]

**Cau-dry'**, 1 kē-dry'; 2 cā-dry', n. A town in Nord department, 1 kōf; 2 cāf, n. 1. A submerged perforated chest for keeping fish alive in water. 2. In mining, a coal- or ore-bearing basket; a corf. [ < L. *corbis*, basket.] **cawt**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < L. *caus*, to cause.]

**cauf**, n. [Scot.] 1. Chaff. 2. A calf. **cawf**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. Same as *CAUFE*.

**Caugh-na-wā-ga**, 1 kē-na-wā-ga; 2 cā-na-wā-ga, n. A village in Laprairie district, Quebec province, Canada. **caught**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < OF. *cauch*, to catch, to caught.]

**cauk**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. Same as *CAUL*.  
**cauk**, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] Barite. 2. [Scot.] Chalk; limestone. [Form of *CAUL*.] **cawk**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. A town in Nord department, 1 kōf; 2 cāf, n. 1. A submerged perforated chest for keeping fish alive in water. 2. In mining, a coal- or ore-bearing basket; a corf. [ < L. *corbis*, basket.] **cawt**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < L. *caus*, to cause.]

**cauk**, n. [Scot.] 1. Chaff. 2. A calf. **cawf**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. Same as *CAUFE*.

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**cauk**, n. [Scot.] 1. Chaff. 2. A calf. **cawf**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. Same as *CAUFE*.

**cau'lis**, 1 kē-lis; 2 cā-lis, n. [LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēz, pl.] 1. Bot. The stem of a plant. 2. One of the eight greater stems at the angles of the capital of a Corinthian column. [L., < Gr. *kaulos*, stalk.]

**caulk**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < L. *caulus*, stalk.] **caulk**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < L. *caulus*, stalk.]

**caulk**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < L. *caulus*, stalk.] **caulk**, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. [ < L. *caulus*, stalk.]

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istence of, or the changes in, some other thing; agent or agency producing a result; as, gravitation is the cause of the stone's falling; malice is a cause of crime. See phrases below.

One of these self-evident, necessary truths is that every change or new existence requires a cause.

MIVART *Nature and Thought* ch. 5, p. 180. [K. P. & Co. 1882.]

2. Any occasion or condition upon the occurrence of which an event takes place; an occasion; a condition; as, darkness was the cause of the man's losing his way; low water in the boiler was the cause of the explosion. See CONDITION; OCCASION.

May there not be more than one cause singly adequate to produce enhanced wages? *Westminster Review* Oct., 1891, p. 354.

3. Any rational ground for choice or action; reason; motive; as, there is cause for joy; cause for complaint. Say first, what cause

Moved our grand parents in that happy state? Milton P. L. h. k. i. l. 28.

4. In a comprehensive sense, all the circumstances (powers, occasions, actions, and conditions) necessary for an event and necessarily followed by it; the entire antecedent of an event; the fundamental and philosophical conception of cause; in general, whatever in reality stands in relations analogous to those between a necessitated conclusion and its antecedent grounds. See CAUSALITY.

The modern conceptions of the nature of cause have chiefly divided into two groups, either that which follows Kant, who regarded cause as an *a priori* form of the understanding, or that which agrees with Hume in denying all knowledge of causal efficiency and regarding the conception of cause as simply the impression made by a uniform sequence of phenomena.

It is generally assumed that when two things are spoken of as cause and effect that their relation is a necessary one, or, in other words, that given the cause the effect must follow. In so far as causation is regarded as necessary connexion, it can form no part of a purely empirical theory of existence. The senses can say only that in all observed cases B follows A and this does not establish necessary connexion.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 557.

5. A great enterprise or movement supported by moral reasons and motives; an aim or object that engages the special interest, discussion, or efforts of an individual, association, or party; an important principle or aim; as, the cause of charity; the temperance cause. Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just.

F. S. Key *Star-spangled Banner* st. 4.

6. Law. (1) A ground of action. (2) An action or suit conducted in a court, or an entire judicial proceeding. 7. Civ. Law. The consideration of a contract; the motive of the party for entering into it. 8. [Archaic.] Behalf; interest; as, for his cause. 9. [Archaic.] The object or end toward which action is directed; purpose; aim. See FINAL CAUSE, under ARISTOTELIAN CAUSES, below. [F., < L. *causa*, cause.]

SPAN. action, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring. The efficient material, or substantial cause, that which makes anything to be or to become, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying, "There is no effect without a cause."

Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the cause of his own actions. The Creator is the Great First Cause of all things. A condition is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An antecedent simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the inevitable antecedent of Tuesday, but not the cause of it. The direct antecedent of a cause is effect, which is the antecedent of a consequent. A cause is sufficient to produce its effect, as Aristotle says, the four following forms, as given by Aristotle: (1) formal c., the conception or idea of that which is to be realized, whether this idea exists in the nature of things or in the mind; (2) material c., that which is to be wrought upon by the idea, or formal cause; (3) efficient c., the force or agent that does the work; (4) final c., the object or end to be reached by the process. This division is architectonic and may be illustrated by the process of building, which involves (a) a plan, (b) some kind of material, (c) workmen, and (d) a completed and serviceable structure.

centrifugal c. (Bot.), the interaction of one cell of a multicellular organism with the rest of the cells regarded as the determining factor of its differentiation and development. — centrifugal c. (Bot.), the physical environment in which a cell or an organism lives regarded as a causative factor in the cell-development. See CENTRIFUGAL CAUSE. — First C., God as uncaused and as the original source of all power, change, motion, and life: styled by Plato and Aristotle the Prime Mover. — for c., in law, for good and sufficient reason. — for one's c. [Archaic], for one's sake; for one's advantage; as, "I did it not for his cause." 2 Cor. vii. 12. — Immanent c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause which works within, and is intrinsic to, that which produces as its effect. — Independent c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause not clearly sufficient to produce its effect. — occasional c., in See OCCASIONAL. 2. Occasionalism. — proximate c., a cause directly producing a result; specif., in law, the direct, immediate cause to which a loss is to be attributed; distinguished from the remote cause. — second c. (Theol. & Philos.), a cause other than the First Cause and itself an effect of that cause. — short c. (Law), a case which the court will permit to be advanced for hearing upon proof that such case will take no more time than that allowed by the court's rules. — testimonial c. (Law), a case coming under the jurisdiction of probate courts, dealing with wills, testamentary documents, etc. — to make common c. with, to take the same side with; engage in anything with. — transient c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause producing an effect differing from itself.

causet, 'cause, conj. Because: an abbreviated form.

causeless, 1 kēw; 2 cāw, n. 1. Having no just ground or reason; groundless.

The shot at Garfield was the most causeless, purposeless, and wicked crime of the century.

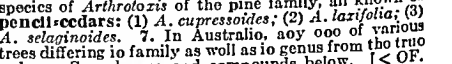
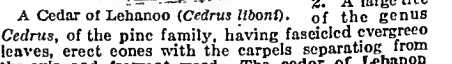
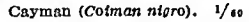
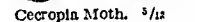
DREW Oration and Speeches, Sept. 20, 1891 p. 176. [Cass. col.]

car'val, 1 kə'val; 2 cāv'val, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a cavalo or cavale. 2. Large and hollow. [*L. carus, hollow*].  
car'val-cade', 1 kav'al-kēd'; 2 cāv'al-cād', vi. [*CAD-EN; CAD'ING*]. 1. To ride in a procession or in company with others. 2†. To ride for sport on horseback.  
car'val-cade', 1 kav'al-kēd'; 2 cāv'al-cād' (xiii), n. 1. A company of riders, or, loosely, of earriagers on the march or in procession; a parade. 2†. A ride or raid on horseback. [*F., < It. cavalcata, < cavollo, < L. caballus, horse*]. SYN.: see PROCESSION.  
car'va-let ta, 1 kāv'vo-let'to; 2 cāv'vā-lēt'tā, n. [*It. Mus.*]. A melody, the chauletta.  
car'va-a-lier', 1 kav'a-lēr'; 2 cāv'a-lēr', v. I. t. To escort or play the gallant to (a lady). II. i. To behave like a cavalier; show arrogance.  
car'va-a-lier', a. 1. [*C-*] Of or pertaining to the Royalists under Charles I. and Charles II. of England; Royalists; as, he comes of Cavalier stock. 2. Resembling the typical Cavalier or his manners: (1) Free and easy; off-hand; as, cavalier manners. (2) Abrupt; haughty; superior; as, a cavalier response. 3†. Highly spirited; brave; gallant; as, a cavalier dress, n.  
car'va-a-lier', n. 1. [*C-*] An ancestor of Charles I. or Charles II. of England, as opposed to the Parliament and to the Roundheads or Puritans.  
A bitter experience had taught men that a hundred of Oliver's Ironsides might easily chase a thousand Cavaliers.  
*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ix, p. 539.  
2. A man acting as escort to a woman, especially as a partner in dancing; gollast; as, the women at summer resorts often lack cavaliers. 3. A horseman, especially an armed rider; a knight. 4. A gay, dashing man; a court gallant. 5. The crab-plover. 6. [*Rare*]. *Mill.* A defensive work with a fortification rising above the main rampart. [*F., < It. cavaliere, < LL. caballarius, < L. caballus, horse*]. car'va-a-lē-ro; car'va-a-lē-ro'.  
-car'va-a-lier'ish, a. Of, pertaining to, or like or somewhat like a cavalier or the Cavaliers. -car'va-a-lier'ism, n. The conduct or principles of the Cavaliers; something characteristic of the Cavaliers. -car'va-a-lier'ly, ad. Like or characteristic of a cavalier; haughty. II. adv. After the manner of a cavalier; haughtily; arrogantly. -car'va-a-lier'ship, n. The condition of a cavalier.  
Car'va-a-lier', 1 ka'vo-lēr'; 2 cāv'vā-lēr', n. 1. Jean (11/13 1681-1/1740), a French peasant; leader of the Camisard revolt, 1702-1704; entered service of England; made governor of Jersey. 2. A county in North Dakota; 1,512 sq. m.; county-seat, Laogdo.  
car'va-a-lē-ro ser-ven'te, 1 kāv'vo-lēr'sē ser-veo'tē; 2 cāv'vā-lē-ro ser-ven'tē. [*It.*] Upland, gentleman-in-waiting; a eunuch; a eunuchism.  
Car'va-a-lē-rō', kāv'vo-lēr'ō; 2 cāv'vā-lēr'ō, Bonaventura (1598-1/1647). An Italian geometer.  
car'v'al-lard', 1 kav'al-yūrd'; 2 cāv'al-yūrd', n. 1. [*S. W. U. S.*] A caravan of pack-horses or mules. 2. [*Sp. Am.*] An extra number of horses, as for a trail, used as remounts to replace those worn on the road; also, any herd of horses. [*< Sp. caballada, < cabollo, < L. caballus, horse*]. car'vā-yārd'; car'vā-a-rdet.  
Car'val-le-r'ia Bus'ti-ca-na, 1 kāv'vol-lē-r'io rus'ti-kā-nā; 2 cāv'vō-lē-r'ia rus'ti-kā-nā. A one-act prize opera of life to Sicily, the music of which was written by Pietro Mascagni and the libretto by Umberto Rizzetti and G. Menasci; first produced in Rome, May 17, 1890.  
Car'val-l'ini, 1 kāv'vol-l'ini; 2 cāv'vā-l'ini, n. Caravaggio (1597-1344). A Roman painter; sculptor; Crucifixion, at Assisi.  
Car'val-to, 1 ko-vā'l'to; 2 cāv'vā'l'to, n. 1. Thierio (1/1749-1/1809), an Italian physicist; *Treatise on Electricity*, 1777; *Magnetism*, 1787. 2. A cove in Italy, Straits of Messina.  
ca-val'y, 1 ka-val'y; 2 ca-vā'l'y, n. [-LIES, 1-ix; 2-is, pl.]  
1. A carangoid fish of the genus *Caranx*, especially the horse-crevaille (*Caranx hippos*) of the American North Atlantic. 2. One of other carangoid fishes. 3. The cæro. [*< Sp. caballa, horse-mackerel, < caballo; see CAVALLARD*]. ca-val'ly-lai; ca-val'lii.  
ca-val'ry, 1 kav'al-ri; 2 cāv'al-ry, n. 1. Collectively, troops trained primarily to maneuver and fight on horseback; that arm of the military service consisting of mounted soldiers; distinguished from mounted infantry by the fact that the horse to expedite transportation instead of for direct attack.  
In European countries mounted troops are usually divided into heavy cavalry and light cavalry (variously designated as cuirassiers, dragoons, hussars, lancers, etc.), according to their weight and equipment, and are organized in troops, squadrons, and regiments.  
The views now current as to the tactical employment of cavalry contemplate the employment not only of divisions but of whole cavalry corps, forty to sixty squadrons strong, and these may be called on to fulfil the most various missions. The farthest and swiftest reconnaissances are the province of light cavalry, i. e., hussars, the most obstinate attack and defence of localities, the task of dragoons, and the more defensive charges on the battle-field essentially the duty of the heavy cavalry.  
*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. v, p. 570.  
2. Riders, horsemen, or horses, collectively. 3. An old form of checkers. 4†. Knights collectively; knight-hood; chivalry; also, horsemanship. See MOUNTED INFANTRY. [*< F. cavallerie, < It. cavalleria, < cavaliere; see CAVALIER*]. ca-val'la-jor -lē-ri-ēt; ca-vēl'-rē-ri-ēt, a cavalry bone (*Med.*), an ossification of the tendon of the adductor magnus, a muscle of the thigh, sometimes seen in those that ride much.  
ca-val'ry-man, 1 kav'al-ri-man; 2 cāv'al-ry-man, n. [-MEN, pl.] A soldier belonging to the mounted arm of the service, as a dragon, lancer, bussar, etc.  
ca'van, 1 kāv'an; 2 cāv'an, n. [*P. I.*] A measure of rice equal to 75 liters; native term.  
Cav'an, 1 kav'an; 2 cāv'an, n. 1. A county in the Ulster province, Ireland; 746 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
Cav'ar-z'e-re, 1 kāv'vā-zēr'e; 2 cāv'vā-zēr'e, n. A town in Venezia province, Italy.  
car'va-scope, 1 kav'a-skōp; 2 cāv'a-seōp, n. A physician's instrument to light up a cavity, as the throat, for examination. [*< L. carus, hollow, + -scope*].  
car'va-si'n'a, 1 kav'a-soi'n'a; 2 cāv'a-si'n'a, n. [*California*]. A carangoid fish, the yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).  
ca-vass', n. Same as KAVAS.  
ca'vat, 1 kē-vāt; 2 cāv'vāt, vt. [*Rare*]. To hollow out; excavate. [*< L. caratus, pf. of caro, < carus, hollow*].  
-ca-vate, a. Hollowed out. ca'vat-ed; -cavate dwelling, an artificial cave-home of savages, abundant in New Mexico and Arizona.





cedre, < *L. cedrus*, < *Gr. kedros*, cedar-tree.]  
— Alaska cedar, same as YELLOW CYPRESS.— hasted  
pencil-c. [Austrol.], *Dysoxylon rufum* of the bead-tree fam-  
ily.— Bermuda c., a juoler (*Juniperus bermudiana*) found





U. S., 1829; there married a Mr. Elliot; lived mostly to London after 1837.

Ce-l'es-t'i, 1 chē-l'es-t'i; 2 chē-l'es-t'i, Andrea (1637-1706). A Venetian historical and landscape painter.

ce-l'es-t'ial, 1 si-l'es-t'ial; 2 ce-l'es-t'ial, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the sky or heavens; as, celestial phenomena.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven; heavenly; having divine attributes or qualities; divinely excellent. 3. [C.] Of or pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or dominion; as, the Celestial Empire. 4. In the system of Swedenborg, of or pertaining to one of the three grades or divisions of life: correlated with spiritual and natural. See SWEDENBORGIANISM. [OF., < L. celestis, < celum, heaven.] ce-l'es-t'ial; ce-l'es-t'ial; Syn.: aerial, agelic, heathic, divine, elysian, ethereal, godlike, heavenly, spiritual, supernal, supreme. —Ant.: base, beastly, brutal, earthly, human, subhuman, terrestrial, worldly. —Celest'ial, n. 1. A celestial being. 2. [C.] [Humorous.] A Chinese deity. —ce-l'es-t'ial-ize, v. To make celestial. —ce-l'es-t'ial-ism, n. —ce-l'es-t'ial-ly, adv. —ce-l'es-t'ial-ness, n.

ce-l'es-t'ial, n. 1. An inhabitant of heaven; a heavenly being. 2. [C.] A Chinese.

The terms Tiao-Hwa-Kwōh and Tiao-Chao—'Heavenly Flower Kingdom' and 'Heavenly Dynasty'—are sometimes used, the word 'heavenly' preselecting the Chinese idea that the empire is established by the authority of heaven and that the Emperor rules by divine right. This title has given rise to the contemptuous epithet applied to this race by Europeans—'The Celestials.' J. L. Navis China ch. 1, p. 22, in 1869.]

—Celestial City, in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, the heavenly Jerusalem; the goal of Christian's pilgrimage.

ce-l'es-t'ial-ism, 1 si-l'es-t'ial-izm; 2 ce-l'es-t'ial-izm, n. 1. A characteristic expression of the Celestials or Chinese.

2. The dominating features of Celestial or Chinese life embracing religion, ethics, customs, government, etc.

ce-l'es-t'ial-ist, 1 si-l'es-t'ial-ist; 2 ce-l'es-t'ial-ist, n. A crystalline compound contained in various meteors: once thought to be a sulfohydrocarbon. [C.]

ce-l'es-t'ial-ly, adv. To make heavenly.

ce-l'es-t'ial-na, 1 sel'es-t'ial-na; 2 cel'es-t'ial-na, n. An organism, the bifura. [C.] < L. celestinus, heavenly, < celum, heaven.]

ce-l'es-t'ine, 1 si-l'es-t'in; 2 ce-l'es-t'in, n. [F. Cētes'tin', 1 sel'es-t'in; 2 ce-l'es-t'in.] 1. One of five popes; especially, C. V. (1214-1296), resigned the papacy, Dec. 13, 1294, imprisoned by his successor, Boniface VIII.; subsequently canonized. 2. Ch. Hist. (1) A disciple of the Pelagian Celestius. Ce-l'es-t'ian-t, (2) A member of a Benedictine order of hermits, whose founder became Pope Celestin V. in 1294. Cel'es-tin'-ant; Ce-l'es-t'inet.

ce-l'es-t'ite, 1 sel'es-t'it; 2 cel'es-t'it, n. A vitreous, white, often highly strontianous, SrSO<sub>4</sub> crystalline in the orthorhombic system and isomorphous with barite. [C.] < L. celestis, heavenly, < celum, sky.] ce-l'es-t'inct; ce-l'es-t'inct.

ce-l'es-t'io-bar'ite, 1 si-l'es-t'io-bar'it; 2 ce-l'es-t'io-hār'it, n. A mineral. A variety of barite containing stromolium. [C.]

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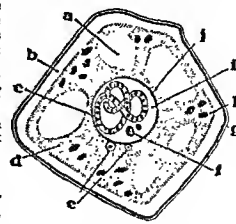
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cles, in some of the lowest organisms, etc., as is the nucleus to certain unicellular organisms. The whole organism in certain lower animals and plants is composed of, and all forms of life originate in, a simple cell, and the tissues of the more developed structure are an aggregate of cells and their products. The cells of the human body are from 1/100 to 1/1000 of an inch in diameter.

These particles into which all primitive tissues break up are called cells.

Huxley Origin of Species p. 12, in 1859.]

4. A small chamber, enclosed space, or cavity, as those hounded by the veins or nerves on the wing-surface of an insect's wing, in the ethmoid bone, in a porous substance, honey-comb, etc.; an areola; a loculus. 5. One of the cases or cup-like cavities containing an individual zoid, as in polyzoans. 6. Elec. A single element of a voltaic battery, consisting usually of a jar containing a liquid in which two metals are immersed. For the different varieties, see BATTERY. 7. Optics. A frame or shallow box, hold a microscopic object during examination. 8. One of the ventricular cavities in the brain, formerly supposed to be the seat of special mental faculties. 9. A link in a chain of periods. 10. A space within a primitive paralogram of periods. 11. Aero. Any part of a cellular construction. 12. Typog. (1) One of the series of small rectangular apertures in a braile guide through which are impressed the groups of embossed points representing letters, etc. (2) The rectangular space required for these points. 13. Archeol. The inner space found in megalithic structures which is enclosed by stones and roofed by a slab. 14. Spectroscopy. A glass vessel to hold liquids whose absorption of light is to be studied. absorption-cell. 15. A water-tight compartment between the inner and outer shell of a steamship. 16. Physics. In kinematics, a combination of links in symmetrical form. 17. Engin. A girder or truss compartment. 18. Musical Acoustics. A four-toned harmonic unit containing a fundamental tone, a fifth and a two-thirds. 19. A small monastery or nunnery dependent on a larger one. [C.] OF. cello, < L. cella, small room.] cellet, n. Syn.: prison, ndo-morphous cell, a central cell. See below. —adhesive c., a specialized cell present upon the tentacles of ctenophora and having a glandular character. —nlar c. (Cytol.), a cell at the basal angle of a moss-leaf. —aluminum c. (Elec.), a cell having aluminum electrodes in a mixture of sodium potassium tartrate, citric acid, and alum, serving to rectify an alternating current. —cadmium c., an electric cell having cadmium for its positive element; sometimes employed as a standard of electromotive force. —cal-nal'cell', n. Same as NECK-CELL. —capc., n. Bot. In angiosperms, one of the sister cells in the upper layer of the embryo-sac to the ovule which are compacted as the embryo-sac enlarges and for a time form an cap on its apex. —c. bridge, n. Bot. Any of the protoplasmic threads uniting the protuberant formation. —Same as CYTOGENESIS. —c. layer, n. Same as OERM-LAYER. —c. mass, n. A close, distinct aggregation of cells. —c. nestling, n. Med. The occurrence of pearly nodules or epithelial pearls in epithelioma. —c. parasite, n. A microscopic parasite that inhabits a single cell, as a coccidioid protozoan. —c. parasitism, n. —c. plate, n. A membranous formation appearing in direct cell-division and marking the last stage before final separation of two newly formed protoplasts. —c. sap, n. The hyaloplasm or watery fluid of a cell. It constitutes the bulk of the protoplasm. —cells of Corti, n. form of cells found upon the organ of Corti. —c. spot, n. A color-spot found in lepidoptera in the area of the wing-cells. —c. tester, n. Elec. An instrument for testing the condition of voltaic cells. —c. theory, the theory that the tissues of animals and plants consist of cells which are developed from preexisting cells. —central c. 1. Zool. One of the columnar cells lining the lumen of the gastric glands; believed to secrete pepsinogen. chief c.; peptic c. 2. Cytol. The archeogonium venter cell from which the oosphere (ovum) is formed. —Clark c. (Elec.), a cell adopted as a standard of electromotive force, consisting of mercury and zinc, with mercurous sulfate as the excitant and depolarizer. —columnar c. (Histol.), n. cell whose length is greater than its width, and which usually possesses a microscopic quadrilateral form. —c. (Bot.), any of the cells connected by elongated pores with the phloem sieve-tubes and originating from the same cells as the corresponding sieve-tube segments. Companion cells are filled with granular protoids and occur only in angiosperms. Each cell has a well-marked nucleus. —contractile c., one of the miter-wall cells which, by their sensitiveness to moisture, produce dehiscence of the anther. —contractile c., same as MYCETOPHYTES. —cuboid c. (Histol.), a cell which is distinguished from a polyhedral cell by having all its dimensions nearly equal. —Delters's cells. Anat. 1. Peculiar cell-structures between the outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti. 2. Nucleated cells found at the intersection of the fibers of the white substance of nerves. GOWD, Med. Dic. 3. Cells found in the skeleton-work of the brain and spinal cord, especially in diseased brain-tissue. —dendromorphous c., a parietal cell. —digestive cells, epithelial cells of hydromedusae performing the function of digestion and excretion as evidenced by the presence of particles of food and of excrementitious matter in them. Some of these are also vacuolated and possess amoeboid properties. —dry c. (Elec.), a voltaic cell with its electrolyte distributed in plaster or other porous substance. —dynelectron c. (Elec.), a primary cell so constructed that its action will not take place except at high temperature. —engraved c., a white blood-corpuscle which has moved from the interior of a capillary into the neighboring tissues. —ectomorphous cells (Anat.), spaces present in the ethmoid bone which are lined with mucous membrane. —false c., n. post-discoidal areola present upon the wings of lepidopterous insects. —ganglion c., see GANGLION. —germinal c., a large spherical cell of ectodermic origin which undergoes karyokinesis, giving rise to blastoderm or ganglion c. —giant c., any cell of unusual size. —glandular c. myeloplax or an osteoclast. —gland c. (Anat.), a secretory cell. —goblet c., one of the peculiar cells that occur on mucous membranes. It becomes enlarged at its free end, and finally ruptures, discharging mucus. —beaker c.; chalice c.; —granule c., n. Anat. A variety of



Typical Cell.

a, vacuole; b, protoplasmic membrane; c, colored granules; d, cytoplasm; e, attraction spheres enclosing the centrosomes; f, nucleolus; g, centriole; h, leucoblasts; i, plasma of nucleus; j, nuclear membrane.

pliment-cell characterized by pigment-granules distributed throughout its body and processes. —gravity c., n. Elec. A cell with a zinc electrode in dilute sulfuric acid and a copper electrode in concentrated sulfuric acid, the former solution floating on the latter because of its smaller specific gravity. Compare GRAVITY-BATTERY, under BATTERY. —grove c., no elementary galvanic cell consisting of platinum and zinc acids contained in a porous cup as one component, and zinc and dilute sulfuric acid as the other in which the cup is placed. Compare HARTLEY-HARTS c., a contrapolarisolegram formed of jointed links. —Hansen's supporting cells, cells on the outer side of the outermost of Delters's cells. —Interstitial c., a nearly spherical cell found in the ectoderm of hydroid polyps. —Jacques c. (Elec.), a cell in which the elements are carbon, iron, and fused sodium hydrate. —Lalande-Chapron c. (Elec.), a cell having zinc and copper-oxide electrodes in a caustic soda solution. —Lalande-Chapron c., n. A last-cell. —Meldinger c., a voltaic zinc-copper cell with mercurous sulfate and copper sulfate solutions; similar to the Daniell cell. —parietal cells (Anat.), secreting cells situated between the basement membrane and the central cells of the gastric glands. —pavement c. (Histol.), a flat, polygonal cell found in epithelium or endothelium. —Peaucellier c., a form of linkage, the first that accurately solved the problem of parallel motion; invented by Lieut. Peaucellier in 1864. —pericardial c. (Entom.), a cell associated with the hearts of insects and regarded as possessing blood-purifying functions. —polarization c. (Elec.), an electrolytic cell in which the electrodes are adapted to become polarized upon the passage of a current. —prickle c., one of the cells of the deeper layers of the epidermis, which is beset with peripheral extensions like spines. —provost c., n. Mil. A cell attached to a guard-room for the temporary confinement of military prisoners. —psychic cells, those cells of the brain that are thought to be connected with the higher mental functions. —Purkinje's cells, large flask-like cells found in the deep layers of the cortex of the cerebellum. —pyramidal c., see PYRAMIDAL. —royal c., a cell in which young queen bees are reared. —quaco-cell. —Ruhmer c., a vacuum bulb containing two conductors with a film of selenium between them by means of which electric conductivity is increased. In the presence of light-rays: used in giving light-signals. —scavenger cells, the lymph-cells present in the tissues and regarded as carriers of waste materials. —Schwann c., one of the cells in the sheath of Schwann. See SNAKE-CELL. —selenium c. 1. A photo-electric couple of selenium and other metal, usually copper, producing an electric current under the action of light. 2. A mass of crystalline vitreous selenium the resistance of which is reduced by placing it between the edges of broad brass conducting strips; a selenium resistance: used in the photophone. —sensory c., a cell entering into the formation and performing the function of peripheral sense-organs. —stellate c., a connective-tissue cell having projections from the body of the cytoplasm, as neuroglia cells of nervous tissue. —supporting cells, same as DELTERS'S CELLS. —sustentacular cells, epithelial cells serving as a support upon which other more specialized structures are superimposed. —tipping c. (Electrolysis), n. cell made to oscillate so as to displace a mercury electrode and then to make and break a current at stated intervals. —transition c. (Entom.), a form of cell in the trachea of locusts marking the transition from the tracheal to the tracheolar cells. —wandering c., see WANDERING.

cel, 1 sel'es; 2 cel'ar, n. [L. cel, 1; 2, cel, n. Arch. The enclosed interior of a temple. 2. Anat. A cavity; as, the cella media of the brain. [L., small room.] cel'lar-form, a. Same as CELLULAR.

cel'lar, 1 sel'es; 2 cel'ar, a. Of or pertaining to a cell.

cel'lar, n. 1. A room or enclosed space partly or wholly below the surface of the ground, and usually under a building: used as a place of storage.

Down in the cellar merry hoisted things  
Shoulder'd the epigeot, straddling on the butt.

2. A room for storing wines; by extension, the vines themselves; as, his cellar is famous. 3f. A case for bottles. 4f. A storehouse for provisions, above or below ground: extant [Dial., Eog.] in the word fish-cellar. [C.] F. cellar, < L. cellarium, pantry, < cella, cell.] cel'lar-er, 1 sel'es-er; 2 cel'ar-er, n. A cellar or system of cellars; accommodation in cellars; a place for storage in a cellar. cel'lar-er, a. Put in; in a cellar, as wine. —cel'lar-ing, n. 1. A system of cellars; cellarage. 2. The storing of goods in cellars. —cel'lar-ous, a. [Rare.] Belonging to or like a cellar. —cel'lar-way', n. A passage to or through a cellar.

cel'lar, pp. Cellared.

cel'lar-er, 1 sel'es-er; 2 cel'ar-er, n. 1. The official keeper of the cellar of a monastery or the like. 2. A server of wine; a butler, as in a monastery.

I shall remember — whoever I have the pleasure of entertaining you, that I am cellarer of the time.

Geo. Manwaring Epist ch. 20, p. 185, in 1860.

3. One who keeps a wine-cellar; a wine-merchan. [C.] F. cellierier, < L. cellarius, < cellarium; see CELLAR, n.] cel'lar-er; cel'lar-ist; cel'lar-er.

cel'lar-ess, n. [Rare.] A female cellarer.

cel'lar-et, 1 sel'es-et; 2 cel'ar-et, n. A case or small cabinet for bottles or decanters, glasses, etc. cel'lar-et-er, 1 sel'es-et-er; 2 cel'ar-et-er, n. pl. Hd-minth. A family of escharoiden polyzoons with the zoarium adnate and zoecia immersed.

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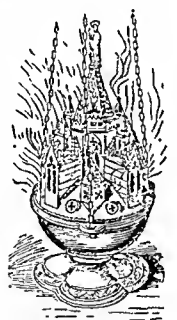
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cel'lar





ent., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.  
sent'age, 1 sent'i; 2 čent'ag, *n.* [Rare.] Rate by the hundred; percentage.



Eugio Cent of 1782, showing obverse and reverse.

In 1694.—**Franklin c.**, same as FUGIO CENT.—fugio c., a copper coin authorized by the Congress having "Fugio" as its inscription.  
The *Fugios* or *Franklin cents* are the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States.

— per cent., see PER.—ring c., a fuglo cent; so called because one side bore thirteen rings and the other, a silver-center and a cent coined in 1792; that had a silver silver-center and a cent coined in 1792; that had a silver sun-dial c., a fuglo cent; so called because a sun-dial formed a part of the device it bore.—wreath c., a copper cent coined by the United States in 1793 that bore this design of a wreath.

nt., abbr. Centimeter; cental; centum; century.

nt., abbr. See ASSOCIATION.

ntage, 1 sent/1; 2 cent/nt. [RARE.] Rate by the hundred; percentage.

cen'tal, 1 sen'tal; 2 cén'tal, a. Of or pertaining to a hundred.  
cen'tal, n. An English weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, the same as the hundredweight of the United States; used in the Liverpool grain-market since 1859 and legalized in 1879. [*< L. centum, hundred.*] cent-ner; quin'tal.—cental system, the system of buying and selling by the cental.

cen'tare, 1 sen'tár or (F.) sná'túr; 2 cén'tár or (F.) cñá'tár, n. In the metric system, a square meter = 1.1959 or nearly 1 1/2 square yards; the hundredth part of an are. [*< F. centiare, < L. centum, hundred, + aren, piece of ground.*] See table of MEASURES.  
cen'taro, 1 sen-táro; 2 cén-táro, n. [*< Cen. Am.*] A centar.  
cen'taur, 1 sen'túr; 2 cén'tar, n. 1. A fabled monster



A Centaur.

Statue in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

having the head, arms, and body of a man from the waist up, united to the hind quarters of a horse are joined to a complete human body. See CHIRON, ICHON, LAPITHÉ, NESSUS.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing viewed as an incongruous union of diverse natures. 3. [*< Cen.*] Centaurus, centaur, perhaps *< kenté, goat*;—cen'taur-dom, n. The condition of centaurs.—cen'taur-esque, n. Having the style of a centaur.—cen'taur-ess, n.—cen'taur-ial, a. Of or pertaining to a centaur.—cen'taur-ian, a. Having the nature of a centaur.  
cen'taur-ist, n.—cen'taur-ize, v. [*< Rare.*] To behave as brutally as a centaur.—cen'taur-like, a.

Cen'tau-re-a, 1 sen-tá-ré; 2 cén'tá-ré-a, n. Bot. 1. A very large genus of Old World herbs of the aster family, chiefly perennial; the star-thistles. They have radical or alternate leaves and solitary or panicle heads of usually purplish tubular flowers. Several European species are roadside weeds in the United States or are cultivated in old gardens. See ILLUS. under BLUEBOTTLE. 2. [*< A*] A plant of this genus. [*< L. centaurum, < Gr. kentauron, < kentau-ros, centaur.*]

cen'tau-rin, cen'tau-ríle, 1 sen-tá-rín, -rít; 2 cén'tá-rín, -rít, n. Same as ERYTHROCENTAURIUM.

cen'tau-rom'a-ehy, 1 sen-tó-rom'-a-ehy; 2 cén'tá-rom'-n-ey, n. A battle between centaurs, or between centaurs and men; a subject treated in Greek mythology and art. [*< L. Centauromachia, a poem, < Gr. Kentauromachia, < kentauros, centaur, + maché, fight, < machomai, fight.*] cen'tau-ro-má-chi-at.

cen'tau-ry, 1 sen-tá-ry; 2 cén'tá-ry, n. [*< RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.*] 1. One of various herbs of the gentian family, as of the genera *Sabbatia* and *Erythraea*, and *Chlora perfoliata*; especially, *Erythraea centaurium*. 2. A centaurea. 3. A milkwort (*Polygala polygama*). [*< L. centaurum; see CENTAUREA.*] cen'tau-ry, n.—American centaur, any species of *Sabbatia*, especially the rose-pink (*S. angulata*). American red centaur;—lesser centaur, the European garden annual *Erythraea centaurium*. cen'tá-ry, 1 cén-tá-ry; 2 cén-tá-ry, n. 1. [*< Sp. & Am.*] A small sick or copper coin of Central and South America, in value from six-tenths of a cent (actual) to one cent (nominal); the hundredth part of a peso. cen'tá-ry, cen'té-ry, cen'tes-í-m-ot. 2. A Portuguese coin. [*< RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.*] 3. A Spanish coin. See cen'té-na-ri-al, 1 sen-té-ná-ri-al; 2 cén'té-na-ri-al, a. [*< Rare.*] Of or pertaining to a centenary or centennial.

cen'té-na-ri-an, 1 sen-té-ná-ri-an; 2 cén'té-na-ri-an, n. Of or pertaining to the age of a hundred years, or to a centenary. [*< L. centenarius; see CENTENARY, a.*]

cen'té-na-ri-an, n. One who has reached the age of a hundred years.—cen'té-na-ri-an-ism, n. The state of being a centenarian.

cen'té-na-ri-us, 1 sen-té-ná-ri-us; 2 cén'té-na-ri-ús, n. [*< 1-ni; 2-i, pl.*] [*< L.*] *Salic Lnw.* The chief of a hundred, probably chosen by the people.

cen'tén-a-ríze, 1 sen-tén-a-ríz; 2 cén'tén-a-ríz, et. [*< RIZEN; -rízing.*] To honor with a centenary celebration.

cen'té-na-ry, 1 sen-té-ná-ry; 2 cén'té-ná-ry, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a hundred or a period of a hundred years. Careful writers often make the adjective *centenary* refer to 100 and *centennial* to 100 years; as, a *centenary* (or hundredth) celebration; a *centennial* celebration on the hundredth anniversary. A centenary may be a period of a hundred years; a *centennial* is the close of that period or its commemoration.

2. Of or pertaining to a county subdivision, the hundred of a shire or pagus, as in England; as, *centenary* deputies. [*< L. centenarius, < centeni, a hundred each, < centum, hundred.*] cen'té-na-ri-ous.

cen'té-na-ry, n. [*< RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.*] 1. A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; centennial occasion. 2. A hundred years in the life of a person or institution; a period of a hundred years; centennium. 3. [*< Rare.*] A centenarian. 4. A hundredweight.

cen'tence, n. A sentence.

cen'té-nier, 1 sen-té-ní-er; 2 cén'té-nér, n. [*< F.*] 1. In the Channel Islands, a constable. 2. A centurion.

cen'tén-ní-al, 1 sen-tén-ní-al; 2 cén'tén-ní-al, a. Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary; a hundred years old or more; completing a century; as, a centennial celebration. [*< L. centum, hundred, + annus, year.*]

Under this ancient olive-tree, that spreads its broad centennial branches like a tent, Let us lie down and rest.

—Centennial State (*U. S. Hist.*), Colorado, because admitted into the Union in 1876, the hundredth year of American independence.—cen'tén-ní-al-ly, adv.

cen'tén-ní-al, n. The hundredth anniversary of an event, or its commemoration; a centenary: first applied to the United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876.—cen'tén-ní-al-ly, r.

cen'tén-ní-um, 1 sen-tén-ní-um; 2 cén'tén-ní-um, n. A century.

cen'tér, 1 sen'tér; 2 cén'tér, v. [*< CEN'TERED or CEN'TRE, < F. cen'trer; < CEN'TRE, < CEN'TER-INO or CEN'TRING.*]

1. 1. To place in the center; fix on a center; supply with a center.

2. To draw to a center; concentrate. 3. To determine the center of; shape (a lens) so as to have it thickest in the center.

II. 1. To be in the center. 2. To gather or converge in a center.

Mani know thyself. All wisdom centres there. *Young Night Thoughts* iv, l. 484.

cen'tér, } the extremities, or from the different sides of anything; the middle; os, the center of the town; the center of the throng.

Had earth been then, all earth Had to her centre shook. *Milton P. L. bk. vi, l. 217.*

2. The point, object, or place about which things cluster or to which they converge; a fixed point or line about which a thing or things revolve; point of attraction or convergence; focal point; as, the center of interest.

Athena was the intellectual centre of Greece, and of ancient Europe. *T. E. Mac Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 70. L. & S. 1889.

3. The point of divergence, emanation, or radiation; nucleus; origin; as, the center of corruption. 4. *Geom.* The middle point of a closed curve or surface; properly, a point such that any straight line drawn through it will meet the curve or surface at equal distances on each side of the point. 5. The part of a target next the bull's-eye, or a shot striking this part. 6. *Anat.* (1) A region of special activity; as, a center of ossification. (2) An aggregation of nerve-cells related to some special physiological function; as, the respiratory center. 7. [*< C.*] In Continental legislatures, the members sitting on the middle benches and holding usually intermediate views between the Left, or Radicals and Liberals, and the Right, or Conservatives; in Germany, the Clerical or Ultramontane party. The Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals are often called respectively the *Right* and the *Left Center*, whether acting with or independently of the Ministry. 8. A leader, as among the Fenians, the chief one being the *head center*. 9. *Mil.* (1) The middle part of an army in order of battle, occupying the front between the wings. (2) The middle soldier in a line. 10. *Naut.* In the order of sailing of a fleet, the division between the weather and the lee; in line of battle, that between the van and the rear. 11. *Arch.* The support, usually a timber framework, of an arch, or of a concrete lintel, floor, roof, or dome, while building; centering. 12. *Steam-engine.* One of the two points in the rotation of a crank at which the middle points of the crank-pin, the crosshead-pin, and the main shaft are in line. 13. *Physics.* The point in which the entire mass of a body or system of bodies could be concentrated without affecting some particular result; as, the center of gravity; center of oscillation. See phrases. 14. *Mech.* One of two conical points, as in a lathe, between which an object is held and rotated on an axial line. The one at the end from which the object is rotated is the *live-center*, the other the *dead-center*. 15. The person who takes the middle position of the forward line in many athletic games, as football, basketball, etc. 16. Same as *CENTER FIELD*, *CENTER-PIECE*. 17. One of the standard openings in the game of checkers. 18. A thin piece of celluloid or similar material used as a foundation for the sharp point of compasses. [*< F., < L. centrum, < Gr. kentron, < kenté, prick.*]

SEN: middle, midst. We speak of the center of a circle, the middle of a room, the middle of the street, the midst of a forest. The center is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc., the middle is more general and less definite. The center is a point; the middle may be a line or a space. We say at the center in the middle. Midst commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID.

ANT: circumference, perimeter, rim.

—accelerating center, the nerve-center situated in the medulla oblongata whose stimulation produces increased cardiac action.—apperception c., any cortical center to which are hypothetically assigned the functions connected with the mental process of clear perception.—association c., any cortical area whose function is to associate the functions of neighboring or more distant areas.—auditory c., the center for the auditory nerve. See under AUDITORY.

Broca's c., same as *SPERKEN-CENTER*.—cen'tér-bar, n. The arbor of a drill-press or some similar machine.—c. bil, n. See *BIT—c. chisel*, n. A sharp-pointed cold-chisel for marking a starting-point, as for a drill.—c. chuck, n. *Mech.* A lathe-chuck with a hardened cone field and a projecting driver, screwed on the mandrel.—c. field (*Baseball & Cricket*), the middle portion of the outfield.—c. felder, n. *Baseball*. The player at center field.—c. fire, n. Having the fulminate in the center, instead of about the edge of the head of the cartridge.—c. race, n. 1. An outside angle-gage for lathe-center points. 2. In car-building, a gage for fixing the center of length of an axle.—c. lathe, n. *Mech.* 1. A lathe in which the work is carried in centers: the ordinary form. 2. A pole-lathe.—c. of action (*Meteor.*), a term applied to each of certain large areas of high or low barometric pressure that are more or less permanent through a season of the year. Variations in their intensity or position are associated with wide-spread weather changes.—c. of a focus, a point bisecting all chords of the focus drawn through it.—c. of area, 1. In an area of regular shape, the geometrical center. 2. In any area, the center of gravity.—c. of a sheaf (*Math.*), a point through which all its lines or planes pass.—c. of attraction, a point toward which attracting forces are directed; figuratively, a person or object that attracts the regard of all.—c. of Budge, a nerve-center located in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, whose stimulation causes penile erection in males and uterine contractions in females.—c. of buoyancy, the center of mass of the volume of water that a floating body displaces.—c. of cavity, a metacenter.—c. of collection, the joint in the same straight line with each pair of corresponding points of two perspective figures.—c. of compression, in a body under stress, the point at which the resultant of the compressive forces acts; the compressional center of gravity.—c. of contact, the intersection point of two lines drawn tangent at two contact points of two plane curves or conics.—c. of conversion, the point about which a body turns under the force of an impact.—c. of curvature, the center of the osculating circle of any point of a curve.—c. of effort, that

theoretical point at which the force of the wind, if it could be applied there, would impel a vessel in the same way as if uniformly distributed among all the sails.—c. of figure (*Math.*), a point which is at the mean distance of all points of the figure from any plane of the figure.—c. of flotation, the geometrical center of a section produced by the intersection of a plane, represented by the surface of the water, with a body floating in the water. Compare METACENTER.—c. of form, the geometrical center as opposed to mechanical centers such as those of gravity or oscillation.—c. of friction, n. point in the base of a body which is revolving around a vertical axis, the base acting as a bearing, upon which the whole weight of the body could be concentrated without changing its present frictional resistance to rotary motion.—c. of gravity, see CENTER OF MASS.—c. of gyration, a point in which the whole mass of a body might be concentrated without altering its moment of inertia.—c. of homology, the intersection of the junction-lines of corresponding points in two homologous figures.—c. of homothety, same as CENTER OF SIMILITUDE.—c. of immersion, same as CENTER OF BUOYANCY.—c. of inertia, same as CENTER OF GRAVITY.—c. of inversion, c. of involution, see under INVERSION, etc.—c. of lateral resistance (*Naval Arch.*), the resultant center of the water-pressures which act in an opposite direction to the sidewise pressure caused by the action of the wind on the sail.—c. of mass, the point in which a body acted on by gravity or other parallel forces is balanced in all positions: commonly but incorrectly called the center of gravity.—c. of mean distances (*Math.*), a point in a line of which the algebraic sum of its distances from a series of other points on the same line is equal to zero.—c. of motion, that point in a body which remains at rest while all the other parts of such body continue to revolve around it.—c. of oscillation, the point in which the whole mass of a pendulum were concentrated if it would oscillate in the same time that it actually does.—c. of ossification, the point from which the ossification of a bone starts.—c. of percussion, that point in which a body rotating round an axis might be struck without causing any pressure on the axis.—c. of perspective, same as CENTER OF COLLINATION.—c. of population, the point in a country on which its map would balance were it made of sheet metal and varied in thickness proportionately to population. Thus, in calculating the center, the distance of a region as well as the number of its inhabitants must be taken into account. The center of population in the United States was in 1790 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.; in 1890 it had moved to a point 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., and in 1910 it was located in the western part of Bloomington, Monroe county, Ind.—c. of pressure. 1. *Physics.* A point in a body at which the application of a given force will produce the same result as the same pressure when distributed over the body. 2. *Specif.* (1) The point of a body that must receive support in order to retain equilibrium when a wind is blowing upon its surface. (2) the point in a surface immersed in a fluid at which a pressure equal to that of the fluid, if exerted in a contrary direction, will balance or counteract the pressure of the fluid. 3. The point at which an aeroplane surface is intersected by the resultant of all the pressures acting on the surface. ORVILLE WRIGHT.—c. of projection, 1. Any one of several motor and sensory areas or centers in the brain-cortex. 2. A point from which straight lines are drawn to all the points, and planes to all the lines, in a geometric figure.—c. of resistance, in a joint, the intersection of the resultant stress with the joint.—c. of similitude (*Math.*), the point in which all the straight lines connecting corresponding points in two similar geometric figures which are similarly or oppositely placed.—c. of spherical curvature, the geometrical center of an osculating sphere.—c. of symmetry, the center of a symmetrical figure.—c. of tension, in a body under tension, the point at which the resultant of the tensile forces may be assumed to act.—c. of vision. 1. The point of keenest vision upon the retina of the eye; the yellow spot or macula lutea. 2. Same as POINT OF VIEW.—cen'tér-plece, n. An ornament in the center of a ceiling, table, etc., or between other ornaments.—c. pin, n. *Mech.* A pin which is at the center of rotation of the object which it supports.—c. plate, n. *Mech.* Any plate serving as a central support, etc.—c. prop. 1. *Mech.* A center-punch. 2. A mark made by a center-punch in a piece of metal to be drilled.—c. saw, n. A sawing-machine that rips logs radially toward their center, as for spokes, ax-handles, etc.—c. seal, n. Same as CENTER-VALVE.—c. second, a. Having the second hand mounted on the same arbor as the other hands.—c. square, n. An instrument which, when adjusted, finds the center of a circle.—c. table, n. A table for the center of a room.—c. tester, n. An apparatus serving to locate accurately the center of a piece of work in a lathe and also for verifying the exactness of the center of a lathe.—c. valve, n. In gas-making a large four-way valve allowing the gas to separate into the producer, c. vent, n. Same as CENTER OF EFFORT.—c. dead c., same as CENTER.—c. diaphetic c., the nerve-center in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, that controls carbohydrate digestion and assimilation, and that when diseased or injured gives rise to diabetes.—direct c. of similitude, a center of similitude which has the perspective seats, which correspond to each other, occurring on the same side of it.—eruptive c. (*Geol.*), the locality in a volcanic region where the eruptive activity is the greatest; a place whence volcanic rocks issue.—genital or genitospinal c., same as CENTER OF BUNGE.—gustatory c., same as CENTER OF TASTE.—c. of the gyri, the nucleus in the brain, which receives the sensory impressions of taste.—heat c., n. *Physiol.* A nerve-center that controls or regulates the heat of the body. A center for the production of heat (thermogenic c.) is thought to exist in the optic thalamus or corpus striatum of the brain, and one for lowering heat (thermolytic c.) in the medulla oblongata.—instantaneous c. 1. *Mech.* A point about which a moving part in a mechanism is supposed to rotate at a given instant. 2. *Kinematics.* The intersection of the instantaneous axis with the guide plane in motion of two dimensions.—killing c. (*Embryol.*) the centrosomes or centrospheres at the poles of the nucleus of the fertilized ovum.—motor c., any nerve-center that controls muscular action; often used specifically for the centers along the fissure of Rolando of the brain that, through the spinal cord, induce muscular contraction.—olfactory c., the nerve-center in the brain which receives the impressions of smell, thought to be situated in the cortex of the hippocampal gyrus.—oval c., the white matter of the cerebrum when the upper parts of the cerebral hemispheres are removed.—pneumatic c., the central tegmentum of the diaphragm.—psychical c., one of those aggregations of nerve-cells in the brain that are not motor, sensory, or sensory-motor, but which deal with higher mental functions.—speech c., the cortical area specially concerned with the movements necessary for articulate speech.—thermogenic c., thermolytic c., see under HEAT CENTER.—virtual c., same as INSTANTANEOUS CENTER.—visual c., the center in the brain that controls the faculty of sight; apparently situated in the cuneus.



en'tring, n. See CENTERINO.  
en'tri-olc, 1 sen'tri-öl; 2 cên'tri-öl. n. Embryol. A granule  
in the center of an attraction-sphere, regarded variously as  
the center.



**cer'a-sitc**, 1 ser'o-soit; 2 cër'a-sit, n. *Mfneral.* 1. A variety of ilolite from Japan characterized by symmetrically arranged inclusions. 2. A cherry-shaped fossil. [*L. cerasus*; see CHERRY, n.] **ker'a-sifctc**.  
**ce-ras'tes**, 1 si-ra's-tiz; 2 ce-ras'te-as, n. [L.] A bormed viper.  
**Ce-ras'ti-um**, 1 si-ra's-ti-um; 2 ce-ras'ti-um, n. *Bot.* A large genus of slender pubescent herbs of the plack family — large gnouss-eat chiekweeds — bearing terminal cyms of white flowers which are fragrant or bilid petals.  
**Cer'a-u-sis**, 1 ser'o-us; 2 cër'a-us, n. *Zool.* Same as PRINUS.  
**cerat**, abbr. See ABBREVIATION.  
**cer'a-ta**, 1 ser'a-to; 2 cër'a-ta, n. *pl.* *Zool.* Literally, horns; the papillae on the backs of *Ceratobranchia*. [*< Gr. keras*, born.].  
**ce'rate**, 1 s'rët; 2 cër'at, n. *Ornith.* Having a cere. [*< L. cero, pop. ceratus, wax, < cera, wax*].  
**ce'ratec**, 1 s'rë't; 2 cër'at, n. *Pharm.* A compound of oil or lard with wax, spermaceti, or resin, to which medications are often added: used for blisters, wounds, etc. Cerates are intermediate between ointments and plasters, and their consistence should be such that whea spread upon leather or cloth at ordinary temperatures they will not be melted by the heat of the skin.—blistering cerate, a cerate made of spermaceti and cantharides.—Goulard's e., a cerate mixed with lead subacetate.—Hufeland's e., a cerate mixed with zinc oxid.—simple e., 30 parts of white wax, 60 of lard.—spermaceti e., a cerate of white wax, olive oil, and spermaceti.  
**ce'ratec**, 1 ser'b; 2 cër'at, n. Same as CERATOTITE.  
**ce'ra-tec-ta-si-a**, 1 ser'a-tek-të'-p-o or si-a; 2 cër'a-tek-të'-zhi-a or si-a, n. *Pathol.* Protrusion of the cornea.  
**ce'ra-tec-to-my**, 1 ser'e-tek'to-m; 2 cër'a-tek'to-my, n. *Surg.* Excision of the cornea, either wholly or in part.  
**ce-reec-to-my**. [*< Gr. kera(t)s*, horn, + ekton, cutting].  
**ce'rat-ed**, 1 s'rët-ed; 2 cër'at-ed, a. Covered or coated with wax.  
**ce'ra-ten'chy-ma**, 1 ser'a-ten'ky-me; 2 cër'a-tëg'y-me, n. *Bot.* A tissue of horny texture composed of worn-out sieve-cells. [*< Gr. kera(t)s*, horn, + enchymo, infusion].  
**Ce'ra-ter'pe-tum**, 1 ser'a-tër-pi-tum; 2 cër'a-tër-pe-tum, n. Genus of fossil salamander-like microscuran amphi-blans, characterized by wanting horns growing on the posterior cranial bones, occurring in the coal regions of Ohio and Ireland. [*< Gr. kera(t)s*, horn, + herpeton, reptile].  
**ce'ra-ti'a-sis**, n. Same as KERATIASIS.  
**Ce'ra-ti'i-de**, 1 ser'a-ti'i-dë; 2 cër'a-ti-i-dë, n. *pl.* Ich. A family of pediculate fishes without ventral fins, represented by many deep-sea species. Ce-ra-ti'i-as, n. (t.g.) [*< L. < Gr. keratias*, < keras, horn.].—ce-ra-ti'i-d, a. & n.  
**Ce'ra-tin**, ce-ra'ti-nize, etc. Same as KERATIN, etc.  
**ce'ra-ti-na**, 1 si-ra'ti-ne; 2 ce-rät-i-na, n. The horn-layer or epidermis.  
**ce'ra-tin**, 1 ser'a-tin; 2 cër'a-tin-a, I. Of or pertaining to ceratin; epidermal; horny. —ce'ra-tin-oust, a. [Rare.] Sophistical; in allusion to the old fallacy that one who has not lost horns has them yet.  
**ce'rat'i-old**, 1 si-ra'ti-old; 2 ce-rät-i'öld. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratidae*. II. n. One of the *Ceratida*. [*< L. ceratius (< Gr. keratias*, a fish, < keras, horn) + -oid].  
**ce'ra-tiont**, n. 1. The operation of waxing. 2. The softening of any hard substance not fusible.  
**ce'ra-tite**, 1 ser'a-tait; 2 cër'a-it, n. An ammonite of the genus *Ceratites*. [CERATITIS].  
**Ce'ra-ti'ti-da**, 1 ser'a-ti'ti-da; 2 cër'a-ti'ti-dë, n. *pl.* See *Ce'ra-ti'ti-dre*, 1 ser'e-ti'ti-di; 2 cër'a-ti'ti-dë, n. *pl.* *Conch.* A Perman and Triassic family of latisselate ammonites with the habitation-chamber short and sutural saddles more or less simple. Ce-ra-ti'tis, n. (t.g.) [*< Gr. keras*, born.] —ce-ra-ti'ti-d, n.—ce-ra-ti'ti-ga, a.  
**ce'ra-ti'tis**, n. Same as KERATITIS.  
**ce'ra-ti'd-um**, 1 si-rë-shi-um; 2 ce-rä's-shi-lm, n. *Bot.* [Tri-A.] A siliculiform capsule such as in *Cleome* or *Corydalis*. [L., < *Gr. keration*, dim. of keras, born.]  
**ce'ra-to**, 1 ser'a-to; 2 cër'a-to, n. From Greek *keras* (*kerat*), a horn: a combining form.—ce'ra-to-an'gl'o-ma, n. See ANGIOKERATOMA.—ce'ra-to-blast, n. *Spong.* A spongeblast.—Ce'ra-to-a-bran'chi-a, n. *pl.* *Conch.* A group of nudibranchians having club-shaped branchiae: *Ceratophallus*, *Cera-bran'chi-a*, n.—ce'ra-to-bran'chi-atë, a.—ce'ra-to-bran'chi-al, I. a. Of or pertaining to the bone or cartilage between the ephranchial and hypobranchial le branchial arch. II. n. A ceratobranchial bone or cartilage.—ce'ra-to-co'nous, a. A conical protrusion of the conical cornea.—ce'ra-to-eri'al'd. I. a. Of or pertaining to the lower horn of the thyroid cartilage and the eroid ring. II. n. The ceratocleid muscle.—Ce'ra-to'da, n. *pl.* *Spong.* The *Cerasata*.—ce'ra-to-dæ, n. Same as CERATODÆ.—ce'ra-to-der'ma, n. 1. The cornea. 2. A skin-disease characterized by thickened horn and loss of hair of the epidermis.—ce'ra-to-der'mi'al, a.—ce'ra-to-do'ndi'de, n. *pl.* Ich. A family of monopneumonous dipnoan fishes with an eel-like body, large series, flat head, and acutely lobate paired fins, living from the Triassic to the present period: the so-called mudfishes, now confined to Australia. Ce'ra-tad'i-dre, ce'ra-to-dant, a. & n.—ce'ra-to-dan'ti'd, n.—ce'ra-to-dan'töf, a. & n.—ce'ra-to-daus, a. Composed of horny fibers or ceratose.—ce'ra-to-fusus; ce'ra-to-fus, n. A genus of ceratodonta.—ce'ra-to-fus, a. & n. 1. A ceratodontoid fish as the harmandua. 2. [-C] Ich. A genus typical of *Ceratodontidae*.—ce'ra-to-fog'u-nous, a. Horn-producing.—ce'ra-to-glo'fus, n. See NUPHTALIA.—ce'ra-to-glas'fal. I. a. Of or pertaining to the tongue and the greater horn of the hyoid bone. II. n. The ceratoglossus.—ce'ra-to-glas'fus, n. (-si, pl.) Anat. The fibers of the hyoglossus muscle of the tongue that arise from the greater horn of the hyoid bone.—ce'ra-to-hyal, a. Of or pertaining to the greater horn of the hyoid bone or its representative. II. n. That part of the hyoid arch lying between the epiphyll and basihyal, represented in man by the lesser horn of the hyoid bone.—ce'ra-to-hy'a-lin, n. The granular material of the stratum granulosum of the skin.—ce'ra-to-hy'a-line, a. Having a horny consistency and glassy appearance, as the cells in the stratum granulosum.—ce'ra-to-hy'a'id, I. a. Of, pertaining to, or arising from the horns of the hyoid bone. II. n. A ceratohyd muscle.—ce'ra-to-id, a.—ce'ra-to-i'd, n. Horny 2. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratoida*. II. n. Same as CERNEA.—Ce'ra-tal'de-a n. *pl.* *Spong.* The *Cerasata*.—ce'ra-to-lol'dits, n. Same as KERATITIS.—ce'ra-ta-li'ti-da-c'cl'i'tis, n. An inflammatory condition involving the ephranchial body, iris and cornea.—ce'ra-ta-li-r'i'tis, n. An inflammatory condition of the cornea and iris.—ce'ra-to-lu'ary, n. A shedding of the skin; also, atrophy of the horny layer of the epidermis.—ce'ra-to-man'ib'u-lar, a. Hard, thickened space of the skin caused by more than normal accumulation of the horny layers. 2. Congenital lechthisis; the existence of scaly plates upon the skin which have their origin in fetal life.—ce'ra-to-ma-man'ic-la, n. A softening of the cornea.—ce'ra-to-man-dib'u-lar, a. Hyman-





Same as CEREBRAL.—cer'e-brip'e-tal, o. Transmittng impulses toward the brain: said of certain nerve-fibers and their action.—cer'e-brif'tis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; cephalitis.—cer'e-brize, vt. To cerebrate.—cer'e-briz'a-tion, n.

cer'e-bro-1 ser'i-bro: 2 cër'e-bro-1. Same as CEREBRI-1 a combining form.—cer'e-bro-buc'al, o. Of or relating to cerebral and to buccal ganglia.—cer'e-bro-car'di-ac, a.—cer'e-bro-gan'g-i-o-se, n. A galactose containing cerebroses.—cer'e-bro-gan'g-ion, n. *Zool.* In invertebrate animals, the cerebral ganglion.—cer'e-bro-gan'g-ion'le, a.—cer'e-bro-id, a. Resembling the cerebrum or halo.—cer'e-brol, n. A red oily liquid obtained from brain-tissue: probably a mixture.—cer'e-brol'o-gy, n. The science or doctrine of the brain and its functions.—cer'e-bro-ma-la'e-l-a, n. Softening of the brain-tissue.—cer'e-bro-med'u-lu-lar'y, a. Same as CEREBROSPINAL.—cer'e-bro-me-nin'ge-al, a. Of or pertaining to the cerebrum and its meningeal coverings.—cer'e-bro-men'in'ge-al'tis, n. *Pathol.* An inflammatory condition of the cerebral hemispheres and their meningeal coverings.—cer'e-brom'e-ter, n. An instrument by means of which changes in brain volume under certain conditions may be determined.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

cer'e-bron, 1 ser'i-bron; 2 cër'e-bron, n. A crystalline cerebrosid.

cer'e-bron-pa-ti'e-tal, a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the parietes.—cer'e-hrop'a-ti-ly, n. *Med.* Brain-sickness; morbid nervous depression, with mental overaction, due to overwork or anxiety.—cer'e-hrop'e-dal, a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the cerebral and pedal ganglia of mollusks.—cer'e-hrop'e-physi-ol-ogy, n.—cer'e-hrop'i-en'tal, a. Relating to a compound of the cerebral and pleural ganglia, as in hivalve mollusks.—cer'e-bro-pa-ni-tle, a. Of or pertaining to the brain and the pons Varolii.—cer'e-hrop-psy'chic, o. Of or pertaining to the brain regarded as the seat of all mental functions.—cerebro-rachidian, o.—cer'e-bros'eo-py, n. The act or process of examining the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope in order to ascertain the condition of the brain.

cer'e-brase, 1 ser'i-brus; 2 cër'e-brus, o. [*Archaic.*] Brain-sick; mad.—cer'e-bras'ti-ty, n.

cer'e-brose, n. A sugar found (chemically) in the brain substance. [*< L. cerebrum, brain.*]

cer'e-bro-sid, 1 ser'i-bro-sid, -sid or -sald; 2 cër'e-bro-sid, -sid or -sald, n. *Phys. Chem.* One of a class of nitrogenous substances that contain cerebroses, found in brain-tissue. [*< CEREBROSE.*]

cer'e-bro'sis, 1 ser'i-brusis; 2 cër'e-brusis, n. *Pathol.* Disease of the cerebrum.

cer'e-bro-spi'nal, 1 ser'i-bro-spi'nal; 2 cër'e-bro-spi'nal, a. Of or pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.—cerebrospinal axis, the brain and spinal cord.—c. fever (*Pathol.*), fever proceeding from inflammation of the membranes of the brain and the spinal cord; spotted fever; typhoid meningitis. c. meningitis.

cer'e-bro-spi'nal, n. Any neurotic agent that especially affects the functions of the brain and the spinal cord, with their respective nerves.—cer'e-bro-spi'nal'tis, -cer'e-bro-spi'nal'tis, n. 1 ser'i-brusis; 2 cër'e-brusis, n. *Pathol.* The occurrence of cerebrose in the urine.

cer'e-brot, 1 ser'i-brut; 2 cër'e-brut, n. Same as CEPHALOT.

cer'e-brum, 1 ser'i-brum; 2 cër'e-brum, n. [*Lat.*] 1. The upper and anterior part of the brain above the

Of, pertaining to, according to, or characterized by outward form or ceremony; ritual; formal.

It was ceremonial holiness that betrayed the Pharisees.

R. Panzer *The Martyr* p. 113. l. c. & nos. 1851.]

2. [*Archaic.*] Regarding of forms; ceremonious. [*< L. ceremonialis, < L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mon-i-cal'ty.—ceremonial stone, see CALENDAR STONE, under CALENDAR.—cer'e-mon'i-al'ty, n.—cer'e-mon'i-al-ly, adv.—cer'e-mon'i-al-ness, n.

cer'e-mon'i-al, n. 1. A system of rules or of rites and forms observed at or prescribed for certain places or occasions, as in a royal court or a place or time of worship; ritual; etiquette; sometimes, a rite or ceremony.

The Aztec worship was remarkable for its burdensome ceremonial, and prepared its votaries for the pomp and splendor of the Roman ritual. Prescott *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 254. l. c. 1880.]

2. The rules for rites in the Roman Catholic Church, or the books containing them. cer'e-mon'i-al-ry, n. 3. The observance of conventional forms in social intercourse: a formal courtesy; ceremony. SYN: see FORM.

cer'e-mon'i-al-ism, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-al-ism; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-al-ism, n. 1. A regard for ceremonial forms; ritualism.—cer'e-mon'i-al-ist, n.

cer'e-mon'i-al-ize, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-al-ize; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-al-ize, vt. [*-ize, -iz'ing.*] To make ceremonial, formal, or ritualistic. cer'e-mon'i-al-ize, n.

cer'e-mon'i-ous, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-ous; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-ous, a. 1. Observant of ceremony, ritual, or etiquette; adhering to forms; studiously polite; formal. 2. Having a formal character; consisting of, conducted with, or characterized by ceremony; as, a ceremonious meeting or visit.

His host treated him with a studied and ceremonious courtesy. Thackeray *Henry Esmond* p. 92. l. c.]

3†. Ceremonial. [*< L. ceremoniosus, < L. cernere, to observe.*] SYN: exact, formal, pompous, precise, prim, puerile, stately, stiff. ANT: see synonym for IMPROPER.—cer'e-mon'i-ous-ly, adv.—cer'e-mon'i-ous-ness, n.

cer'e-mo-nizet, vt. To observe or perform ceremonies.

cer'e-mo-ny, vt. To perform ceremonies over; unite, induct, etc., with ceremonies.

cer'e-mo-ny, 1 ser'i-mo-ny; 2 cër'e-mo-ny, n. [*NTES, 1-niz; 2-niz, pl.*] 1. A formal act, rite, or observance, or a series of them, as on religious and state occasions; the doing of some formal act in the manner prescribed by authority or usage; as, the ceremonies at an ordination, inauguration, or coronation.

Tradition cannot enjoin a ceremony, still less establish a doctrine. Bancroft *United States* vol. ii, p. 83. l. c. & co. 1876.]

2. Observance of etiquette or conventional forms, as in social matters; formal civility; adherence to the prescribed forms of amenity. 3†. A ceremonial emblem or oration. 4†. A portent; prodigy. [*< F. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ly, adv.—cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n.

cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*]

cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*]

cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*]

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cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*]

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cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mo-ni-ous-ness, n. [*< L. cernere, to observe.*]

cer'rif'er-ous, 1 s'i-rif'er-ous; 2 cër'rif'er-ous, a. Yielding or producing wax. [*< L. cera, wax, & fero, bear.*]

cer'rig'er-ous, 1 s'i-rig'er-ous; 2 cër'rig'er-ous, a. 1. Ornith. Having a cere. 2. Yielding or producing wax. [*< CERE, n., & L. gero, bear.*]

cer'ri-gno'ta, 1 chër'i-gno'ta; 2 chër'i-gno'ta, n. A town in Foggia province, Apulia, Italy.

cer'ri-go, 1 chër'i-go; 2 chër'i-go, n. An island of the Ioolan Islands, Greece: 116 sq. m.; chief town, Capsali.

cer'ril'la, 1 s'i-ril'la; 2 cër'ril'la, n. [*Sp. Am.*] A thin wax taper or match. cer'ril'lo, n.

cer'ril'la, n. [*Archaic.*] Same as CERILLA.

Cer'ri-mon, 1 s'i-rimon; 2 cër'ri-mon, n. 1. To Shakespeare's *Pericles*, o physician of Ephesus; restores Thaisa, wife of Pericles, from apparent death.

cer'rin, 1 s'i-rin; 2 cër'rin, n. 1. A crystalline compound contained in cork, from which it is extracted by chloroform or alcohol. 2. Cerotic acid. 3. Mineral. A variety of allanite. [*< L. cera, wax.*] cer'rinet.

cer'ri-nin, 1 s'i-rin; 2 cër'ri-nin, n. A product of lignite resembling wax, found in the vicinity of Gerstewitz, Prussian Saxony. [*< Gr. keros, < keros, wax.*]

Cer'in'thi-an, 1 s'i-rin'thi-an; 2 cër'in'thi-an, n. A follower of Cerinthus, a heretical Jew, who came from Egypt into Asia Minor toward the end of the 1st century and taught a strange mixture of Judaism, Christianity, and paganism, leaning toward Gnosticism.—Cer'in'thi-an, o.

Cer'in'thus, 1 s'i-rin'thus; 2 cër'in'thus, n. The founder of the sect of Cerinthians; flourished about 100 A. D.

Cer'ri-on, 1 s'i-rion; 2 cër'ri-on, n. A genus of fossil shells found in the Balamas, Cuba, etc.

Cer'ri-o-por'ti-dæ, 1 s'i-r-o-por'ti-dæ; 2 cër'ri-o-por'ti-dæ, n. pl. *Hydmith.* A family of gymnommatous polychaetes. Cer'ri-o-por'ti-dæ, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. keros, horn, & poros, passage.*]

cer'ri-o-por'ti-dæ, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. keros, horn, & poros, passage.*]

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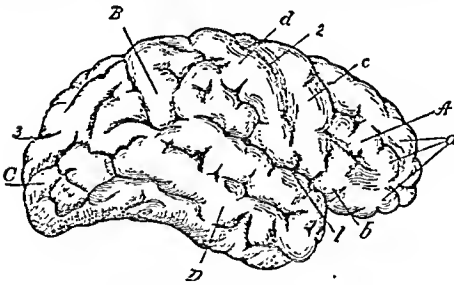
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Human Cerebrum, seen from the side.

A, frontal lobe; B, parietal lobe; C, occipital lobe; D, temporal lobe; E, fissure of Sylvius; F, central sulcus; G, parietooccipital fissure; H, convolutions or gyri; I, Broca's convolution; J, central convolution; K, postcentral convolution.

pons Varolii and the cerebellum, consisting of two hemispherical masses; the hemispheres collectively, the prosencephalon. It constitutes the chief bulk of the brain in man and the higher animals, and is assumed to be the seat of thought and will.

2. The whole brain. 3. In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion. [*L. brain.*]

—cerebrum abdominale, the solar plexus.

cer'e-cloth'it, vt. To wrap up or cover with o cerecloth.

cer'e-cloth'it, 1 s'i-rkloth; 2 cër'kloth, n. A cloth coated or saturated with wax, or cerate, or some gummy or glutinous substance, used as a water-proof covering, as a medicinal application to wounds, or as a wrapping or wadding-sheet for the dead.

The tombs of the ancient Egyptians were broken open; the corpses, stripped of their cerecloths and ornaments, were dragged about the streets.

Macaulay *England* vol. iv, ch. 20, p. 343. l. r. & co. 1856.]

[*< L. cera, wax, & cloth.*] cer'e-cloth'it, n.

cered, 1 s'i-rd; 2 cër'd, n. 1. Ornith. Cerate. 2. Smearcd or saturated with wax.

Cer'e-do, 1 s'i-rdo; 2 cër'do, n. A town in Wayne county, W. Va.

cer'e-less, 1 s'i-rles; 2 cër'les, a. Without a cere: said of birds.

cer'e-ment, 1 s'i-rment or -moat; 2 cër'ment, vt. [*Rare.*] To wrap up to ceremonies.

cer'e-ment, n. 1. A garment, covering, or wrapping for the dead, especially a waxed wrapping: a cerecloth or winding-sheet used in embalming, etc.; hence, grave-clothes: in this sense usually plural. 2. Any wrapping that binds like grave-clothes: any wax-like coating.

This is the man who loosed Christianity from the cerements of Judaism, and inspired the world of Paganism with joy and hope. Farrar *St. Paul* p. 3. l. r. & co. 1850.]

3. The act or process of coating with wax or wrapping in cerecloth. 4. A waxed cloth forming an under-covering for an altar. [*< F. cirement, o wadding, < cire, < cire; see CERE, n.*] cer'e-ment; cer'e-ment.

cer'e-mo'ni-al, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-al; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-al, o. 1.

Of, pertaining to, according to, or characterized by outward form or ceremony; ritual; formal.

It was ceremonial holiness that betrayed the Pharisees.

R. Panzer *The Martyr* p. 113. l. c. & nos. 1851.]

2. [*Archaic.*] Regarding of forms; ceremonious. [*< L. ceremonialis, < L. cernere, to observe.*] cer'e-mon-i-cal'ty.—ceremonial stone, see CALENDAR STONE, under CALENDAR.—cer'e-mon'i-al'ty, n.—cer'e-mon'i-al-ly, adv.—cer'e-mon'i-al-ness, n.

cer'e-mon'i-al, n. 1. A system of rules or of rites and forms observed at or prescribed for certain places or occasions, as in a royal court or a place or time of worship; ritual; etiquette; sometimes, a rite or ceremony.

The Aztec worship was remarkable for its burdensome ceremonial, and prepared its votaries for the pomp and splendor of the Roman ritual. Prescott *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 254. l. c. 1880.]

2. The rules for rites in the Roman Catholic Church, or the books containing them. cer'e-mon'i-al-ry, n. 3. The observance of conventional forms in social intercourse: a formal courtesy; ceremony. SYN: see FORM.

cer'e-mon'i-al-ism, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-al-ism; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-al-ism, n. 1. A regard for ceremonial forms; ritualism.—cer'e-mon'i-al-ist, n.

cer'e-mon'i-al-ize, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-al-ize; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-al-ize, vt. [*-ize, -iz'ing.*] To make ceremonial, formal, or ritualistic. cer'e-mon'i-al-ize, n.

cer'e-mon'i-ous, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-ous; 2 cër'e-mo'ni-ous, a. 1. Observant of ceremony, ritual, or etiquette; adhering to forms; studiously polite; formal. 2. Having a formal character; consisting of, conducted with, or characterized by ceremony; as, a ceremonious meeting or visit.

His host treated him with a studied and ceremonious courtesy. Thackeray *Henry Esmond* p. 92. l. c.]

3†. Ceremonial. [*< L. ceremoniosus, < L. cernere, to observe.*] SYN: exact, formal, pompous, precise, prim, puerile, stately, stiff. ANT: see synonym for IMPROPER.—cer'e-mon'i-ous-ly, adv.—cer'e-mon'i-ous-ness, n.

cer'e-mo-nizet, vt. To observe or perform ceremonies.

cer'e-mo-ny, vt. To perform ceremonies over; unite, induct, etc., with ceremonies.

cer'e-mo-ny, 1 ser'i-mo-ny; 2 cër'e-mo-ny, n. [*NTES, 1-niz; 2-niz, pl.*] 1. A formal act, rite, or observance, or a series of them, as on religious and state occasions; the doing of some formal act in the manner prescribed by authority or usage; as, the ceremonies at an ordination, inauguration, or coronation.

Tradition cannot enjoin a ceremony, still less establish a doctrine. Bancroft *United States* vol. ii, p. 83. l. c. & co. 1876.]

ce-ro-mel, 1 s'ro-mel; 2 c'ro-mel, n. [F.] An ointment of wax and honey, used in India and elsewhere on indolent ulcers, etc.

Cer'o-my'i-dæ, 1 ser'o-ma'i-dæ; 2 c'ro-my'i-dæ, n. pl. *Cerco.* A triassic and Jurassic family of anapneustic hivalves with an inequivalve cordiform shell, toothless hinge, and ligament external in the left valve and internal to the right. Cer'o-my'a, n. (t.g.) [*Gr. k'ér, heart, + mys, mussel*]. — cer'o-my'id, n. — cer'o-my'id, n.

ce-ronn', 1 s'rūn'; 2 c'ro-ronn', n. Same as CERON. cer-plast, 1 c. ceroplastic. II. n. A mold in wax. cer-plas'tic, 1 s'rūn-plas'tik; 2 c'ro-plas'tik, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of waxmodeling; modeled in wax. [*Gr. kēroplastikos, < kēros, wax, + plassō, mold*].

ce-ro-plas'tic, n. 1. The art or practise of modeling or of producing figures in wax: often in the plural form. cer-ro-plas'ty.

This art, derived from the Egyptians, was practised by the Romans and Greeks for portraiture, and at the Renaissance by many artists.

2. A wax figure or model: usually in the plural; as, a fine collection of *ceroplastics*.

ce-ro'sic, 1 s'rūn'sik; 2 c'ro'sic, a. Obtained from cerosin, an cerolic acid (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), by heat.

ce-rn'si-line, 1 s'rūn'si-līn; 2 c'ro-si-līn, n. Wax obtained from the wax-tree used in making candles.

ce-ro-sin, 1 s'rūn-sin; 2 c'ro-sin, n. Chem. A waxy crystalline compound (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) found on the stem of sugar-canes. [*Gr. kēros, wax*]. cer'o-sinet.

ce-ro-tatc, 1 s'rūn-tāt; 2 c'ro-tāt, n. Chem. A salt of cerotic acid.

ce-ro-tene, 1 s'rūn-tēn; 2 c'ro-tēn, n. A paraffin-like compound (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>54</sub>) contained in Chinese wax, from which it is obtained by distillation.

ce-ro-tic, 1 s'rūn-tik; 2 c'ro-tik, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from beeswax. [*Gr. kērotōn, waxed, < kēros, wax*]. — cerotile aeld, a crystalline compound (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) forming the principal constituent of beeswax, and found as ceryl cerotate in Chinese wax.

ce-ro-tin, 1 s'rūn-tin; 2 c'ro-tin, n. Ceryl alcohol. See CERYL.

ce-ro-tinē, 1 s'rūn-tinē; 2 c'ro-tinē, n. Same as CERYL. [*Gr. kēros, wax, + tynē*].

ce-ro-type, 1 s'rūn-taip; 2 c'ro-typ, n. A process of engraving in which a metal plate is coated with wax, the latter being cut away according to some design, and a cast made therefrom in plaster; also, a printing-plate so produced. [*L. cera, wax, + type*].

ce-rous', 1 s'rūn's; 2 c'ro's, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing cerium in its lower valence.

ce-rouss, a. Ornith. Of the nature of a cere.

ce-rox'yic, 1 s'rūn-eks'yik; 2 c'ro-eks'yik, n. Ceroylon palm-wax. Ce-rox'y-ion, 1 s'rūn-roks'y-ion; 2 c'ro-roks'y-ion, n. Bot. A small genus of lofty South-American palms. *C. anticola* is the wax-palm. [*Gr. kēros, wax, + zylon, wood*].

ce-re-ro, 1 s'rūn-rō; 2 c'ro-rō, a. [Southwestern U. S.] Untamed; unbroken: said of horses.

Cer-re-to Gu'i'di, 1 cher-rē-to gw'i'di; 2 c'her-rē-to gw'i'di. A town in Florence province, Italy.

cer-r'al, 1 s'rūn-rāl; 2 c'ro-rāl, a. Of or pertaining to the ceris.

cer-r'al, 1 s'rūn-rāl; 2 c'ro-rāl, a. Of or pertaining to the ceris.

cer-ris, 1 s'rūn-ris; 2 c'ro-ris, n. The European bitter oak (*Quercus cerria*); Turkey oak. [*L. cerrus, bitter oak*].

cer-ro, 1 s'rūn-rō; 2 c'ro-rō, n. [Sp. Am.] A ridge with a sharp outline; a hogback ridge.

Cer-ro Blan'co, 1 s'rūn-blān'kō; 2 c'ro-blān'kō. The highest mountain in New Mexico; 14,269 ft. high.

Cer-ro de Pas'co, 1 dē pās'kō; 2 dē pās'kō. A town, capital of Junin department, Peru; 14,200 ft. above sea-level.

Cer-ro Gor'do, 1 gōr'dō; 2 gōr'dō. 1. A mountain pass; 30 miles N. E. of Mexico city, E. Cordilleras, Mexico. The United States troops defeated the Mexicans there Apr. 18, 1847. 2. A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Mason City. 3. A village in Platt county, Ill.

Cer-ro Gor'do de Po'to-si, 1 dē pō'to-si; 2 dē pō'to-si. A mountain in the Andes, Bolivia, South America; 16,037 ft. high.

Cer-ro Lar'go, 1 lār'gō; 2 lār'gō. A department in Uruguay, South America; 5,755 sq. m.; capital, Melo.

Cer-ros Is-land, 1 s'rūn-rōs; 2 c'ro-rōs. An island IV. of Lower California Peninsula, Mexico; length, 30 miles.

cers, 1 s'rūn-r; 2 c'ro-r, n. A moist westerly wind of southern France. [*Fr. < L. cirus, S.W. wind*].

cert, 1 s'rūn-t; 2 c'ro-t. I. n. [Slang, U. S.] Certainty. II. adv. Certes.

cert, adv. See ANNUNCIATION.

cer'tain, 1 s'rūn-tin; 2 c'ro-tin, a. 1. Established as fact or truth so as to be absolutely known, accepted as true, and depended upon; beyond doubt or question; demonstrated or demonstrable: said of an object of knowledge; as, these things are *certain*; the fact of existence is *certain*.

That which is *certain* can alone set free; It is uncertainty that makes us fondmen.

BONAR My Old Letters bk. i. 1. 749.

2. Absolutely confident as to truth or reality, (strictly) on the ground of assured knowledge or infallible evidence, or (loosely) on the ground of evidence accepted and rested upon as sufficient; perfectly convinced; entertaining no doubt or mental question; assured; said of the mind knowing, and often followed by *of* or *about*; as, he is *certain* of the correctness of his view; *certain* of success.

Sic: Art thou *certain* this is true? is it most certain?

2 Mess: As *certain* I know the sun is fire.

SHAKESPEARE Coriolanus act v, sc. 4.

3. Definitely settled so as not to be variable or fluctuating; fixed; determined; as, the hands are paid weekly on a *certain* day; this train runs at a *certain* rate. 4. That may be absolutely predicted; sure to come; inevitable; as, death is *certain*.

The fact that Christ lives, renders it *certain* that his people shall live in holiness here, and in glory hereafter.

C. HOOD Epistle to the Romans p. 316. [w. m. 1864.]

5. Sure in its workings or results; sure to accomplish its purpose; instrumentally reliable; effectual; as, a *certain* cure; a *certain* cause of failure.

*Certain* to undergo like doom. MILTON P. L. bk. ix, l. 958.

6. Determinate, but not particularized; indefinite, but assumed to be determinate.

A *certain* man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho. LUKE x, 30.

7. Designating one or several among possible others: often used disparagingly of prominent persons with the object of belittling their importance; as, a *certain* Senator aspired to the Presidency. [OF., < L. *certus*, orig. pp. of *cerno*, determine.] cer'tainet; cer'teint; cer-

tainet; cer'teynet. SYN.: see ACTUAL; AUTHENTIC; AWARE; INCONTESTABLE.—for *certain* [Colloq.], without doubt; surely; certainly; as, we start to-morrow for *certain*.

cer'tain, n. 1. An indefinite number or quantity: the adjective with the ellipsis of a plural noun; as, *certain* of the Phrisees. 2f. R. C. Ch. A definite number of daily prayers for specified persons. 3f. Certainty. cer'teynt.

cer'tain, adv. Certainly.

cer'tain-ly, 1 s'rūn-tin-lī; 2 c'ro-tin-lī, adv. With certainty; in perfect assurance; inevitably; undoubtedly. cer'tain-ly; cer'taynt; cer'tein-ly; cer'teynt.

cer'tain-ty, 1 s'rūn-tin-tī; 2 c'ro-tin-tī, n. [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl. 1.] The quality or fact of being certain. (1) Subjectively, assured conviction or belief; assurance; subjective certitude, or certitude of mind. (2) Objectively, the reality of the facts or truths believed in; objective certitude, or certitude of fact or reality.

It is the sentiment of an ingenious writer . . . that crimes are more effectually prevented by the *certain*, than by the severity of punishment. BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. iv, p. 17.

2. A positively known truth; something indubitable and beyond question, as the existence of oneself.

Should possibilities be worse to hear than *certain*ty? DICKENS Old Curiosity Shop p. 169. [h. m. 1871.]

3. Unfailing precision; accuracy. 4. Law. Freedom from intricacy, obscurity, or ambiguity; perspicuity.

5f. A definitely settled or fixed quantity or number.

6f. Security against damage or loss; a guaranty. [*OF. certainté, < certain*; see CERTAIN, n.] cer'taine-ty; cer'tain-ness; [Rare.] cer'tain-lic; SYN.: assurance, certitude, confidence, conviction, demonstration, evidence, infallibility, positiveness, proof, surety, — *ANAL.* conjecture, doubt, dubiousness, hesitation, indecision, misgiving, precariousness, uncertainty, — demonstrative *certainty*, certainty that may be arrived at by demonstration. — *EMPIRICAL* *c.*, certainty founded upon experience. — *IMMEDIATE* *c.*, intuitive *c.*, certainty that arises without a process of thought, as in consciousness or in the perception of axiomatic truth. — *MORAL* *c.*, probability so strong that the opposite may be disregarded, especially as a basis for conduct or action. — *OBJECTIVE* *c.*, that aspect of a fact which does not depend for its reality on our opinion or attitude regarding it; incontrovertible existence. — *OF* or *IN* *a* *c.*, assuredly. — *RATIONAL* *c.*, certainty based on reason. — *SUBJECTIVE* *c.*, unwavering belief or conviction as of a fact, doctrine, or proposition.

Cer'tain'do, 1 cher-tān'dō; 2 c'her-tān'dō, n. A town in Florence province, Italy.

cer'tes, 1 s'rūn-tēs; 2 c'ro-tēs, adv. [Dial. or Archaic.] Truly; certainly; verily. [F., < L. *certus*; see CERTAIN, a.] cer'tist.

Cer-thi'dæ, 1 s'rūn-thāi'di; 2 cer-thi'dæ, n. pl. Ornith. A family of tenuirostris passerine birds, especially oscines with ten primaries, scutellate tarsal longer than middle toes, and stiff-pointed tail-feathers, including the creepers. Cer-thi'dæ, n. (t.g.) [*Gr. kēthidos, tree-creeper*]. Cer-thi'dæ, n. (t.g.) [*Gr. kēthidos, tree-creeper*].

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cerve-fat', 1 ser'-vā-lō' or sū'-vī-lāt; 2 cēr'-vā-lō' or cēr'-vā-lāt. n. [F.] 1. A leao, peppery, smoked sausage. 2. Mus. An old wind-instrument like a bassoon in tone. cer'-vā-lāt'. cer'-vā-lēre', 1 ser'-vā-lār; 2 cēr'-vā-lār. n. [OF.] A close-fitting steel coat worn by medieval foot soldiers; a military coat.

Cerve-ra', 1 thes'-vār; 2 thēr'-vār, y To'-pē-tē', 1 tō'-pē-tē'; 2 tō'-pē-tē', Pascual (1833-1909). A Spanish admiral, commander during the Spanish-American war of a Spanish squadron which entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba May 19, 1898, and was destroyed in trying to force the blockade of that harbor by the United States warships, under Admiral William T. Sampson, on July 3.

Cer'-vi-a', 1 cher'-vi-a; 2 chēr'-vi-ā. n. A town in Ravenna province, Italy.

cer'-vi-cal, 1 sūr'-vī-kāl; 2 cēr'-vi-cal, a. Of, pertaining to, or situated in or near a neck or cervix; as, cervical vertebra. [*L. cervix, neck.*]

cer'-vi-cer', 1 sūr'-vī-sēr; 2 cēr'-vi-cēr, a. Of, pertaining to, or situated in or near a neck or cervix; as, cervical vertebra. [*L. cervix, neck.*]

cer'-vi-ci-prī-nē', 1 sūr'-vī-ka-prī-nē; 2 cēr'-vi-ci-prī-nē. n. pl. Mam. A subfamily of Boridae, embracing goat-like antelopes of Africa. Cer'-vi-ci-prī-nē, n. (t. g.) [*Cervus* + CAPRA = cer'-vi-ci-prī-nē, a. & n.]

cer'-vi-ci-car-di-ac, 1 sūr'-vī-si-kōr-di-ak; 2 cēr'-vi-ci-car-di-āc, a. Of or pertaining to the neck and the heart. [*Cervix* + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

cer'-vi-elde, 1 sūr'-vī-sāld; 2 cēr'-vi-el-dē. n. [Rare.] The slaughter of deer. [*L. cervus, deer, & cado, kill.*]

cer'-vi-el-spi-nal, 1 sūr'-vī-si-spi-nāl; 2 cēr'-vi-el-spi-nāl, a. Of or pertaining to the spinal parts of the neck. [*Cervix* + SPINAL.]

cer'-vi-el-tis, 1 sūr'-vī-sai-tis or -sītis; 2 cēr'-vi-el-tis or -cītis. n. Pathol. Inflammation of the neck of the uterus.

cer'-vi-co-, 1 sūr'-vī-kō; 2 cēr'-vi-co-. From Latin *cervix* (cervix), neck: a combining form, self-explaining in many adjectives, in the sense of pertaining to the neck and the thing referred to in the terminal element; as, cervico-axillary, cervico-facial, cervico-cervical, etc. Cer'-vi-co-bran-chi-a, n. pl. Conch. A suborder of scutibranchiate gastropods with a limpet-like shell and supposed to have cervical gills. Cer'-vi-co-bran-chi-a, n. pl. Conch. An order of gastropods with a limpet-like or imperfectly spiral shell. Cer'-vi-co-bran-chi-a, a. Cer'-vi-co-dor-sal, a. Anat. Of or relating to both neck and back. Cer'-vi-co-dor-sal, a. Anat. Of or relating to both neck and back. Cer'-vi-co-dor-sal, a. Anat. Of or relating to both neck and back.

cer'-vi-co-lor, 1 ser'-vī-kō-lor; 2 cer'-vī-kō-lōr, a. Same as CERVINE. 2. [*L. cervus, deer, & color.*]

cer'-vi-corn, 1 sūr'-vī-kōrn; 2 cēr'-vī-cōrn, a. 1. Having antler-like appendages. 2. Cervicose, or branching, like antlers. [*L. cervus, deer, & cornu, horn.*]

cer'-vi-cose, 1 sūr'-vī-kōs; 2 cēr'-vī-cōs, a. Having a bard, strong neck. [*L. cervus, deer, & cōs, strong.*]

cer'-vi-co-tho-rac-ic, a. Of or relating to or involving both neck and thorax.

cer'-vī-u-lat, 1 ser'-vī-kū-lāt; 2 cer'-vī-kū-lāt, a. Entom. Slender-necked, as a prothorax. [*L. cervicula, dim. of cervix, neck.*]

Cer'-vī-dē, 1 sūr'-vī-dē; 2 cēr'-vī-dē. n. pl. Mam. A family of ruminants with deciduous antlers generally developed in the males; the deer. [*Cervus*] = cer'-vī-dē, n.

Cer'-vī-nā, 1 ser'-vān; 2 cēr'-vān, Mont. Same as MATTER-BORN.

Cer'-vī-nā, 1 ser'-vān; 2 cēr'-vān. n. pl. Mam. A subfamily of Cervidae, especially those with antlers in the male and canines little developed or wanting, as the typical deer. Cer'-vī-nā, 1 ser'-vān; 2 cēr'-vān. n. pl. Mam. A town in Avellino province, Italy.

cer'-vī-nē, 1 sūr'-vī-nē; 2 cēr'-vī-nē. I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to deer, or the Cervidae or Cervinae. 2. Dun-colored. II. n. One of the Cervinae. [*L. cervinus, < cervus, deer.*]

cer'-vī-sā, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer. cer'-vī-sā, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer. cer'-vī-sā, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer.

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cer'-vī-sā, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer. cer'-vī-sā, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer.

tufts or clumps, as a plant with many stems from one root; densely matted; turfy. [*L. caespes (caespit-), turf.*]

caespitose, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer. caespitose, 1 ser'-vī-sā; 2 cēr'-vī-sā. n. [L.] Beer.

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qn), trust, the one for whose benefit a trust has been created; cestui que, or qui, vie, the individual whose life determines the continuance of an estate. cestui.

Ces'tum, 1 ses'tum; 2 cēs'tum, n. Zooph. 1. A genus typical of Cestidae. 2. [C.] An ectopore of this genus, as Venus's girdle (Cestum cinctus).

Ces'tus, 1 ses'tus; 2 cēs'tus, n. [T. 1-toi; 2-ti, pl.] 1. Class. Antig. A belt or girdle; especially, the fabled zone of Venus, potent to excite love.

Poetry, Tradition, and Love, these are the Graces that have invested this ever-charming cestus this Apollodote of cities [Venice]. DISABILI Contarini's *Imaging* pl. iii, p. 192. fr. 1846.]

2. [C.] Same as CESTUM. [L., < Gr. *kestos*, < *kentēō*, prick.]

Ces'tus, 1 ses'tus; 2 cēs'tus, n. [T. 1-toi; 2-ti, pl.] 1. Class. Antig. Among the Romans, a device consisting of heavy leather thongs, often loaded with lead or iron, wound round the hands and forearms, to give effect to the blows of boxers.

Wear to fight first with the cestus; afterwards, if both survive, with swords. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii, p. 102. fr. c. l.]

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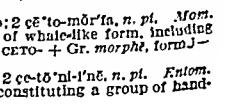
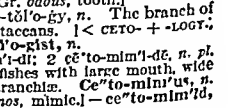
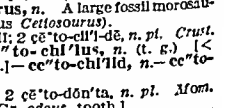
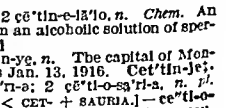
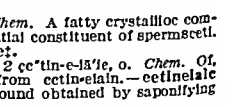
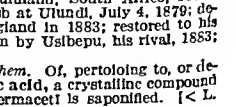
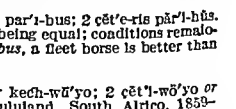
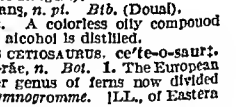
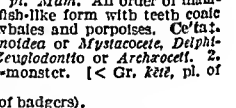
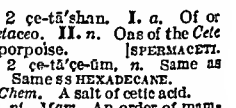
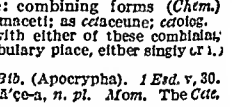
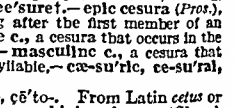
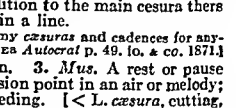
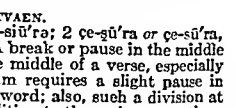
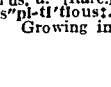
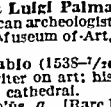
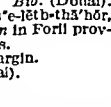
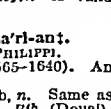
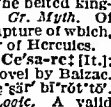
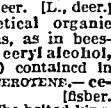
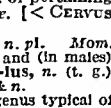
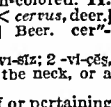
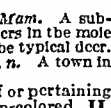
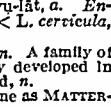
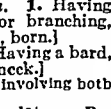
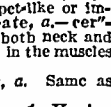
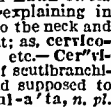
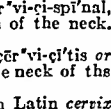
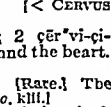
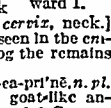
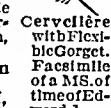
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green trees of the pine family, sometimes in the genus *Thuya* and also closely allied to *Cupressus*. It embraces three American and three Japanese species. *C. thyoides* is the white cedar of the Atlantic coast. *C. nootkatensis* is the Oregon or white cedar and *C. laurontiana*







**Cha-mor-ro**, n. 1. A native of the Ladrões and Guam Islands, chiefly of Malayo-Polynesian origin, with European and Filipino admixture. 2. The language of this people.  
**cham-o-site**, 1 sham-o-sait; 2 chām-o-sit, n. *Mineral*. A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*> Chamossion*, Switzerland, where first found.] **cham-o-silect**.

**Cham-os-tre-lid**, 1 kam-os-tré-lid; 2 chām-os-tré-lid, n. *pl. Conch.* A family of bivalve mollusks having a fixed chamoiform shell, with a submarginal ligament and an osselet. **Cham-os-tre-a**, n. (t. g.) [*> CHAMA* + Gr. *ostrea*, oyster.] = **cham-os-tre-lid**, n. = **cham-os-tre-old**, a.

**cha-motte**, 1 sho-mot; 2 chā-môt, n. [F.] The refractory portion of a mixture used in the manufacture of fire-brick, composed of calcined clay or of reground bricks.

**Cha-mou-chon-an**, 1 shō-mu-shū-ān; 2 chā-mu-chū-ān, n. A river in Canada, the Ashuapmouchouan.  
**champ**, 1 champ; 2 chāmp, r. 1. To bite upon repeatedly; hence, to gnash violently or noisily, as the teeth, or to produce by gnashing, as foam.

The horses stood **champing** the bits and panting.

*Almanac*, *Prudence*, *Palfrey* p. 212. [L. v. & co. 1880.] 2. To crush and chew noisily; munch: often followed by up. 3. [Scot.] To mash, as potatoes; trample under foot. 4. To make jagged by biting, as bullets.

**II. i.** To make a biting or chewing movement with the jaws; as, horses **champing** at the bit. [For *cham* or *chamm*, < Swed. dial. *kämsa*, chew with difficulty; cp. Ice. *kiaptr*, jaw.] **chomp**.

**champ**, a. [Prov. Eng.] Solid; firm; bard.  
**champ**, n. 1. The action of champing.

White is the foam of their **champ** on the bit.

*Byron* *Siege of Corinth* st. 22.

2. [Dial., Eng.] Anything champed, or reduced to a soft mass; mashed potatoes.

**champ**, n. [F. or Obs.] A field. Specif.: (1) A battle-field, or field of the lists; in full, **champ clos** or **champ of battle**. (2) In tapestry, painting, or carving, the ground.

(3) *Her.* The field.

**champ**, n. The wood of the champack-tree. **champ-wood**, n.

**Champ**, n. 1. **Champ**, 2 **chāmp**, n. One of a tribe of Thibetans inhabiting eastern Kashmir.

**champ**, n. 1. **Champ**, 2 **chāmp**, n. [P. I.] Same as **CHAMPACK**.

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left bank of the Seine, used for public exhibitions and military evolutions. On this field was held the "Fête de la Fédération" on July 17, 1791. The name was given in imitation of the Roman *Campus Martius*; it was given under the Merovingian dynasty to an annual military assembly, called the "Field of March" and under the Carolingian kings the "Field of May." *BAECKER'S Parts* p. 283.

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**change/ling**, 1 chēn'ling; 2 chāng'ling, a. 1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. 2. In folk-lore, substituted by the fairies, as a child.

**change/ling**, n. 1. (1) An ill-favored child left by fairies for a beautiful one stolen away; hence, an imbecile. (2) Any child substituted for another.

It would amount to treason of the highest kind in a monarchy to substitute a changeling for the legitimate infant who is heir of the crown. *Littell's Polit. Ethics* vol. II, p. 243. [L. 1890.]

2. A fickle person. 3. Anything substituted for another, or the act of so substituting. **change/ling**, n. [Rare.] Change; alteration.

**chang'er**, 1 chēn'ér; 2 chāng'ér, n. 1. One who changes; specifically, a money-changer. *John* II, 15. 2. One given to change. 3. [Scot.] A keeper of a change-house.

**chang'er-wife**, 1 chēn'ér-wāf; 2 chāng'ér-wīf, n. [North. Eng.] A female huckster.

**chang'ing**, 1 chēn'ing; 2 chāng'ing, ppr. & verbal n. of CHANGE, v. -chang'ing-house, n. The house in which miners undress and dress on their way to and from the mine. -c. notes, n. pl. Appogalates, or gace-notes. -c. speckle, n. A fickle person. -chang'ing-ly, adv. [Prov. Eng.] Alternately.

**chang'ing**, n. Same as CHENGAMBO.

**chang'go**, 1 chān'go; 2 chāng'go, n. [Sp.] An intertidal bird (*Chalcophaps indica*) of Porto Rico.

**chang'sha**, 1 chūn'shā; 2 chāng'shā, n. A city, capital of Hunan province, China.

**chang'teh**, 1 chōn'te; 2 chāng'te, n. A commercial city in N. Hunan province, central China.

**chang'wa**, 1 chōn'wā; 2 chāng'wā, n. A seaport town on the W. coast of Taiwan. *Kuang'wa*.

**chang'y**, 1 chēn'y; 2 chāng'y, a. [Scot.] Changeable; fickle.

**chan'li**, 1 chōn'li; 2 chān'li, n. A lake between Tomsk and Tobolsk governments, W. Siberia; length, 65 m.

**Chan'ndee**, 1 kēn'di; 2 cān'di, n. A fish, a monotypic family of malacopterygian herring-like fishes with a lateral line and no teeth; the milkfishes. [*CHANOS*.]

**chank't**, v. & n. To champ.

**chank't**, n. 1. A gastropod (*Turbinella pyrum*) having a pear- or top-like shell, which is carved into ornaments by the Singalese and is held sacred by the Hindus. 2. One of other East-Indian shells. [*CHAND*, *chankh*, *conch*, *shell*.]

**chank't**, n. [Loon, Eng.] The hand of a statue of Vishnu.

**chank'ings**, 1 chān'ing; 2 chāng'ing, n. pl. [Colloq.] Chewed bits rejected as inedible or unsavory; champings; as applechankings.

When Adam walked the garden round  
He spied the chankings on the ground. *College Song*.

**chan'nel**, 1 chān'el; 2 chān'el, n. [*CHAN'NELED* or *CHAN'NELED*; *CHAN'NELED* or *CHAN'NELED*.] I. 1. To cut or wear channels in or into; make gutters in, as a street; furrow; groove. 2. To convey through or as through a channel; as, gifts of mind are *channeled* to the many through the few.

II. 1. To cut or wear a channel.

**chan'nel**, n. 1. The bed of a long body of water; especially, the hollowed course of a stream. 2. The deep part of a river, harbor, strait, or estuary, where the current or tide is strongest; especially, a navigable passage between the shoal parts; as, Bristol Channel. 3. A wide strait; as, the British Channel. 4. That through which anything flows or passes, as a vein or artery, an air-conduit to a mine, a trough to convey melted metal to the molds; used figuratively; as, the news was spread through various channels.

Smiles form the channel of a future tear.  
*Brown Child Harold* can. 2, st. 97.

5. Any furrow or groove, as in a stone that is to be split, in a shoe-sole to protect the stitching, a vertical groove, of elliptical section, in a tackle-block, in the shaft of a Greek Doric column, etc.; specif.: (1) the groove under the thorax of a hemipterous insect to receive the rostrum; (2) the trough in a horse's lower jaw accommodating the tongue; (3) the throat. 6. Line of activity; direction of effort. 7. Same as CANAL.

Had Ruskin's energies been early directed into a different channel, he might have been a profound and sagacious writer on political or social subjects. *Peter Bayne Essays*, Ruskin in first series, p. 312. [O. & L. 1857.]

[*OF* *chonel*, *< L. canalis*, water-pipe.] **chan'elt**.

-chan'nel-hat, n. A flanged iron beam having a bracket-shaped section (1); an I-beam lacking the flanges on one side. -c. hass, n. A scionoid (the redfish). -chan'nel-hill, n. A large Australian cuckoo (*Scythrops nore-hollandi*); the giant, or horn-billed cuckoo. -c. harrd, n. 1. Organ-building. Same as GROOVE-NOARD. 2. Same as CHANNEL. -c. hullt, n. A holt by means of which the channel of a ship is secured to the side. -c. honet, n. The collar-hone. -c. cat, n. A catfish, especially of the genus *Ictalurus*, found in the channels of rivers. -c. duck, n. [Scot.] U. S. 1. The velvet scoter. -c. gunnec, n. The gannet, common in the Irish Channel. -c. iron, n. 1. An angle-iron having two flanges projecting at right angles on one side of a web; a channel-iron. 2. The iron channel of a wheel in which the rubber tire sets. -c. stane, n. [Scot.] A curling-stone. -c. sturner, n. A machine for turning back the channel cut in the sole of a shoe to permit of stitching. -chan'nel-way, n. The bed or course of a stream.

**chan'nel**, n. 1. A flat piece of wood or iron fastened edgewise to the side of a vessel, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks. [*SPR. OF CHAIN-WALE*.] -chan'nel-board, n. -c. plate, n. See CHAIN, def. 7, and PLATE. -c. wales, n. pl. Strakes between the gun-deck and upper-deck ports of a large war-vessel.

**chan'nel**, n. [Scot.] Gravel. -chan'nel-ly, a. Gravelly.

**chan'nel**, 1 chān'el; 2 chān'el, n. 1. Worn into channels; gutted; grooved; canalized. 2. Conveyed or formed with a channel. **chan'nelled**.

**chan'nel-er**, 1 chān'el-er; 2 chān'el-er, n. A quarrying machine or rock-channeller. **chan'nel-ing**, n. -chan'nel-ing, n. 1. The forming of channels; channeled work. 2. A system of channels, gutters, or grooves; a channel or channels. 3. [North. Eng.] The game of curling. **chan'nel-ing**.

**Chan'nel Islands**. A group of British islands in the English Channel, near the French coast, comprising Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and several islets; 75 sq. m.; capital, St. Helier, Jersey.

**chan'nel-iz-a-tion**, n. Same as CANALIZATION.

**chan'ner**, 1 chān'er; 2 chān'er, n. [Scot.] To grumble; mutter.

**chan'ner**, 1 chōn'er; 2 chān'er, n. [Scot. & Ir.] Gravel.

**Chan'ning**, 1 chān'ing; 2 chān'ing, n. 1. Edward Tyrrel (1717-1786), an American scholar and writer; assisted in founding *North American Review*, 1815; became professor of rhetoric at Harvard University, 1819. 2. William Ellery (1778-1842), an American Unitarian divine, pulpit orator, and writer; *Evidences of Christianity*, etc.; brother of preceding, E. T. 3. William Ellery (1815-1891), an American writer; *Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist*, etc.; nephew of W. E. 4. William Henry (1810-1884), an American Unitarian minister; nephew of 1st W. E., of whom he wrote a *Memoir*.

**Chan'nu-neus**, 1 kān'yū-nūs; 2 chān'yū-nūs, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha) *I. Esd.* viii, 48.

**Chan'noh**, 1 kēn'ē; 2 cān'ē, n. *Bib.* Same as ENOCH.

**Chan'no'f-de**, 1 kēn'ōf-dē; 2 cān'ōf-dē, n. pl. *Ich.* The Chaneldale. -chan'no'f, a. & n.

**chan'ont**, n. A canoa (church dignitary).

**Chan'os**, 1 kān'os; 2 cān'os, n. *Ich.* A genus typical of Chanoidae, including the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). [*Gr. chanos*, open mouth, *< chōno*, yawn.] **chan'it**.

**chan'son**, 1 shān'sō; 2 chān'sō; 3 chān'sōn or (F.) chān'sōn, n. [F.] 1. A song or ballad; originally, a lyric with accompaniment with a refrain.

The tender pathos of his voice  
In one low *chançon* held us fast.  
*Whitier A Sea Dream* st. 7.

2. A post-virgator itomoto. -chan'son' de geste, 1 shūn'sōn' dē gēst; 2 chān'sōn' dē zhēst, any old French epic, originally written in 12-syllabled assonant verse. The most celebrated one is the *Chanson de Roland*.

**chan'son-nette**, 1 shān'sā-net; 2 chān'sōn-net, n. [F.] A little chançon.

The wood-birds sang the *chançonnette*  
That here a wandering poet sings.  
*Longfellow To the River Yvette* st. 5.

**chant**, 1 chānt; 2 chānt, v. I. 1. *Mus.* To sing to a chant, as in public worship.

Songs . . . were *chanter* at the religious festivals of Rome. *Macaulay Battle of Lake Regillus* pref., p. 95. [in. pros. 1833.]

2. [Poet.] To sing in praise or adoration; carol; warble.

The bluebird *chanter*, from the elm's long branches,  
A hymn to welcome the budding year.  
*Bryant Invitation to the Country* st. 2.

3. To celebrate in song; praise continually; as, to *chant* the praises of a person.

II. 1. *Mus.* To sing chants. 2. To make melody; sing. [*< F. chanter*, *< L. canto*, intens. of *canto*, sing.]

**chant**, n. *Syn.* see *chan*. -to chant a horse [*Slang*], to cry up a horse in a trade. -chant-a-bi(c), a.

**chant**, n. 1. *Mus.* A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm, or containing both recitative and rhythm; the most ancient and simple form of choral music.

The form most commonly used in Anglican churches, often called Anglican chant, contains two reciting-notes and two cadences, or rhythmical parts, of respectively two and three bars, as follows:

Reciting-note. Cadence. Reciting-note. Cadence.

Another common and more ancient variety, of which the Anglican chant is probably a simplified form, is of Gregorian structure (see GREGORIAN), with parts named as below:

Intro- Reciting-note. Mediation. Reciting-note. Termination.

2. A psalm or canticle so recited.

A low chant Swelled through the hollow arches of the roof.  
*N. P. Willis The Leper* st. 3.

3. Any measured monotonous singing or reciting of words. 4. A singing intonation in speech; twang.

Observe too how all passionate language does of itself become musical: . . . the speech of a man even in zealous anger becomes a *chant*, a song. *Arnold's Heres* p. 99. [O. & L. 1870.]

5. A song; melody. [*< F. L. cantus*, *< cano*, sing.]

**chant**, n. *Syn.* see *ANthem*; *SONG*. -**Chan't du Dē-pā**, 1 shān'dū dē-pā; 2 chān'dū dē-pā, n. [F.] Literally, the song of departure; a popular military song of the Revolutionary period, by Marie Joseph de Chenier, music by Étienne Nicolas Méhul. -c. royal [F.], formerly, in French poetry, a poem of five eleven-line stanzas and one stanza in conclusion, with a refrain to each. -free c. (*Mus.*), a variety of recitative, giving each hemistich a phrase of two chords; used in singing the psalms and canticles. -mountain c., a chant sung by Navajo Indians in connection with their Shamanistic rites.

**Chan'ta-hon**, 1 chōn'tā-bū; 2 chān'tā-hōn, n. A seaport town on the Gulf of Siam. **Chan'ta-hun't**.

**chant'age**, 1 chōnt'ā; 2 chānt'ā, n. The extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing.

**chan'tant**, 1 shōn'tān; 2 chān'tān; 3 chān'tān or chānt'-ant, a. [F.] Written in a smooth and singing style; said of instrumental music.

**chan'ta-relle**, n. Same as CHANTERELLE. **chan'ta-rel-lé**.

**Chan'te-cler**, 1 shān'tā-kē; 2 chān'tā-clē, n. [F.] A drama by Edmond Rostand, satirizing society in which all the characters are birds or other animals. First produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theater, Paris, Feb. 9, 1910.

**Chan'te-nay**, 1 shān'tā-nē; 2 chān'tā-nē, n. A manufacturing town in Loire-Inferieure department, France.

**chan'tepleure**, n. [F.] 1. A hysterical condition of alternating laughing and weeping.

*Lyke chan'tepleure*, now singing now weeping.  
*Chaucer An. & Ar.* 1, 323.

2. [C.] The title of a French song of the 13th century.

**chant'er**, 1 chānt'er; 2 chānt'er, n. 1. A singer; especially, a singer in a chantry; a chorister; precentor.

*Chanter of the Pollio*, glorying in the blissful years again to be.  
*Tennyson To the Virgin* st. 1.

2. The finger-pipe of a bagpipe; distinguished from a drone. 3. The hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*). 4. [Slang.] One who chants horses; a tricky horse-dealer. 5. [Slang, Eng.] A street vendor of ballads, etc. See *CHANter*.

**chan'ter**; **chaunt'er**, n. -chan'ter-ship, n.

**chan'te-rellé**, 1 shān'tā-rē; 2 chān'tā-rē, n. [F.] The highest string of certain stringed instruments, as a violin.

**chan'te-rellé**, n. An edible yellow mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*), with a short thick stem expanding into a funnel-shaped pileus, of a fragrant fruity smell; also, any other of the same genus. [*< CANTHARELLUS*.]

**chan'te-rellé**, n. [F.] A decoy bird.

**chan'te-rie**, n. Same as CHANTRY.

**chant'ey**, 1 chōnt'y; 2 chānt'y, n. A song of sailors, when heaving or hauling, to mark rhythm and enliven work. It is characterized by the emphatic *ictus* and use of strong, open vowel sounds in the chorus. The tunes and words are transmitted orally where the latter are not improvised by the leader, or *chanter-man*. The *chanter-man* sings one or two lines, and the crew sing the chorus, the pull, in *hauling-chanties*, being made at the accented words. *Copstan* or *heaving-chanties* are smoother in their rhythm and have less *ictus*. **chant'let**; **chant'y**; **chaunt'ey**; **shant'y**; -**chant'er-man**, n.

**chan'ti-cleer**, 1 chēn'ti-klir; 2 chān'ti-clē, n. 1. A cock; used as either a proper or generic name. 2. [Local, Eng.] A dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). [*< F. chantclair*, name of the cock in "Reynard the Fox," *< chanter* (see *CHANter*, v.) + *clair*; see *CLAR*.]

**chan'tier**, 1 shān'tyē; 2 shānt'yē, n. [French Canadian.] A log hut; cabin; chalet.

**Chan'tilly**, 1 shān'ti'yē; 2 chān'ti'yē, n. An ancient town in Oise department, France; 25 m. N. of Paris; lace town in Oise department; resort of Condé, Molière, etc.; its castle, restored by Condé, is now a national museum of art. -**Chan'tilly lace**, a French lusterless silk blond lace with openwork flowers. See chart of HANDMADE LACES.

**chant'late**, 1 chānt'lāt; 2 chānt'lāt, n. In building, a projection of the roof-sheathing at the eaves to carry the roof-drip clear of the wall. [*< F. chanlate*, dim. of *OF. chanel*; see *CHANNEL*, n.]

**chant'ment**, n. Enchantment.

**chan'tor**, n. Same as CHANTER.

**chan'tress**, 1 chānt'res; 2 chēnt'res, n. A female singer.

**Chan'trey**, 1 chān'try; 2 chān'try, n. Sir Francis (1781-1842). An English sculptor; his masterpiece, the *Sleeping Children* (daughters of Rev. W. Robinson), is in Lincoln Cathedral; a *Washington* in the State House, Boston, Mass.

**chan'try**, 1 chānt'ry; 2 chānt'ry, n. [-RIES, 1-riz; 2-ry, pl.] 1. A chapel in or attached to a church or monastery, endowed for maintaining daily masses for the soul of the founder or of others nominated by him; the chapel usually contains the tomb of the founder. Also, formerly, the endowment itself.

A common fund was raised by contributions among the members, which . . . sufficed to fund masses.

*Green Short Hist. Eng. People* n. 218. [in. 1879.]

2. A chapel for subsidiary church services; as, the chantry of Grace Church, New York. 3. A grated or openwork enclosure or structure containing a tomb. [*< OF. chanterie*, *< F. and OF. chanter*; see *CHANter*, v.]

**chan'ty**, 1 chān'ty; 2 chān'ty, n. [Scot.] A chamber-vessel.

**Chan'nu-ca**, 1 shūn'ū-ka; 2 chān'ū-ka, n. [Heb.] The chief post-Biblical festival of the Jews, held for eight days, from Chisleul 25th, in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabees, 164 B. C. The chief event of the festival was the lighting of the Chanuca light, and from this ceremony the Greek Jews call it the Feast of Lights. It is known also, usually by Christians, as the Feast of Dedication. *John* x. 22. Compare *HIREW CALENDAR*, under *CALENDAR*.

**Chan'nu-neus**, n. Same as CHANNUNNEUS.

**Chan'ute**, 1 shā-nūt; 2 chā-nūt, n. A city in Neosho county, Kan.

**Chan'ny**, n. Same as CHANI.

**Chan'zy**, 1 shān'zē; 2 chān'zē, n. Antoine Eugène Alfred (1829-1888). A French general; defeated by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, at Le Mans, Jan. 11, 1871.

**cha'os**, 1 kē'os; 2 cē'os, n. 1. The matter unformed and void, or first state of the universe, from which it is held that the cosmic order and harmony were evolved.

In the beginning, how the heavens and earth  
Rose out of chaos. *Milton P. L.* bk. i. l. 10.

2. Any thing or condition of which the elements or parts are in utter disorder and confusion.

Their clothes are a *chaos* of patches, but one sees no rag. *T. W. Higginson Atlantic Essays* p. 239. [O. & L. 1871.]

3. [C.] *Myth.* The most ancient of the gods; the father of Erichon and Nox. 4. Any vast gulf or chasm; an unfathomable abyss. 5. *Philos.* A condition in which chance rules and uniformity and all evidence of law or of ideal ends are lacking; ontological anarchy. 6. The expanse of the atmosphere; so used by Parmecides and the nechemists. [*< Gr. chaos*, *< chairo*, gape.] *Syn.* see *ANARCHY*; -**cha-nō-e-nous**, a. [*Fr.*] Chaos-born. -**cha-nō-e-gy**, n. A treatise on chaos. -**cha-nō-mancy**, n. Fortune-telling by aerial apparitions. -**cha'o-the-ty**, n. Regarding chaos or crude unformed matter as identical with God.

**cha-of-ic**, 1 kē-ōf'ik; 2 cē-ōf'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or like chaos; unformed; disordered; jumbled. **cha-of'tal**.

In dreams . . . whose whole consciousness sometimes passes into a chaotic or monstrous state.

*W. Knorr Essays on Philos.* p. 335. [in. v. & co. 1890.]

-**chaotic hypothesis** (*Geol.*), the Neptunian theory that the primitive crystalline rocks were deposited chemically from a chaotic liquid, forming a primeval ocean.

**Chan'tung**, 1 chān'tū; 2 chōu-tūng, n. A commercial city in N. Yunnan province, China.

**chap**, 1 chāp; 2 chāp, v. [*CHAPPED* or *CHAPT*; *CHAP'PING*.] I. 1. To cause to crack, split, or become rough; as, cold *chaps* the skin; drought *chaps* the earth. 2. [Scot.] To strike with a hammer; pound on.

II. 1. To split, crack, or roughen, as the skin.

Pomegranates were *chapping* and splitting in halves on the tree. *Browning Englishman in Italy* st. 2.

2. [C.] To heat or knock, as on a door; strike; as a clock. [*CP. OD. kappen*, cut, *koppen*, cut off; *G. kappen*, cut, lop.] -**tn chap out** [*Scot.*] to call one by a tap, as on the window.

**chap**, v. [*CHAPPED*; *CHAP'PING*.] [*Scot.*] I. 1. To accept or to go to, as in a bargain; hence, to choose and chime in in making a division. 2. To trade; exchange. II. 1. To buy and sell; bargain; cheapen.

**chap**, n. 1. A crack, as in the skin, or in dried mud; a chink or fissure. 2. [Scot.] A rap on the door; a knock of any sort. 3. The act of choosing; selection.

**chap**, n. 1. [Colloq.] A fellow; usually qualified; as, a queer old *chap*; a funny little *chap*; the Old *Chap* (*Satan*).



nar<sup>3</sup>, 1 chār; 2 chār, n. A salmonoid fish (genus *Salvelinus*) with toothless vomer and red spots, as the saihling



knights and diplomat; lived in Persia, 1664-1681 and wrote *Trovels in Persia and the East Indies*, 3 vols.



Char'don' de la Ro'chette, 1 shär'döh' da la rö'shet'; 2 chär'döh' de lä rö'shët', Simon (1753-1814). A French philologist; *Greek Anthology*.

char-doon', 1 chor-dün'; 2 chär-döön', n. Same as CARNOON.

char'don', 1 chär; 2 chär, v. & n. Same as CHARE.

chare', n. [Local, Eng.] A narrow lane, street, wynd, or alley, as in Newcastle. *Chari'* [v. 32.]

Chare'a, 1 kër'a; 2 chër'a, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Ezä*. Chare'e-gile, 1 kar'i-göit; 2 chër'e-git, n. One of a Mohammedan puritanical sect of the 7th century.

Chare'ente, 1 shär'ent; 2 chär'ent, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

Chare'ente-in'fè'r-i-onre', 1 shär'ent-in'fè'r-i-onre', 2 chär'ent-in'fè'r-i-onre', n. A department in France; 2,635 sq. m.; capital, La Rochelle.

Chare'ent-ton'le-Pont', 1 shär'ent-ton'le-pöh'; 2 chär'ent-ton'le-pöh', n. A town of the Seine department, France, 13/4 m. S. E. of Paris; site of the national lunatic asylum; connected with St. Maurice by a bridge over the Seine, famous in many battles.

Chare's, 1 kër's; 2 chër's, n. A Greek (Rhodian) sculptor of the 3d century B. C.; erected the Colossus of Rhodes, about 290 B. C.

Chare'tte' de la Con'tric', 1 shär'tet' de la küh'tri'; 2 chär'tet' de la köh'trë', n. 1. A thanase (1796-1848), nephew of François; Bourbon chief and revolutionist. 2. François Athanase (1793-1848), a French Vendean chief; defeated republicans in several battles, 1793-1794; taken prisoner by Gen. Hoche and shot.

charge, 1 chärj; 2 chärj, v. [CHARGE; CHARGE'ING.] I. 1. To put something into or upon, as a load, burden, or charge; cause to receive something, and bold, contain, or bear it (temporarily or permanently); load; fill; also, to place in or on, or diffuse or distribute through (anything), that which or so much as it is intended, adapted, or able to receive, carry, or use, or so much as will accomplish a given purpose; load; as, to charge a gun with powder and ball; to charge a furnace with ore.

A metallic spring, . . . supported by a glass rod, may be strongly charged by electricity with a piece of dry flannel.

C. F. BRACKETT in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 5. [s. 1891.]

2. To lay or impose something upon, or intrust or burden with something to be done, borne, attended to, remembered; as, to charge one's mind with some business.

3. To give command, instruction, or advice to, especially in an official or formal address; exhort or instruct earnestly, solemnly, or authoritatively; enjoin; urge; adjure; as, to charge one to be careful; to charge a jury or a council. 4. To set or state as a price or sum due; ask or require as compensation; demand; as, to charge two dollars a barrel for apples. 5. To set down or record something as due from or delivered to or for, or to be paid or accounted for by; hold responsible for the payment or return of something; debit; as, to charge a man with the price of goods; to charge a workman with tools or materials. 6. To subject to or make liable for a tax, lien, or other financial burden; put to expense; as, to charge land with a ground-rent. 7. To bring or make an accusation against; lay or impute something to; ascribe something, or the responsibility for or guilt of something, to; arraign; accuse; also, to blame; censure; as, to charge a man with theft.

Ignorance, when it is voluntary, is criminal; and he may be properly charged with evil who refuses to learn how he might prevent it. JONASSEN *Rassels* p. 102. [s. 1891.]

8. To make an impetuous onset or attack upon; rush violently upon, against, or toward, as in hostility; fall upon; as, the cavalry charged the battery. 9. *Her.* To emblazon, as with a heraldic bearing. 10. To place in position for use, as in fighting. 11. To call to account; challenge; also, to take or make account of; attach weight to. II. 1. To demand or fix a price; ask payment; make a charge or an entry to one's debit; as, be charged extravagantly. 2. To make an onset or sudden and impetuous attack; dash forward suddenly and rapidly; make a sudden rush, as in polo or football; as, the cavalry charged furiously; to charge across a field. 3. To crouch or lie down; said of hunting-dogs when they obey the command "charge." [*< F. charger, < LL. carrico, < L. carrus, car.*] *Syn.* See *AMALGAM*; *ATTACK*; *ATTRIBUTE*.—*Prep.* To charge a person with a fault or with a commission; to charge a fault on or upon (formerly *opposit*) one; charge the sum to my account; the estate is charged with the indebtedness.

—charge bayonet (*Mil.*), a command to hold a gun with fixed bayonet in position for attack.—*charge'ing-box'*, n. A box-like contrivance for conveying pig-iron, ore, etc., to a furnace.—*c.-machine*, n. A loading-machine used in conveying fuel, ore, etc., to a retort or furnace.—*c.-scale*, n. A scale employed in weighing materials used in blast-furnaces.—*c.-spoon*, n. (*Mining*). An apparatus of zinc or copper used to introduce gunpowder into holes for blasting purposes.—*c.-tub*, n. A four times employed in charging vessels or tanks with gas or with fluids under pressure.—to *c.* as foragers (*Mil.*), to charge, as in a maneuver of United States cavalry, with intervals of three yards, afterward in couples, the revolver being usually the sole weapon used.

charge', n. Heavy.

charge, n. 1. The quantity that is put upon or into anything, as a piece of mechanism or a receptacle, or that it is intended or fitted to bear or hold; generally to be expended in some work or operation; as, a charge of gunpowder, of electricity, of gas; a furnace-charge.

Our life's a load; encumber'd with the charge, We long to set the imprison'd soul at large. DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. ii. l. 265.

2. A position of care and custody, or that which is under one's care and oversight; as, a church and congregation, or a political district; custody; responsible keeping; hence, formerly, anxiety or care; as, I am in charge of this business; this lady is my charge.

If ye can conscientiously undertake this charge, speak, that the brethren may not doubt of your fitness. HARTWELL *Twice-Told Tales*, *Shaker Bridal* p. 473. [n. m. & co. 1833.]

3. The price fixed or demanded for anything, as for a service rendered or merchandise sold; as, the charge is reasonable. 4. An entry in bookkeeping, setting down or debiting an item or sum to some account; as, a charge of \$10 dated Oct. 1. 5. Any burden or encumbrance upon public or private property or resources; tax; lien; expense; cost, as of living or administration; also, any accessory or incidental expense; as, the invoice showed the cost and charges.

He seems to claim the exclusive merit of a disposition to reduce the public charge. WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii. p. 303. [1858.]

6. An address, as of authoritative or special instruction, admonition, or advice; as, the charge of a judge to a jury, or of a bishop to his clergy or diocese; a solemn command or direction; in Sents law, a written command of the crown or the document containing it. 7. An accusation, allegation, or imputation, or the subject-matter thereof; the fault or crime alleged to have been committed; as, a charge of theft. 8. An impetuous attack or onset, as upon an enemy or his works; also, the signal or command for it sounded by a trumpeter.

The grandest charge of cavalry That ever was seen or sung. B. F. TAYLOR *Hero of New Hamburg* et. i.

9. The position of a weapon held ready to make or receive an assault. 10. The act or position of crouching down flat, or the command to do so; said of or to hunting-dogs. 11. An ointment used for sprains and other affections of animals. 12. (1) Improperly, same as CHARGE; n. a mistake perpetuated by some lexicographers since 1721; (2) in France, a measure of capacity, varying in different districts from 160 lbs. to 352 lbs. 13. *Her.* Any figure or device borne on an escutcheon or shield; a bearing. 14. A burden; load; nlsn, serious importance; weight. [*F. < charger*; see *CHARGE*, n.] *Syn.* see *CARE*; *CAREER*; *COMMISSION*; *LOAD*; *OVERSIGHT*; *PRICE*.—*Prep.* In charge of a servant; his charge for the service; n charge upon the enemy; the charge of the judge to the jury; n charge of theft *opposit* the prisoner.

—advanced charges (*Railroad*), intermediate charges received by expressmen or connecting railways for goods billed to a further point.—back charges, charges added after an account has been made up.—carrying charges (*Finance*), charges representing the cost of housing, interest, and insurance on grain or other commodities pending delivery.—charge and discharge (*Law*), the presentation in a chancery court of the claims and accounts of the plaintiff against the defendant, and of those of the defendant against the plaintiff, so that the balance of account may be determined by the court.—c. and specifications (*Law*), the general allegation of some form of guilt together with a statement of the particular actions by means of which it has been incurred.—fixed c., a charge that can not be changed or escaped; specif., such a charge becoming payable at fixed intervals: opposed to *floating charge*. In railroad reports, fixed charges include interest culminated on funded and floating debts, rentals, taxes, and sinking-funds.—floating c. or lien (*Law*), a charge or lien that attaches successively to the assets which a person may from time to time possess, leaving him free to a certain extent to deal with such assets, as if no such charge or lien existed.—free c. (*Elec.*), a charge which is not influenced inductively by a neighboring charge. Compare *HOUSE CHARGE*.—ignition c., a small charge of readily ignitable powder employed with a main charge of slow-burning powder to expedite explosion of the latter by receiving ignition from the primer.—impulse c. (*Gunnery*), the charge of powder which causes the expulsion of a missile from a weapon, as a torpedo from its tube, n projectile from a firearm; etc.—ocean charges (*Railroad*), charges made by steamship companies.—outward charges (*Naut.*), charges against a vessel for pilotage, etc., on leaving port.—overhead charges, or cost, or expense. [*Eng. Com.* All charges against, or expenses of, a manufacturing business, beyond the cost of raw material, labor, and the selling of the product; in transportation, all bond interest and other expenses previous to operating expenses, taxes, etc.—residual c. (*Elec.*), the electric charge due to absorption, manifest in a conductor after the principal discharge; electric after-working.—switching c. (*Railroad*), a charge made for shifting cars within yard limits.—transfer c. (*Railroad*), a charge for reloading cars or for switching them from road to road.

charge'a-bl(e), 1 chärj'-bl; 2 chärj'-bl, a. 1. Capable of being or rightfully to be charged, as a compensation, obligation, expense, task, duty, fault, crime, or accusation; as, the support of children is chargeable upon parents. 2. Liable to be charged or rendered subject to some duty, expense, burden, defect, or crime; responsible or indictable, as for debt or crime; as, parents are chargeable with the care of their children.

The structure of Landor's "Gehir" is noble in the main, though chargeable, like Tennyson's earlier poetry, with vagueness here and there. E. C. STEEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 40. [n. & co. 1876.]

3. [*Archaic*.] Involving expense; burdensome.

We find ourselves almost inextricably involved in a bloody and chargeable civil war. BUNCE *Correspondence, Amendment to the Address*, 1776 in vol. ii. p. 122. [1844.]

4. Causing care; troublesome; weighty; important.

—charge'a-bl'i-ty, n.—charge'a-hle-ness', n.

charged, 1 chärj; 2 chärj, pa. 1. Containing or having received a charge; made a charge; loaded; filled. 2. *Her.* Bearing or being a charge. 3. *Print.* Having a full, bold style; exaggerated.

charge'd d'air'fairs', 1 shär'zh' d'n'fär'; 2 chär'zh'e'd' d'är'fär'. [*CHAR* 'ÖES D'ÄIR'FAIRS, pl.] [*F.*] 1. The officer in charge of diplomatic business in the absence of a minister or ambassador; often contracted to charge. 2. A diplomatic agent accredited to the department of foreign affairs (not to the government) of a state where his government has no representative of higher rank.—char-ge'ship, n.

a char-gee', 1 char-jí; 2 chär-ge', n. The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract. [*M.*] charge'antí.

charge'ful', n. 1. Burdensome; costly. 2. Responsible.

charge'house', 1 chärj'-haus'; 2 chärj'-haus', n. 1. A building where cartridges are loaded. 2. A boarding-school.

charge'less, 1 chärj'-les; 2 chärj'-les, n. 1. Having no charge, as a minister. 2. Not costly; inexpensive.

charge'ling, 1 chärj'-ling; 2 chärj'-ling, n. A youthful charge. charge'man, 1 chärj'-mán; 2 chärj'-mán, n. A workman in charge of men employed on a certain job; a foreman or overseer.

charge'onst', n. Onerous or expensive. charge'uset.

charge'et', 1 chärj'-et; 2 chärj'-et, n. 1. One who or that which charges; especially, a war-horse.

And furious every charger neigh'd To join the dreadful revelry. CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 3.

2. An instrument in mining or gunnery for measuring a charge of powder or placing it properly. 3. *Law*. One who has a charge on a revenue or an estate.

charge'et', n. 1. A large shallow dish for meat; as, a silver charger.

Fierce the Saxon faced On goblet, and huge charger armed with mold. H. H. MILLMAN *Somer* bk. i. st. 5.

2. A pan or like receptacle for holding liquids. 3. In medieval times, a servant who brought the meats to the banqueting-table.—charge'et'pl't', n. A shelter or cover for an officer's horse under fire.

charge'sheet', 1 chärj'-shët'; 2 chärj'-shët', n. The police blotter, or daily register of arrests and charges against prisoners.

Char'ti-clé'ia, 1 kar'i-kli'ya; 2 chär'i-clé'ya, n. In Heliodorus's *Ethiopia*, an Ethiopian princess who marries a Thessalian named Theagenes.

char'ti-ly, 1 chär'i-li; 2 chär'i-ly, adv. In a cenary manner; warily.

char'i-ness, 1 chär'i-nes; 2 chär'i-nes, n. 1. The state or quality of being cary; wariness; sparingness in giving. 2. Integrity; scrupulousness. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives* ii. 1. 102.

Char'ing Cross, 1 chär'ing; 2 chär'ing. A district of London, between the Strand and Whitehall, on the site of the former village of Cherringe, deriving its name from one of the monumental crosses erected by Edward I. of England in cities where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way from Westminster to Westminster for burial. The cross in the Strand is a copy (erected in 1865) of the original which was destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1647.

Cha-rin'i-dæ, 1 ka-rin'i-di; 2 ca-rin'i-dæ, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of peropodous snakes without supracoracal, postfrontal, and coronoid bones, and with toothless premaxillaries. Cha-rin'a, n. (t. g.)—char'i-nid, n.—char'i-nold, o. & n.

char'i-ot, 1 chär'i-ot; 2 chär'i-ot, n. & v. To convey, ride, or drive in or as in a chariot.

Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards. KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 4.

char'i-ot, n. 1. *Antig.* A two-wheeled vehicle with a pole; used in war in processions, and in racing. 2. An ornate, stately, four-wheeled vehicle; as, a circus chariot. 3. Any carriage, or vehicle, as one for pleasure, especially a light 18th-century coach with only a back seat and a seat for the coachman. 4. *Assyrian Hunting-chariot*. (Carrying on man. 4.) *Witch-making*. In a cylinder watch, a bar on the pillar-plate, holding the lower pivot of the cylinder and furnishing a seat for the balance-cock. 5. *Tele.* In certain type-printing telegraphs, an adjustable part whose movements govern the transmission of the current. 6. [*Colloq.*, London.] A wheeled frame with swivel attachment supporting a large milk-can from which milk is peddled. 7. [*C.*] The constellation Ursa Major, called in England Charles's Wain. [*OF.* aug. of *char, car*; see *car*, n.] char'i-ette', —char'i-ot-buzz'ing, n. (*Slang*, Eng.) Picking pockets in an omnibus.—c.-mant, n. A chariotier. Other compounds are self-explaining; as, c.-course, c.-driver, c.-horn, c.-race, etc.

char'i-ot-ec', 1 chär'i-et'; 2 chär'i-et', n. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two seats and a calash top. char'i-ot-er', 1 chär'i-et-er'; 2 chär'i-et-er', n. I. 1. To act as driver of (a vehicle) or for (a person). II. 1. To be or act as a chariotier; drive.—char'i-ot-er'ing, n. char'i-ot-er', n. 1. One who drives a chariot; a carriage-driver; bold and skilful driver.

He was the chariotier, and he guided the mettled animals . . . along the precipice, with a fearless eye and a steady hand. COOPER *Pioneers* p. 63. [n. & n. 1870.]

2. [*C.*] The constellation Auriga. 3. A seranoid fish, the coachman.—char'i-ot-er'ship, n.

char'i-ot-ry, 1 chär'i-et-ry; 2 chär'i-et-ry, n. 1. Soldiers who fought from chariots. 2. The act of chariot-driving.

Chari'ri'er. See *SHARI*.

Chari's, 1 kër's; 2 chër's, n. *Myth.* The personification of beauty and grace; in the *Iliad*, wife of Hephaestus; in the *Odyssey*, expanded into the three Charites or GRACES; see under *GRACE*, n.

char'ism, 1 kar'izm; 2 kër'izm, n. A gift or power bestowed by the Holy Spirit for use in the propagation of the truth, or the edification of the church, as in working miracles, healing, prophecy, or speaking with tongues, as in the early church. [*< Gr. charisma, < charizomai*, show favor, < *charis*, grace, < *charô*, rejoice.] cha-ris'mat' [MA-TA, pl.]—char'is-mat'ic, n.

cha-ris'ti-cä-ry, 1 ka-ris'ti-kä-ry; 2 ka-ris'ti-cä-ry, n. [*RIES*, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. *Ecd. Hist.* In the Greek Church, one who enjoyed the revenues of a monastery, benefice, or hospital. 2. The allowance of food from the common store to which each member of a monastery was entitled. [*< Gr. charistikos*, given of grace, < *charis*, grace.]

char'i-ta-bil(e), 1 chär'i-ta-bl; 2 chär'i-ta-bl, a. 1. Of or pertaining to charity or almsgiving; beneficent; eleemosynary; as, a charitable enterprise.

"Charitable" (when not used in reference to a mild and candid judgment of others) seems to be restricted to one kind of benevolence, that which consists in almsgiving. WHATLEY *Eng. Synonyms*, *Adjectives* p. 84. [n. v. f. 1852.]

2. Generous in gifts to the poor; liberal; as, n charitable msn. 3. Characterized by love and good will; inclined to look upon the best side; benevolent; kindly; lenient; as, a charitable disposition. [*F. < charité*; see *CHARITY*.]

char'i-ta-tive; char'i-tonst.

*Syn.* beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, compassionate, considerate, forgiving, indulgent, kind, lenient, liberal, loving, merciful, mild, patient, placable.—*Ant:* implacable, relentless, revengeful, unforgiving.

Charitable Trusts Act, the statutes regulating the administration of charities in England.—c. uses (*Law*), uses that render a bequest or trust a legal charity.

—char'i-ta-bl(e)-ness', n.—char'i-ta-bl'y, adv.

char'i-ti, 1 kar'i-ti; 2 chär'i-ti, n. pl. See *CHARIS*.

Char'i-ton, 1 shär'ten; 2 chär'ten, n. 1. A river of Iowa; length, 100 m. 2. A county in Missouri; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Keokuk. 3. A city, county-seat of Lucas county, Iowa.

char'i-ty, 1 chär'i-ti; 2 chär'i-ti, n. [*RIES*, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. Liberty to the poor; the spirit of charitable giving; benevolence; as, a woman of large and unwearying charity.

We are beginning to hear of a science of charity; and it is sorely needed, for old-fashioned almsgiving is a cure. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Economy* p. 261. [CHAUT. 1859.]

2. That which is given to relieve the needy; any act of help to the needy; almsgiving; alms.

His charities were very numerous. J. H. GLADSTONE *Michael Faraday* p. 100. [CHAUT.]

charge'sheet', 1 chärj'-shët'; 2 chärj'-shët', n. The police blotter, or daily register of arrests and charges against prisoners.

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char'i-ness, 1 chär'i-nes; 2 chär'i-nes, n. 1. The state or quality of being cary; wariness; sparingness in giving. 2. Integrity; scrupulousness. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives* ii. 1. 102.

Char'ing Cross, 1 chär'ing; 2 chär'ing. A district of London, between the Strand and Whitehall, on the site of the former village of Cherringe, deriving its name from one of the monumental crosses erected by Edward I. of England in cities where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way from Westminster to Westminster for burial. The cross in the Strand is a copy (erected in 1865) of the original which was destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1647.

Cha-rin'i-dæ, 1 ka-rin'i-di; 2 ca-rin'i-dæ, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of peropodous snakes without supracoracal, postfrontal, and coronoid bones, and with toothless premaxillaries. Cha-rin'a, n. (t. g.)—char'i-nid, n.—char'i-nold, o. & n.

char'i-ot, 1 chär'i-ot; 2 chär'i-ot, n. & v. To convey, ride, or drive in or as in a chariot.

Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards. KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 4.

char'i-ot, n. 1. *Antig.* A two-wheeled vehicle with a pole; used in war in processions, and in racing. 2. An ornate, stately, four-wheeled vehicle; as, a circus chariot. 3. Any carriage, or vehicle, as one for pleasure, especially a light 18th-century coach with only a back seat and a seat for the coachman. 4. *Assyrian Hunting-chariot*. (Carrying on man. 4.) *Witch-making*. In a cylinder watch, a bar on the pillar-plate, holding the lower pivot of the cylinder and furnishing a seat for the balance-cock. 5. *Tele.* In certain type-printing telegraphs, an adjustable part whose movements govern the transmission of the current. 6. [*Colloq.*, London.] A wheeled frame with swivel attachment supporting a large milk-can from which milk is peddled. 7. [*C.*] The constellation Ursa Major, called in England Charles's Wain. [*OF.* aug. of *char, car*; see *car*, n.] char'i-ette', —char'i-ot-buzz'ing, n. (*Slang*, Eng.) Picking pockets in an omnibus.—c.-mant, n. A chariotier. Other compounds are self-explaining; as, c.-course, c.-driver, c.-horn, c.-race, etc.

char'i-ot-ec', 1 chär'i-et'; 2 chär'i-et', n. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two seats and a calash top. char'i-ot-er', 1 chär'i-et-er'; 2 chär'i-et-er', n. I. 1. To act as driver of (a vehicle) or for (a person). II. 1. To be or act as a chariotier; drive.—char'i-ot-er'ing, n. char'i-ot-er', n. 1. One who drives a chariot; a carriage-driver; bold and skilful driver.

He was the chariotier, and he guided the mettled animals . . . along the precipice, with a fearless eye and a steady hand. COOPER *Pioneers* p. 63. [n. & n. 1870.]

2. [*C.*] The constellation Auriga. 3. A seranoid fish, the coachman.—char'i-ot-er'ship, n.

char'i-ot-ry, 1 chär'i-et-ry; 2 chär'i-et-ry, n. 1. Soldiers who fought from chariots. 2. The act of chariot-driving.

Chari'ri'er. See *SHARI*.

Chari's, 1 kër's; 2 chër's, n. *Myth.* The personification of beauty and grace; in the *Iliad*, wife of Hephaestus; in the *Odyssey*, expanded into the three Charites or GRACES; see under *GRACE*, n.

char'ism, 1 kar'izm; 2 kër'izm, n. A gift or power bestowed by the Holy Spirit for use in the propagation of the truth, or the edification of the church, as in working miracles, healing, prophecy, or speaking with tongues, as in the early church. [*< Gr. charisma, < charizomai*, show favor, < *charis*, grace, < *charô*, rejoice.] cha-ris'mat' [MA-TA, pl.]—char'is-mat'ic, n.

cha-ris'ti-cä-ry, 1 ka-ris'ti-kä-ry; 2 ka-ris'ti-cä-ry, n. [*RIES*, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. *Ecd. Hist.* In the Greek Church, one who enjoyed the revenues of a monastery, benefice, or hospital. 2. The allowance of food from the common store to which each member of a monastery was entitled. [*< Gr. charistikos*, given of grace, < *charis*, grace.]

char'i-ta-bil(e), 1 chär'i-ta-bl; 2 chär'i-ta-bl, a. 1. Of or pertaining to charity or almsgiving; beneficent; eleemosynary; as, a charitable enterprise.

"Charitable" (when not used in reference to a mild and candid judgment of others) seems to be restricted to one kind of benevolence, that which consists in almsgiving. WHATLEY *Eng. Synonyms*, *Adjectives* p. 84. [n. v. f. 1852.]

2. Generous in gifts to the poor; liberal; as, n charitable msn. 3. Characterized by love and good will; inclined to look upon the best side; benevolent; kindly; lenient; as, a charitable disposition. [*F. < charité*; see *CHARITY*.]

char'i-ta-tive; char'i-tonst.

*Syn.* beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, compassionate, considerate, forgiving, indulgent, kind, lenient, liberal, loving, merciful, mild, patient, placable.—*Ant:* implacable, relentless, revengeful, unforgiving.

Charitable Trusts Act, the statutes regulating the administration of charities in England.—c. uses (*Law*), uses that render a bequest or trust a legal charity.

—char'i-ta-bl(e)-ness', n.—char'i-ta-bl'y, adv.

char'i-ti, 1 kar'i-ti; 2 chär'i-ti, n. pl. See *CHARIS*.

Char'i-ton, 1 shär'ten; 2 chär'ten, n. 1. A river of Iowa; length, 100 m. 2. A county in Missouri; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Keokuk. 3. A city, county-seat of Lucas county, Iowa.

char'i-ty, 1 chär'i-ti; 2 chär'i-ti, n. [*RIES*, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. Liberty to the poor; the spirit of charitable giving; benevolence; as, a woman of large and unwearying charity.

We are beginning to hear of a science of charity; and it is sorely needed, for old-fashioned almsgiving is a cure. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Economy* p. 261. [CHAUT. 1859.]



3. An institution established for the help of the needy; a property entrusted for some general benevolence; as, a richly endowed *charity*; he subscribes to several *charities*. 4. Readiness to overlook faults; disposition to put a good construction on men's actions. 5. Love for rational beings as such; benevolence in the widest sense; especially, Christian good will; love.

Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor... and have not *charity*, it profiteth me nothing. 1 Cor. xiii, 3.

6. A light repast served between meals in a monastery; a *bever*. 7. Low. A gift of real or personal property for the public benefit. 8. Forbearance; equity. 9. Bot. The common Jacob's ladder, or Greek valerian (*Polemonium caeruleum*). [*< F. charité, < L. caritas (i.e., < corus, dear.)*]

*char'ite*; *char'it-ty*; *char'it-ty*. *SYN.*: see BENEVOLENCE; BENEVOLENCE; LOVE. — *PREP.*: *char'ity* to or toward the poor; for the weak and erring; in *char'ity* with all mankind. — *BRATHERS* of *Char'ity*. 1. A lay order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1540 in Portugal by John of God, for the care of the sick and fallen. 2. An order founded in 1828 in Italy by Antonio Rosmini-Selati. — *C. boy, child, or girl*, one brought up on a charitable foundation or in a charity school. — *C. school*, a school maintained by charitable bequests or trusts, in which poor children are taught, and often provided with lodging, clothing, and food. — *Sister of C.*, a member of either one of several sisterhoods, especially in the Roman Catholic Church, who are bound by temporary or permanent religious vows, and visit and minister to the poor and sick.

*Char'it-ty*, *n.* A feminine personal name. *Char'ry* (dim.). *char'it-ty-less*, 1 *char'it-ty-less*; 2 *char'it-ty-less*, *o.* Devoid of charity.

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 *shär'it-vär't*; 2 *chär'it-vär't*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A burlesque serenade with a melody of music and harsh incongruous noises, as on tin pans, horns, etc.; sometimes given in rural neighborhoods to newly married people. Never, since the beginning of opera, had the like *charitarians* greeted the ears of men. J. J. Rousseau p. 59, [c. a. n. 1873.]

2. A melody of noises; tumult. *Char'it-ty-ful*, 1 *chär'it-ty-ful*; 2 *chär'it-ty-ful*, *n.* A railway town in W. Bohemia, Central Asia; trade center.

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 *chär'it-ty-ful*; 2 *chär'it-ty-ful*, *n.* To reduce to charcoal; burn to cinder; char; coke. [*< CHARCOAL*.]

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 [Scot.] To grope the teeth; also, to complain. 2. To crack; crack, as a loaded cart. [*< AS. cærctan, var. of cærctan, crack.*]

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 [Prov.] Charcoal; cinder; coke. [*FIRE, n.*]

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 *chär'it-ty-ful*; 2 *chär'it-ty-ful*, *n.* A fire-producing drill. See FIRE-DRILL, 3, under *char'it-ty-ful*; 1 *chär'it-ty-ful*; 2 *chär'it-ty-ful*, *n.* A cricket. *char'it-ty-ful*, [Hind.] See CHURKA.

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 *chär'it-ty-ful*; 2 *chär'it-ty-ful*, *n.* [Hind.] A checked muslin made in India. Same as SHARIEH.

*char'it-ty-ful*, 1 *chär'it-ty-ful*; 2 *chär'it-ty-ful*, *n.* One who makes unwarranted or extravagant pretensions, as to the possession of knowledge or skill; a pretender; quack; originally, a street mountebank who talked volubly of his wares.

A pretentious man, by token of his pretentiousness, is a *charlatan* always. HOLLAND *Letters to the Joneses* p. 172. [a. 1801.] [*< It. charlatan, < claria, prattle.*]

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15, 1788), king of the Two Sicilies, 1735–1759, of Spain, 1759–1788; war against England, 1762–1767; expelled Jesuits from his dominions, 1767. 15. C. IV. (1717–1748–1718), king of Spain, 1788–1808; abdicated in favor of Napoleon I. May, 1808; died at Rome. 16. C. X., Philippe, Comte d'Artois (1765–1793), king of France, 1824–1830, brother of Louis XVIII.; commanded Quiberon expedition, 1795; Paris revolted against his rule, July, 1830; abdicated, Aug. 2, 1830; died at Görz in Austria. 17. C. I. (1789–1849), king of Roumania from 1881–1891. C. Louis de Luxembourg (1771–1847), archduke of Austria, Austrian commander of Napoleon I. at Florence; fought against the French; defeated Napoleon at Aspern or Essling, 1809; defeated at Wagram, 1809; *Principles of Strategy*, 1814, etc. 19. C. Albert (1798–1849), king of Sardinia, 1831–1849; headed movement for Italian independence against Austria, 1848; defeated at Novara, 1849, he abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel. 20. C. XIV., king of Sweden. See BERNARDOTTE. 21. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, "The Wrestler." 22. A county in Maryland; 451 sq. m.; county seat, Port Tobacco. 23. C. I., Francis Joseph (1818–1887–1892), emperor of Austria; king of Hungary (1818–18); abdicated Nov. 12, 1918. [T. M. many nobles expelled.]

C. Charles, Jacques Alexandre César (1714–1782), French aeronaut; first (with M. Robert) to ascend in a gas-balloon, Aug. 27, 1783, in Paris.

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Georgia; 1,063 sq. m.; county seat, Trader's Hill. 2. A village in Worcester county, Mass. *Charl'tan Kings*. A town in Gloucestershire, England. *Charl'ton* (next to Wain) [wēh, 1-wūh; 2-wōh, 1. A village in Kent, England. *char'ly-muf'it*, 1 *chör'ly-muf'it*; 2 *chär'ly-muf'it*, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bird, the whitethroat.

*charm*, 1 *chärm*; 2 *chärm*, *v.* I. t. 1. To put a spell upon; to affect irresistibly; bewitch; enchant; as, to *charm* an audience. 2. To overcome as by magic power; soothe; assuage; allay; as, to *charm* her melancholy. 3. To influence the senses or the mind of by some quality or attraction; fascinate; enchant; delight; as, the landscape *charms* me. 4. To protect as by a spell; as, he bears a *charmed* life. 5. To entreat; invoke; conjure. 6. To tune or play, as an instrument or an air. II. i. 1. To act like a charm; work as a spell; to bewitching, fascinating, pleasing, or delightful; as, she has the power to *charm*. 2. To use charms, as in black art. 3. To charm melodiously. [*< F. charmer, < charme; see CHARM, 1, n.*]

*SYN.*: bewitch, captivate, delight, enchant, enrapture, entice, entrance, fascinate, ravish. Compare synonyms for ALLURE. — *ANT.*: annoy, disenchance, disgust, distress, disturb, irritate, repel. — *PREP.*: *charm* from or out of anger, melancholy, etc. I was *charmed* with your friend; the serpent was *charmed* by the music. — *charm-ed*'ly, *adv.* In a charmed manner.

*charm*, *n.* 1. The power of alluring or delighting; fascination; also, whatever gives this power; as, solitude has a *charm* for some minds; her eyes are her *charm*. Love is the fountain of *charm*.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* st. 12. 2. Any formula, act, or object supposed to have a magical influence or power, so as to fascinate or to help or protect; a spell; an enchantment.

Then in one moment she put forth the *charm* Of woven paces and of waving hands. TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 46.

3. A small ornament worn on a watch-guard, bracelet, or the like, to avert evil or insure good fortune, or worn for ornament merely; an amulet. 4. Originally, the chanting of a verse supposed to possess magical power; an incantation. [*< F. charme, < L. carmen, song.*]

*SYN.*: see ATTRACTION; TALISMAN. *charm*, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A blended noise or confusion of voices, as of a flock of birds or of a bevy of children. *charm'd*, *pp.* Charmed.

*Char'm*, 1 *chärm*; 2 *chärm*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Ed.* v. 25. [*< F. charme, < L. carmen, song.*]

*char'mel*, 1 *chärmel*; 2 *chärmel*, *n.* [Heb.] A park; a cultivated garden. 1 *chärmel*; 2 *chärmel*, *n.* One gifted with the power to charm. (1) A magician; enchanter. (2) One who bewitches or fascinates as if magically. (3) A delightful and attractive person; applied usually to a woman. *char'mel-ess*, *n.* An enchantress.

*Charmes*, 1 *chärm*; 2 *chärm*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Ed.* v. 25. [*< F. charme, < L. carmen, song.*]

*char'meuse*, 1 *chärmöse*; 2 *chärmöse*, *n.* [*F.*] A soft, dull, satiny dress-goods used for women's gowns. *charm'ful*, 1 *chärm'ful*; 2 *chärm'ful*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Possessing many charms; full of melody. — *charm'ful-ness*, *n.*

*Char'm-an*, 1 *chärm-en*; 2 *chärm-en*, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, an enchantment, an enchantress, one whose death she kills herself with an asp.

*Char'm-d*, 1 *chärm-d*; 2 *chärm-d*, *n.* In Plato's dialog *Charmides*, a young man, a model of temperance, who with Socrates and two others holds a conversation on abstinence; he was the maternal uncle of Plato, cousin of Critias, and one of the Thirty Tyrants.

*charm'ing*, 1 *chärm'ing*; 2 *chärm'ing*, *pa.* 1. Having power to charm, as by the use of spells or black art. 2. Delightful or attractive in a marked degree; enchanting; fascinating; bewitching. 3. Having a musical or melodious sound.

*SYN.*: bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating. That is *charming* or *beautifying* which is adapted to win others as by a magic spell. *Enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing*, represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresistible and delightful. That which is *fascinating* may win without delighting, drawing by some unseen power, as a serpent its prey; we can speak of horrible fascination. *Charming* applies only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may apply to personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak of a *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* occupations. See AMABLE; ATTRACTIVE; BEAUTIFUL.

*PREP.*: *charm* in manner; *charm* to all. — *charm'ing-ly*, *adv.* — *charm'ing-ness*, *n.*

*Char'mis*, 1 *chärmis*; 2 *chärmis*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Ed.* v. 15. [*< F. charme, < L. carmen, song.*]

*charm'less*, 1 *chärm'less*; 2 *chärm'less*, *n.* Destitute of charm; unattractive. *charm'mouth*, 1 *chärm'mouth*; 2 *chärm'mouth*, *n.* A village and summer resort in Dorsetshire, England. — *Char'mouth-ful*, *n.* o. Charmouthian chapel, a geological formation characteristic of France and Switzerland, belonging to the Lower Jurassic, and akin to the English formation of the middle Lias.

*charm'wise*, 1 *chärm'wise*; 2 *chärm'wise*, *adv.* In the manner of a charm; in a magical way. *char'n*, 1 *chärm*; 2 *chärm*, *n.* [North. Eng.] A churn. — *char'n-cur'd*, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A churn-dasher.

*Char'nay*, 1 *chärm'ny*; 2 *chärm'ny*, *n.* Claude Joseph Dérivé (1825–1891), a French traveler, explorer, and writer; *The Arctic Voyages to the North Pole*.

*Char'n-cnt*, *n.* A sweet Portuguese wine. *char'n-cot*, *n.* *chärm'nel*, 1 *chärm'nel*; 2 *chärm'nel*, *n.* Fitted or used for the reception of dead bodies; sepulchral; ghastly.

*char'n-ol*, *n.* 1. A charnel-house. But seek some *charnel*, when, at full, The moon glides skeleton and skull. SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 2, st. 18.

2. A burial place; cemetery. [*< L. carnale, < L. caro (corn), flesh.*]

*char'n-huse*, *n.* A depository under or near churches for dead men's bones; a mortuary chapel; originally, a place where the bones were laid after the flesh was consumed.

*Char'nack*, 1 *chärm'nack*; 2 *chärm'nack*, *n.* 1. Jab (—/—/ 1693) founder of Chelcutta, India. 2. Stephen (1628–1716), an English theologian; ejected for non-conformity, 1662; *Existence and Attributes of God*.

*char'nack-ite*, 1

spirits across the Styx to the Elysian Fields; hence, the custom of placing a coin in the mouth of the dead.—*Cha-ro-ni-an*, *Cha-ron-i-*  
*ic*, a.  
*Cha-ron'das*, 1 *ka-rōn'das*; 2 *ka-rōn'das*, n. (5th century B.C.) A Greek lawgiver; born in Catania, Sicily; his laws were adopted by Athens and other states.



Charon, Mercury, and Soul. (From an ancient sepulchral lamp engraved in Spence's "Polymetis.")

*cha-ro'seth*, 1 *ha-rō'seth*; 2 *hā-rō'seth*, n. [Heb.] A condiment of mixed spices, especially cinnamon, and wine, used at the seder service. Compare *SEDER*. It is symbolic of the bricks and mortar which the Israelites prepared while in Egypt.  
*Char'rost'*, 1 *sha-rō'*; 2 *chā-rō'*, Duc de (1735-1797). 1800, Armand Joseph de Bethune. A French philanthropist, economist, and Lieutenant-general.  
*char'ov'en*, 1 *chūr-ov'n*; 2 *chār-ov'n*, n. A kiln for charring turf.  
*Char'pen'tier*, 1 *shor-pān'tyē'*; 2 *chār-pān'tyē'*. Marc Antoine (1634-17102). A French dramatic composer.  
*char'ple*, 1 *shār-pl*; 2 *chār-pl*, n. [F.] Lint made from old linen.

*char'poy*, 1 *chūr-pōl*; 2 *chār-pōy*, n. A Hindn bedstead, consisting usually of a bamboo framework filled in with interlaced twine or tape.

Throwing myself upon the bare *char'poy* bedstead [I] fell asleep.  
 BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* ch. 7, o. 97. [o. p. r. 1864.]

[< Hind. & Pers. *chārpāi*, < *chār*, four, & *pāi*, foot.] *char'-pāi*.

*char'qn*, 1 *chūr-qn*; 2 *chār-qn*, n. [Chlle.] Thin strips of sun-dried meat; jerked beef. *char'quē'*—*charqued*, a. Jerked.

*chart*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, n. Same as *CHART*.  
*Char'an*, 1 *ka-rān*; 2 *chār'an*, n. *Bib.* *Acts* vii, 2.  
*char'ras*, n. Same as *CHURUS*.

*Char'ron'*, 1 *sha-rōn'*; 2 *chā-rōn'*, Pierre (1541-1711/1603). A French priest and philosopher; *Treatise on Wisdom*.

*char'ry*, 1 *chūr-ry*; 2 *chār-ry*, o. Pertaining to or like charcoal.  
*Char'sad-da*, 1 *chūr-sa-do*; 2 *chār-sā-dā*, n. A town in Peshawar division, Punjab, British India.

*Char'sa'na*, 1 *ka-r-sā-na*; 2 *chār-sā-na*, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
*chart*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, r. 1. To represent or lay out on a chart; as, to *chart* a district or part of the sea.  
 II. 1. To make charts.

*chart*, n. 1. A delineation of a part of the earth or the heavens on a plane projection; especially, a map for the use of navigators, showing a part of the sea with its coast, depths, shoals, rocks, soundings, harbors, etc. Every ship that comes to America gets its chart from Columbus.  
 EMERSON *Representative Men* p. 16. [in. n. & co. 1890.]

2. An outline or diagram having some geographical or physical application; as, a military, magnetic, or climatic *chart*. 3. A graph showing changes and variation, as of temperature, population, circulation of publications, death-rate, etc. Compare *BAROGRAPH*. 4. A sheet showing facts graphically or in tabular form; as, a genealogical or a statistical *chart*. 5. A patent, deed, or charter. [*OF. charte*, < *L. charta*, < *Gr. chartis*, leaf of paper.] *charte'*—*astrographic chart*, one of a number of maps of the heavens and stars, which forms part of an astrophotographic survey—*bathographic c.*, a chart showing the depths of the ocean—*chart-room*, n. A room, as on a ship, in which charts are kept and consulted—*cosmographic c.*, a pictorial representation of the creation of the world cut in birch-bark, and used by the Ojibwa Indians as a part of their religious cult.—*great-circle c.* (*Navig.*), a chart on which the routes are laid down on any of the great circles for great-circle sailing.—*Halley's c.*, n. map indicating the compass-variation curves—*heliographic c.*, a chart showing the sun's spots and their physical peculiarities—*hydrographic c.*, a chart for the use of navigators.—*Mercator's c.*, a chart invented by the Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator, in the 16th century, on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are projected in straight lines, the former parallel and equidistant, the latter with the distances between them increased from the equator to each pole, so that at any point the degrees of latitude and longitude are in correct proportion to each other. See *PROJECTION*.—*meteorological c.*, same as *WEATHER-CHART*.—*physical c.*, n. chart to illustrate physical geography.—*plaine c.*, a chart usually of limited portions of the earth, in which its globular form is disregarded, the meridians and parallels being straight lines, equidistant, and in their respective sets parallel—*thermal c.*, n. map indicating the temperatures of land, water, or air, usually by means of isotherms.—*topographic c.*, a chart showing minutely the topographical features of a country as viewed from above, sometimes showing the positions of fortifications and of bodies of troops.

*chart*, abbr. See *ABBREVIATION*.

*chart'a*, 1 *kūr'ta*; 2 *cār'ta*, n. [*-Tē*, 1 *-ti*; 2 *-tē*, pl.] [*L.*] 1. A paper or parchment; charter. See *MAGNA CARTA*. 2. *Med.* (1) A medicated paper, or one used especially for powders. (2) A dose of a powder.

—*charta cantharidis* (*Chem.*), n. paper medicated with turpentine, olive-oil, and cantharides, used for blistering.

*c. epispastica*—*Charta de Foresta* or *Charter of the Forest* (*Eng. Hist.*), n. charter delimiting the bounds and denning the rights of king and people in relation to the royal forests.

The first *charter of the forest* is that of Henry III., issued in 1217 (revoked 1224). As an important piece of legislation . . . it must be compared with the forest assize of 1184.

*Enve. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 645.

—*c. potassii nitrat*, a paper impregnated with potassium nitrate which when burned gives off fumes that are beneficial in asthma.—*c. snail*, same as *MUSTARD-PAPER*.

*char'tacous*, 1 *ka-rē'tshus*; 2 *cār'tā'shūs*, a. *Bot.* Having the texture of writing-paper. [*L. chartaceus*, < *charta*; see *CHART*, n.] *car'tac'eous*.

*Charte*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, n. [*F.*] 1. The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814; analogous to *Magna Carta* and consisting of 59 articles. [*D. D.* 1712.]

*char'ter*, 1 *chūr'ter*; 2 *chār'ter*, r. 1. To hire (a vessel) by charterparty; hence [*Colloq.*], to hire by contract any means of conveyance, as a train or a car.

When one or more merchants contract for the ship exclusively, it is said to be a *chartered ship*.

*KENT Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlvii, p. 158. [o. n. 1823.]

2. To establish by charter, as a railroad or bank.—*char'ter-a-bil* (*Eng.*), o.—*char'ter-age*, n. The act or business of chartering vessels; ship-brokerage; also, a shipbroker's fee.

*char'ter*, n. 1. An act of the sovereign power incorporating a municipality, company, institution, or the like, and specifying the purpose and privileges thereof. Our general principle of unlimited charters has enriched enormously a few individuals, but the country as a whole is correspondingly poorer.

*ELT Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 99. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. A writing issued by the authorities of an order or society, empowering certain persons to establish a branch or chapter. 3. A formal instrument by which a sovereign or a government grants special rights or privileges to a person, a company, or the people; as, a royal charter. 4. *Com.* The leasing of a vessel; also, the contract, or the terms of a contract, by which it is leased. See *CHARTER-PARTY*. 5. A written evidence of agreement or contract, as a deed. 6. [*Rare.*] Privilege; exemption. 7. [*C.*] Same as *PEOPLE'S CHARTER*, under *CHARTISM*. 8. A written paper of any kind, as a document or letter. [*OF. chartre*, < *L. chartula*, dim. of *charta*; see *CHART*, n.] *char'ter* (frē)—*blank charter* (*Eng. Hist.*), a charter issued in blank to an agent of the Crown in the time of Richard II; hence, any unrestricted license; *carte blanche*.—*Charter-hoy*, *Charter-brother*, see *CHARTERHOUSE*.—*c. by progress* (*Scots Law*), a writ giving a renewed tenure of a fee.—*c. colony*, government, one established under a royal charter, which freed it from direct parliamentary control, as Massachusetts.—*c. hold*, n. *Old Eng. Law*. A freehold guaranteed by charter.—*char'ter-land*, n. In England, freehold land; land held by charter; bookland.

*c. master*, n. [*Local Eng.*] A coal-mining contractor.—*c. member*, an original member of a corporation, or an order or society or branch thereof.—*C. Oak*, an ancient oak-tree at Hartford, Connecticut, in a cavity of which the charter of the colony of Connecticut, given by Charles II. of England, was hidden in November, 1687, when James II. had sent Sir Edmund Andros to resume all charters granted to the colonies. The tree was blown down in 1856.—*c. of pardon* (*Eng. Law*), a document issued under the great seal, granting pardon to one who has committed a felony or misdemeanor.—*c. party*, n. The instrument of contract of affranchisement between owner and freighter for the letting of a vessel or a part thereof; originally divided (*F. partie*) and half given to each contracting party. Said to have been first used in England in 1243.

*c. school*, one of a class of schools founded in Ireland in 1733 to provide Protestant education for the poor.—*Great C.* see *MAGNA CARTA*—*char'ter-less*, a.

*char'tered*, 1 *chūr'terd*; 2 *chār'terd*, pa. 1. Granted *char'ter'd*, or protected by charter; as, *char'ter'd* rights; a *char'ter'd* company; also, incorporated; as, a *char'ter'd* institution. 2. Privileged; licensed; as, a *char'ter'd* freedom of behavior.

And let the *char'ter'd* wind that sweeps the heath  
 Beat his gray locks against his wither'd face.  
 WORDSWORTH *Old Cumberland Beggar* st. 6.

3. Hired or let by charterparty; as, a *char'ter'd* vessel.  
*char'ter-er*, 1 *chūr'tar-er*; 2 *chār'ter-er*, n. 1. One who charters. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A freeholder.

*Char'ter-house*, 1 *chūr'ter-hūs*; 2 *chār'ter-hous*, n. 1. [*Eng.*] A school and asylum established in London in 1611 in a suppressed Carthusian monastery. The Charterhouse, which is a celebrated public school, gives free instruction to pupils, called *Charter boys*, and maintains as pensioners old men, called *Charter brothers*. The school was removed in 1872 to Godalming in Surrey, but the brothers remain in the original buildings in London. 2. [*Jo.*] A monastery of the Carthusians. See *CHARTREUSE*. [*Cor. of F. charitisme*, 1. of *chartreux*, Carthusian, < *L. Carthusius*, < *Calistrus*, Calist, Carthusius, village in France.]

*Charters Towers*. A town in Queensland, Australia.  
*Char'tler*, 1 *shūr'tyē*; 2 *chār'tyē*, Alain (1397-1440). A French writer who contributed to the formation of the French language: *Book of the Four Ladies*, etc.

*Char'tism*, 1 *chūr'tizm*; 2 *chār'tizm*, n. The principles and demands embodied in the so-called People's Charter, a document set forth in 1835 by a party of English radicals, chiefly workmen, intended as the basis of a bill to be presented in Parliament. Chartism demanded universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, a new system of equal electoral districts, the abolition of a property qualification for Parliament, and a salary for members. It died out after the passage of the Reform Act of 1832. Of the six points of the Charter, vote by ballot was granted in 1872, and something like equal electoral districts by the Reform Act, 1884-1885.

*Chartism* means the bitter discontent, grown fierce and mad, the wrong condition therefore or the wrong disposition, of the Working Classes of England. *CHARTISM* *Chartism* p. 2. [*in*] [*L. charta*; see *CHART*, n.] *Char'ter-ism*.

*Chart'ist*, 1 *chūr'ist*; 2 *chār'ist*, n. One who advocates or supports Chartism. *Char'ter-ist*.

*chart'less*, 1 *chūr'tles*; 2 *chār'tles*, a. 1. Not laid down in a chart; not mapped; as, a *chart'less* ocean. 2. Without a chart; hence, unguided; as, a *chart'less* rover of the sea. [Same as *CARTOGRAPHY*, etc.]

*char'tog'ra-phy*, *char'to'gr*, *char'to-man'y*, etc. *char'tom'e-ter*, 1 *ka-rēm'tar*; 2 *cār'tōm'e-ter*, n. A device used in measuring distances on charts. [*L. charta* (see *CHART*, n.) + *Gr. metron*, measure.]

*char'to-phy's-cumt*, n. [*Ca. pl.*] A recess or room for preserving records or valuable writings.

*Chartres*, 1 *chūr'tres*; 2 *chār'tres*, n. 1. Duc de (1540-1610). Robert Philippe Louis Eugene Ferdinand d'Orléans, a French prince and soldier; grandson of Louis Philippe. 2. A manufacturing city; capital of Eure-et-Loire department, France; has a cathedral; was taken from the English, 1432.

*char'treuse*, 1 *shār'trūz*; 2 *chār'trōz*, n. 1. [*C.*] A Carthusian monastery, especially the original mother house and monastery, *La Grande Chartreuse*, near Grenoble, France, from which the monks were expelled on April 19, 1903, under the Association Laws of 1901.

2. A liqueur in three colors—green, yellow, and white—distilled by a secret formula from aromatics by the monks of La Grande Chartreuse; now made at Taragona, Spain; the green liqueur is the most prized. 3. A pale-green color. 4. *Cookery*. A dish of selected vegetables, prepared in a plain mold or sometimes garnished with game or other savory meats. [*F.*; see *CHARTREHOUSE*.]—*Chartrean pottery*, an enameled pottery of the 18th century, made near Bordeaux for the Carthusians.

*Char'trenx*, 1 *shār'trōz*; 2 *chār'trōz*, n. [*F.*] 1. A Carthusian monk. 2. The Charterhouse.

*char'tu-lary*, 1 *kār'tu-lē-ry*; 2 *cār'tu-lā-ry*, n. [*RIES*, 1 *-riz*; 2 *-ris*, pl.] Same as *CARTULARY*.

*char'to-lant*, 1 *shār'to-lān*; 2 *chār'to-lān*, n. [*F.*] A conveyance on four wheels, propelled by the pressure of the wind on a kite attachment made under an English patent dated 1826.

*char'wo'man*, 1 *chūr'wū'man*; 2 *chār'wō'mau*, n. [*Two MEN*, pl.] [*Eng.*] A chorewoman.

*char'work*, 1 *chūr'wūrk*; 2 *chār'wūrk*, n. [*Eng.*] Odd work done by the day or job.

*char'y*, 1 *chār't*; 2 *chār'y* or *chār'y* (*XIII*), a. 1. Guarding with care; reluctant or cautious, as in committing oneself; prudent; wary.  
 For all God ever gave to her, She kept with *char'y* care.  
 N. P. WILLIS *Unseen Spirits* st. 2.

2. Careful of one's means; reluctant, as in giving; frugal; sparing. 3. Characterized by self-restraint and circumspection; nice in taste or feelings; diffident; reserved. 4. (1) Sorrowful; distressing; grievous. (2) Held dear; cherished; prized. [*AS. cearyg*, sorrowful, sad, < *cearu*, care.]

*Char'ryb-de'l-dā*, 1 *kē'rīb-dē'l-dē*; 2 *cār'ryb-dē'l-dē*, n. pl. *Char'ryb-de'a*, n. (t. g.) [*L. Char'rybdis*, < *Gr. Charybdis*, *Char'rybdis*] *Char'ryb-de'l-dā*.

—*char'ryb-de'id*, n.—*char'ryb-de-oid*, a.

*Char'ryb'dis*, 1 *ka-rīb'dis*; 2 *cār'ryb'dis*, n. [*L.*] *Class. Myth.* A ravenous woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a treacherous whirlpool on the Sicilian coast. In attempting to avoid this whirlpool mariners were in danger of the opposite Italian rock Scylla; hence the proverb "to sail (or to be) between Scylla and Charybdis," i. e., between dangers or difficulties from opposite sides.

*Char'rych*, 1 *cha-rīch*; 2 *chār'rych*, n. A river in Siberia; 220 m. to Ob river. *Tcha-rych*.

*Chas*, abbr. *Charles*.

*chase*, 1 *chēs*; 2 *chās*, r. [*CHASED*; *CHAS'ING*.] I. 1. 1. To follow with intent to catch or seize, especially with hostile intent to kill or capture; as, to *chase* a thief; to *chase* a piece over the board in a game of chess.  
 It [the crocodile] is habitually inert; not *chasing* any, but lying in wait for it. *BRUCEAN Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 128. [a. 1872.]

2. To follow in order to drive away, or so as to drive away or cause to move on; often with *away*, *out*, or *off*; also, to cause to depart quickly; as, they *chased* him into banishment. 3. To pursue eagerly in order to obtain and enjoy.  
 And each one, as before, will *chase* his favorite phantom.  
 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 2.

4. To follow regularly or persistently, but with no purpose.  
 See the small ripples in curving ranks *chasing*  
 Every light breeze running out from the shore.  
 ROBERTSON *Johnson On the Cliff* st. 2.

5. To suggest the filling of (a glass), as by pushing a bottle toward a companion. 6. [*Rare.*] To set (a stone, gem, etc.) in. 7. To persecute; harass.

II. 1. 1. To follow in pursuit. 2. To run swiftly; as, *chasing* up and down. 3. Mining. To follow a vein by its range or direction. 4. To run in the hunt, as a dog. [*OF. chacier*, < *L. capto*; see *CATCH*, r.] *chace'*. *Syn.* see *FOLLOW*.—to *chase* the duck [*U. S.* *Slang*], to prepare or fetch into decoys, as beer.  
 —*chase-a-biter*, *chase'a-biter*, c.

*chase'*, r. [*CHASED*; *CHAS'ING*.] 1. To ornament by indenting; also, to form as by indenting and finishing; tools; as, to *chase* silverware. 2. *Metal-working*. To cut in a lathe, as a rod, by a tool or comb, so as to make a screw-thread; cut, as a thread, in a rod or screw. [*Abbr. of ENCASE*.]

*chase'*, r. [*Artizans' Slang*.] To surpass an established standard of excellence in workmanship.

*chase'*, 1 *chēs*; 2 *chās*, n. 1. The earnest pursuit of or endeavor to attain any object or desire; as, the *chase* for honors; a *stern-chase*.  
 Sir Walter Scott intimates more than once that the joy is in the chase, whether in the prose or the poetry of life.  
 PRESCOTT *Biog. Miscell.* Scott p. 243. [in. 1845.]

2. That which is hunted or pursued, as game, an enemy, or a ship. 3. The practise of hunting game, as with horses and dogs; formerly, the right to hunt on a certain tract; also, hunters collectively; the hunt.  
 The chase formed the principal amusement of our Norman kings.  
 LINGGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 229. [in. c. 1827.]

4. [*Eng.*] The unenclosed hunting-ground of a private owner; a private game-preserve; to be distinguished from a forest, which belongs to the state, and from a park, which is enclosed. Written also *chace*.  
 A man may have a *chase* in another man's ground, . . . being indeed the liberty of keeping beasts of chase in the same therein.  
 BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 38.

5. *Court-tennis*. (1) One of the numbered lines marked on the floor of the court as aids in scoring. (2) A scoring stroke, as one in which the ball strikes the floor on the reverse side on the second bounce, unless it enters a gallery or has been played to a *vina chase*. 6. *Spinning*. One traverse of a faller in a cop-winding machine. 7. [*Prov. Eng.*] Hurry; haste; urgency. 8. The chase-guns of a warship; also, the parts of a vessel where they are mounted. [*OF. chace*, < *chacier*; see *CHASE*, r.] *chace'*.  
*Syn.* see *HUNT*; *WOON*.—*Prep.* of or for.  
 —*chase'-gun*, n. Same as *SCAPEGRACE*.—*c.-gun*, n. *Naut.* A gun mounted at the bow or stern of a vessel to fire at another vessel in pursuit or at one that is being pursued. *Chase'-piece*.—*c.-halter*, n. A strong halter, having a rein sometimes 18 feet in length, used in breaking young horses. *c.-port*, n. *Naut.* A port forward or aft, used for a chase-gun.—to *give c.*, to pursue.—to have a *good c.* (*Naut.*), to be built so as to be able to fire several guns right ahead or right aft; said of a vessel.—*wild-goose c.*, pursuit of the unknown or unattainable; a bootless enterprise.

*chase'*, n. 1. *Print.* A strong rectangular iron frame into which pages of type are fastened, as for printing or

41. Free from all excess, inadequacy, or offensiveness; hence, morally pure; innocent. 51. Unmarried; single. [F. < *L. castus*, pure.] *chastly*. *Syn.*: see *MODEST*; *PURE*; *SIMPLE*. *chaste-eyed*, *a.* Modest in look or glance. *chaste-eve* (*Ecd.*), the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday, during which Lent begins, which is to be observed with strict continence. — *chastely*, *adv.* —

Chastelet', 1 shat'le'; 2 chät'le', Gabrielle Émille, Marquise du (1706-1749). A French savante who lived with Voltaire at Cirey; died in childbirth; *Institutions de Physique*, etc.

**chast'en**, 1 chēs'n; 2 chās'n, *vt.* 1. To discipline by pain or trial; purify by affliction; as, n spirit *chastened* by adversity.

2. To moderate or restrain; soften; subdue; as, his style was *chastened* by study of great models. 3. To make chaste or pure; free from errors or faults; refine; purify; elevate.

Chase, 1 ch&rs; 2 ch&rs; n. **Philander** (1/1,1775-1,1852), an American divine who went to Ohio as missionary and established an Episcopal church there; bishop of Ohio, 1819, of Illinois, 1835; founded Kenyon College, Ohio, and Juillese College, Illinois. 2. **Salmon Portland** (1/1,1808-1/1873), an American lawyer; antislavery statesman; Secretary of the Treasury, 1861-1864; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864-1873; presided at the impeachment of President Johnson, March, 1868. 3. **Samuel** (1/1,1741-1/1811), an American lawyer; patriot; signer of the Declaration of Independence; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1790-1811; lived at Hancock, N. York, his acutic, 1801. 4. **John**, a county in Kansas; 750 sq. m.; county seat, Cottonwood Falls. 5. A county in Nebraska; 901 sq. m.; county seat, Imperial.

**Chas'e-lon**, 1 kas'i-len; 2 cās'e-lōn, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).  
**chas'cr'i**, 1 chēs'sr; 2 chās'er, *n.* 1. One who chases or pursues, as a hunter.

2. Same as STEEPLECHASER. 3. *Naut.* (1) A pursuing or following vessel. (2) A chase-gua; as, a bow-chaser and a stern-chaser (named from the station of the gun).

Charles, 1 shā; 2 chāl, n. 1. Michel (11/11793-11/11880), a French geometer. 2. Victor Enphémion Philarete (10/11798-7/11873), a French writer; *Studies on America*, *Life of Galileo*.

— the bloody chasm [Colloq., U. S.], the alienation between the North and the South produced by the Civil War of 1861 to 1865.—*chas'ma*, *n.* [L.] 1. *Pathol.* A fit of yawning. 2†. A chasm.—*chas'mal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a chasm. *chas-mat'-cal*,—*chasmed*, *o.* Cleft by a chasm or chasms.—*chas'my*, *a.* Full of or marked by chasms; chasm-like; abyssal.

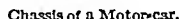
opposed to cleistogamy. [*< Gr. chasmo* (see CHASM) + *gamos*, marriage.]—chas'mo-gam'ic, o.—chas-mog'-  
3-mous, a

chas'mo-phyte, 1 kaz'mo-folt; 2 chs'mo-fyt, n. Bot. A plant growing in a cleft in a rock. Compare LITHOPHYTE. [*Gr. chosma* (see CHASM) + *phyton*, plant.]

**Chns'**phl-a, 1 kas'fī-a; 2 cās'fī-a, n. *Bfd.* (Dounl).  
**chassel**, 1 shūs; 2 chās, n. [F.] A small glass of spirit  
 or liqueur served nt dinner after the coffee. **chasse"**s

ca-fé't.  
chasse<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [F.] 1. A casket for the relics of a saint. 2.  
A shrine devoted to a saint.

**chas'sé**, 1 sha'sé: 2 chā'sé, c. [CHAS-SÉD': CHAS-SÉ'INO.] [F.] I. 1. Ia dancing, to perform the movement called a chassé. II. 1. [Slang.] To dismiss. chas'sey; chas'sex: **chas'sé**, n. [F.] In dancing, a movement across, or to right and left; also, the gliding step used in performing it.



### I. Side View.

IL View from above

1. Carburer. 2. Carburer hot-air intake extension for assisting vaporization in cold weather. 3. Change-speed lever. 4. Foot-brake pedal. 5. Hand-brake lever. 6. Accelerator. 7. Crank-cash pulley. 8. Ratchet. 9. Water pump and governor. 10. Steering connecting-rod. 11. Steering post. 13. Magneto cable. 14. Trussing. 15. Air-coake overflow valve. 16. Oil-pump and strainer assembly. 17. Steering sector shaft-lever. 18. Clutch bottom cover. 19. Shock-absorber. 20. Hub-cap. 21. Battery-box. 22. Carburer air-valve handle. 23. Cylinder to radiator-base. 24. Cylinder water-inlet bender. 25. Cylinder pet-cock. 26. Spark-plug. 27. Foot-brake shaft outside lever. 28. Hand-brake intermediate lever.

4. [Colloq., U. S.] A drink of soft liquor or water taken after a dram of spirits; also a small quantity of spirituous liquor taken at the end of a meal; a chasse. 5. A household servant. See CHASSEUR, n., 2. 6. A strap to fasten a carriage-curtain when it is rolled up. 7. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A ram with only one testis. [*F. chasseur*, *< OF. chacier*; see CHASE, r.]

chas'cr', *n.* 1. An enchaner; engraver. 2. A hand-lathe tool for cutting screw-threads; a comb. 3. *Meal*. A rotating edge-wheel revolving at the end of a radial arm in a trough, for crushing its contents.

chas'-hl(e)', 1 chas'-hl; 2 chās'-hl, *n.* Same as CHASUBLE.

Chas'-i-de'an, 1 kas'-d'en; 2 cās'-dē'an, *n.* Same as ASSURAN.

**Chas'i-dim**, 1 kas'i-dim; 2 cās'i-dim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Members of a mystical sect which arose among the Polish Jews of the 18th century; improperly, *Assideans*.

The founder of the *Chasidim* was an obscure Polish rabbi named Israel ben Eliezer, known as the Ba'al Shem Tov. In 1740 he made his headquarters in Miedzybuz in Podolia and there developed his two cardinal doctrines. . . . The first tenet was pantheistic and the second cabalistic. To attain perfect communion with the deity, ecstatic prayer and meditation, often induced by violent physical motions, or even by the use of intoxicants, were necessary. It is said that a direct influence might be brought to bear upon God Himself.

—Chas'id, *n.* One of the Chasidim.—Cha-sid'ic, *a.*—  
Cha-sid'ism, *n.* The principles and practises of the

**chās'ing'**, 1 chās'ing; 2 chās'ing, *n.* 1. The art of ornamenting metal by cutting it with a graver, or the product of this art. 2. The cutting of the threads of a screw. 3. The process of grinding and truing metal castings in the final finishing.

—chas'ing-har', *n.* *Mech.* The har in a screw-cutting lathe upon which the slide-rest for the chaser moves.—c.hisel, *c.hammer*, *c.lathe*, *c.tool*, implements used in chasing.—c.head, *n.* *Mech.* That part of a turret lathe used in cutting external threads, usually the middle head with its saddle.—flat *c.*, the ornamentation of silverware by a tool giving the outline in dots or lines.

**chas'ing**, *n.* 1. Pursuit; hunting. 2. Steeplechasing. 3. [Slang.] The exceeding by a workman of a given average of production. 4*t.* Dancing.

**Chas'sé', 1 shā'sē': 2 chā'sē', David Hendrik, Baron** (1765-1849). A Dutch general who fought for the allies at Waterloo; governor of Antwerp, 1815; defended it against the French, 1832.

chās'se-lās, 1 shās'se-lās or (F.) shā'se-lā; 2 chās'se-lās or (F.) chā'se-lā', n. [F.] A fine white table-grape.  
chasse", ma"rée', 1 shōs'ma"rē; 2 chās'mā're', n. [F.] Literally, tide-chaser; a coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged, used on the French side of the English Channel.

**Chasse**\*pot', l shás 'pò'; 2 chás 'pā, n. [F.] Mil. A French breech-loading rifled needle-gun, used in the French army (1866-1874), and now superseded. See RIFLE.

**chas-seur',** 1 shā-sūr'; 2 chā-sūr', n. 1. *Mil.* A light-armed soldier; an infantry or cavalry soldier in the French army trained for rapid maneuvers.

At the battle of Sedan he led the brigade of *Chasseurs d'Afrique* in the heroic charge of General Margueritte's cavalry division, which extorted the admiration of the old King of Prussia.

2. A semi-military household servitor among the European nobility. 3. A huntsman. [E: see CHASER.]

chās'sis, 1 chās'is or (F.) sha'si'; 2 chās'is or (F.) chā'si', *n.*  
[CHAS'IS, *pl.*] 1. *Ordnance.* A base-frame or movable  
railway for running a harbette- or casemate-gun in and  
out of battery: used in coast-artillery.

For traversing, the early carriages were pried bodily sidewise by levers; then the chassis was pivoted and rotated by ropes and pulleys or later by gearing. . . . Still later the chassis was fixed upon a turettable rotated by a pinion working in a circular rack in the foundation and operated by gearing.

2. *Auto*. The rectangular metal framework of a motor-car as distinguished from its body and seats, but in-

cluding its necessities for propulsion, as the tanks, motor, generator, gear, springs, axles, wheels, tires, fan, and general running gear. See illustrations above. 3. *Aero.* The part of the lower frame of a flying machine upon which the motor is placed and to which the wheels

upon which the motor is placed and to which the wheels or skids for starting and lighting are attached. 4. A framework of wood before or after it has been fitted with a sheet of glass, paper, cloth, etc.; a sash. [*F. châssis*, *< OF. chassir*; see *CHASS*, *n.*] — *carrosserie* *chas-*

No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her devotion. *RUSSIAN Sesame and Lilies* pref., p. 18. (w. a s.)

4. [Archaic] To chastise: castigate [**CHASTE**]

Syn.: afflict, castigate, chastise, correct, discipline, punish, purify, refine, try. *Castigate* and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, tho both are somewhat archaic; *castigate* is more formal, and *chastise* is sometimes preferred.

*correct* and *punish* are often used as euphemisms to preface censure to either. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in sense; *chasten*, partly retributive, and partly corrective; *chasten*, wholly corrective. *Chasten* is used exclusively in the spiritual sense, and chiefly of the visitation of God. Compare synonyms for AFFLICTION. — *Prep.*: “we are chastened of the Lord.” 1 Cor. i. 32; “they . . . chastened us *after* their own manner.”

pleasure, but he *for* our profit." *Heb.* xii, 10; "chasten *thine* thy hot displeasure." *Ps.* vi, 1; chasten *thine* pain; by trials and sorrows.—*chast'en-ed*, *pa.* Disciplined; reformed; subdued; restrained.—*chast'en-er*, *n.* One who or that which chastens.—*chast'en-ing*, *pa.* Disciplinary; corrective; refining.—*chast'en-ment*, *n.* The act of disciplining or refining, as by pain; discipline; correction. *chast'en-ment*. 8.8.  
*chast'end*, *pa.* Chastened.

haste'/'tree", 1 chäst'·tri': 2 chäst'·trë", n. Bot. A low  
verbenaceous deciduous shrub (*Vitex agnus-castus*), native  
in Slilly. Its white cymose flowers were formerly supposed  
to be adjuvants to chastity. hemp'/'tree":

nas-tise', } 1 chas-taiz'; 2 chās-tl's, tt. [CHAS-TISED,  
nas-tize's, } -TIZEA'; CHAS-TIS'INO, -TIZ'INO<sup>s</sup>.] 1. To  
correct with the rod; discipline by physical pain; whip.  
2. To subject to punitive measures; punish, as an army.  
3. [Rare.] To refine or subdue; chasten.

What chiefly distinguished him from other men was the . . . courtesy of his manner, . . . at once animated, and charismed by good-breeding. DE QUINCY *Literary Reminiscences*, Sir H. Dary in vol. i, p. 38. [r. & F. 1854.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] To accuse; distrust. 5†. To correct the errors of; reform. [CHASTEN.] SYN: see BEAT; CHASTEN.—PRED.: "My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." 2 Chron. x. 14; chastise him *for* his fault.—chas-tis'a-bl(e), o.—chas-tis'er, n.

nas'tiſe-ment, } 1 chas'tiz-ment or chas-taiz'ment or  
nas'tiz-ment, } -ment; 2 chās'tiſ-ment or chās-ti-  
ment, *n.* The infliction of punishment, especially its  
infliction for the benefit of the sufferer; discipline:



chastening; also, the pain or evil so inflicted. *chast'-eu-ment*.

**chas'-ti-ty**, 1 *chas'-ti-ty*; 2 *chās'-ti-ty*, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being chaste; sexual purity; continence; sometimes, virginity or celibacy; as, vows of *chastity*.  
*Chastity* was the supreme virtue in the eyes of the church, the myrtle key to Christian holiness.

J. Moxley Voltaire ch. 3, p. 145. [L. 1872.]

2. Purity and simplicity of style in art or literature. In this sense *chasteness* is preferable. 3. Purity of ritual observance. [*F. chasteté*, < *L. castitas*, < *castus*, chastise.]

**chas'-u-ble**, 1 *chas'-u-ble*; 2 *chās'-u-ble*, *n.* *Ecdl.* The outer vestment, varying in color, worn by a priest over the alb and stole in celebrating the mass or eucharist; a sleeveless mantle falling low in front and behind, and having a cross on the back; used in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and by some in the Anglican Church. [*F. casuble*, < *L. casula*, dim. of *casa*, house.]

**chas'-u-ble**, 1 *chas'-u-ble*; 2 *chās'-u-ble*, *n.* *Ecdl.* Wearing or provided with a chasuble.

**chat**, 1 *chat*; 2 *chāt*, *n.* [*CHAT*; *TEDE*; *Chasuble* of St. Thomas *CHAT*; *TING*.] 1. *f.* To converse in an easy or gossiping manner; talk familiarly. 2. *f.* To talk idly; speak foolishly; babble. 3. *f.* To speak of familiarly; converse about; chatter; prate. [*Short for CHATTER*.]

*SYN.*: see *BABBLE*; *TALK*. — *PRED.*: *chat with friends about* our affairs.

**chat**, *n.* 1. Easy and familiar speech; informal conversation. 2. [*Colloq.*, *Eng.*] The subject of a discussion; matter under consideration. 3. [*Prov. Brit.*] (1) The fact of the matter; the right talk. (2) Impudence; babble; gabble. *chat*, *n.* [*CHAT*; *TEDE*; *Chasuble* of St. Thomas *CHAT*; *TING*.] 1. *f.* To converse in an easy or gossiping manner; talk familiarly. 2. *f.* To talk idly; speak foolishly; babble. 3. *f.* To speak of familiarly; converse about; chatter; prate. [*Short for CHATTER*.]

**chat**, *n.* One of various birds. Specifically: (1) An Old World saxicolous, as a stonechat or whinchat. (2) An American warbler (genus *Icteria*), olive or olive-green above and yellow below anteriorly and white posteriorly. Theyellow-breasted chat (*I. virens*), a voluble songster, is common in the United States. [*CHAT*, *r.*]

**chat**, *n.* 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] (1) A catkin; n twig for kindling. (2) A cat. (3) A small potato. (4) Poor ore mixed with rock. (5) [*Prov.*] The amount of the pine, alder, etc. 2. *pl.* Waste material resulting from ore-concentration; tailings.

**chā'teau**, 1 *chā'teau*; 2 *chā'teau*, *n.* [*TEAU*; *1 -tōr*; 2 *-tōr*, *pl.*] [*F.*] A castle or manor-house; a country mansion; specifically, one in a French-speaking country, or resembling in style a French château or country-house.

Wines, especially in France, are often named after the manors on which the vine is grown. The best-known are Chateau Lafite, C. La Rose, C. La Tour, and C. Margaux, red Bordeaux wines, and C. Yquem, a white Bordeaux wine. See *WINE*. [*F.*, < *OF. chasteil*, < *L. castellum*; see *CASTLE*, *n.*] — *château en Espagne* [*F.*], literally, a castle in Spain; a castle in the air. See *CASTLE*.

**chā'teau**, 1 *chā'teau*; 2 *chā'teau*, *n.* [*F.*] *Cookery*. A fillet of beef grilled between two other fillets of beef and served garnished with butter and fine herbs.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* [*F.*] A French writer; ambassador; visited the United States; fought as a royalist at Thionville, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; exiled; *Atala*; *Genius of Christianity*.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* [*F.*] A town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* An ancient city in Eure-et-Loire department, France; taken by Germans, 1870; Jean Dunois is buried in the castle-chapel.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* 1. A lake in Franklin county, N. Y. 2. A river 50 m. from Lake Champlain to St. Lawrence river.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A town in Mayenne department, France.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 250 sq. m.; capital, Saint Martin.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A French vice-admiral; marshal; defeated Dutch, 1673, 1678, and the English, 1688. — *Re-naul't*; *Re-naul't*.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A town in Bouches-du-Rhône department, France.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A village and parish in Montmorency district, Quebec province, Canada.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A manufacturing town; capital of Indre department, France; its castle was the prison of Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A town in Alsace department, France, where United States troops defeated the Germans, June-July, 1918.

**Chā'teau**, 1 *Chā'teau*; 2 *Chā'teau*, *n.* A Flemish historical painter; King of Spain receiving Fealty from Flanders and Brabant, 1661. [*CASTELLAN*.]

**chā'te-lain**, 1 *chā'te-lain*; 2 *chā'te-lain*, *n.* [*F.*] Same as *chā'te-lain*, 1 *chā'te-lain*; 2 *chā'te-lain*, *n.* 1. A chain or chains, hanging from a woman's belt, to which a watch, keys, scissors, or other useful or ornamental articles are attached; also, any article so worn; used as an adjective in the phrase, *châtelaine bag*. 2. The mistress of a château or castle; a female castellan. [*< F. châtelaine*, *f.* of *châtelain*, < *L. castellanus*; see *CASTELLAN*.]

**chā'te-lett**, 1 *chā'te-lett*; 2 *chā'te-lett*, *n.* Same as *CHAS-TELET*.

**chā'te-lett**, 1 *chā'te-lett*; 2 *chā'te-lett*, *n.* Same as *CHAS-TELET*.

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**chā'te-lett**, 1 *chā'te-lett*; 2 *chā'te-lett*, *n.* Same as *CHAS-TELET*.

**Chā'telle**, 1 *Chā'telle*; 2 *Chā'telle*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Vienna department, France.

**Chā'tfield**, 1 *Chā'tfield*; 2 *Chā'tfield*, *n.* A village in Fillmore county, Minn.

**Chā't-ga-rī**, 1 *Chā't-ga-rī*; 2 *Chā't-ga-rī*, *n.* A frontier district in Assam Valley, near Bhutan, British India.

**Chā't-ham**, 1 *Chā't-ham*; 2 *Chā't-ham*, *n.* 1. Earl of (1171-1708-1778), William Pitt, an English statesman; orator; denied the right to tax British colonies; opposed Lord North's American policy, 1774-1777; seized with illness in the House of Lords, Apr. 7, 1778. 2. A county in Ga.; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Savannah. 3. A county in N. C.; 785 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsborough. 4. A town, fort and seaport in Kent, England; government dockyard; Roman remains. 5. A town; county-seat of Kent county, Ontario province, Canada. 6. A village in Columbia county, N. Y. 7. A village in Barnstable county, Mass. 8. A village in Morris county, N. J. 9. A town in Northumberland county, New Brunswick; port of entry. 10. A town in Middlesex county, Conn.

**Chā't-ham**, 1 *Chā't-ham*; 2 *Chā't-ham*, *n.* A group in the Pacific ocean attached to, and 360 m. E. of, New Zealand; 375 sq. m.

**chā't-ham-it**, 1 *chā't-ham-it*; 2 *chā't-ham-it*, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of chalcocite containing much iron.

**chā't-hau**, 1 *chā't-hau*; 2 *chā't-hau*, *n.* [*Heb.*] Bridegroom.

**chā't-i**, 1 *chā't-i*; 2 *chā't-i*, *n.* [*S. Am.*] A small spotted South-American wildcat (*Felis tigris*).

**Chā't-lou**, 1 *Chā't-lou*; 2 *Chā't-lou*, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King John*, an ambassador of the king of France to John, king of England.

**Chā't-lou**, 1 *Chā't-lou*; 2 *Chā't-lou*, *n.* The S. E. division of the central provinces of British India; including districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur.

**Chā't-moss**, 1 *Chā't-moss*; 2 *Chā't-moss*, *n.* A bog in Lancashire, England; 10 sq. m.; partially reclaimed by Roscoe, the historian; Stephenson laid a railroad across it.

**chā't-out**, 1 *chā't-out*; 2 *chā't-out*, *n.* [*F.*] A bezel; also, a jewel.

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of the teeth, as from cold. 4. The jar or vibration of a chattering tooth.—*chat'-ter-box*, *n.* One who chatters, especially a child. *c.-bags*; *c.-basket* [*Prov. Eng.*].—*c.-marks*, *n. pl.* Irregular tooth-marks caused by vibration due to lack of stiffness in a lathe or similar machine. 2. *Geol.* Transverse crescentic marks in a continuous series, sometimes occurring in deeply gouged glacial striae as the result of vibration.—*c.-pie*, *n.* A maple.—*c.-water*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Tea; in reference to a gossiping tea-party.

**chat'-ter**, *pp.* Chattered.

**chat'-ter**, 1 *chat'-ter*; 2 *chat'-ter*, *n.* One who or that which chatters; specif., a passerine bird, as a waxwing or cottontail, esp. the Bohemian waxwing. *chat'-ter-ster*.

**Chat'-ter-is**, 1 *Chat'-ter-is*; 2 *Chat'-ter-is*, *n.* A town in Cambridge county, England.

**Chat'-ter-pur**, 1 *Chat'-ter-pur*; 2 *Chat'-ter-pur*, *n.* 1. A native state in Bundelkhand, central India; 1,240 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**Chat'-ter-tou**, 1 *Chat'-ter-tou*; 2 *Chat'-ter-tou*, *n.* Thomas (1171-1752-1770). An English poet; a precocious literary imitator of rare imagination; committed suicide while starving; subject of a drama by Alfred de Vigny, 1835.

**chat'-thrush**, 1 *chat'-thrush*; 2 *chat'-thrush*, *n.* A minia-thrush.

**Chat'-ti**, *n. pl.* Same as *CATTI*.

**Chat'-ting**, 1 *Chat'-ting*; 2 *Chat'-ting*, *pp.* & *verb.* *n.* of *CHAT*, *r.* — *chat'-ting-ly*, *adv.*

**chat'-tle**, 1 *chat'-tle*; 2 *chat'-tle*, *nt.* [*Scot.*] To eat daintily; nibble. [*refuse* of fagot-wood.

**chat'-tles**, 1 *chat'-tles*; 2 *chat'-tles*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The *Chat'-too*, 1 *Chat'-too*; 2 *Chat'-too*, *n.* A county in N. W. Georgia; 331 sq. m.; county-seat, Summerville.

**chat'-ty**, 1 *chat'-ty*; 2 *chat'-ty*, *n.* [*CHAT*; *TEDE*; *Chasuble* of St. Thomas *CHAT*; *TING*.] 1. Given to chat; loquacious. 2. Easy and familiar; gossiping.—*chat'-ty-ly*, *adv.* — *chat'-ty-ness*, *n.*

**chat'-ty**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Of neat, attractive make or finish.

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**chat'-ty**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Of neat, attractive make or finish.

a checker-board or other checkered surface.

checked pattern, or any fabric woven or stamped with such pattern. 9. A crack, as in timber, caused by uneven seasoning, or, in steel, caused by defective tempering. 10. *Building*. A uoob or rabbit in a piece of wood or stone into which another piece fits. 11. In chess, an attack or menace offered to the king by any opposing piece or pawn. Formerly, a player who brought a piece to bear on his opponent's king was required to say "check," and the other player had to move the king out of check, capture the opposing piece, or interpose one of his own men. See CHECKMATE. 12. (1) In falconry, the movement of a hawk in forsaking the quarry to chase small birds; also, any small winged game thus diverting the hawk. (2) *Hunting*. A temporary halt in the chase due to the loss of the scent by the hounds. 13. That part of a substance under test which is allowed to remain untreated for comparison with the portion which has been subjected to the test. 14. In mining, a slight fault. 15. A consonant produced by sudden stopping of the breath; a mute. 16. [Local, U. S.] An impromptu meal of cold provisions. 17. The stub to which a bank-draft is attached; also the draft with its stub. 18. An aggressive move; attack. 19. An insult; affront. 20. [Eng.] A fine to which servants of a royal household were subject as a penalty for neglect of duty. 21. Rebuke; reproof. [*F. échec, OF. eschech, < Per. shāh, king.* In sense 8 < CHECKER-1] *cheek*.

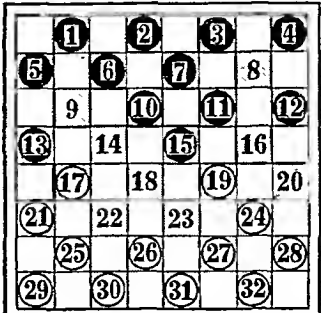
Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; CESSATION.

—cashier's check (*Banking*), a check upon its own funds by a bank's cashier.—certified c., see CERTIFY.—check-hand<sup>2</sup>, n. *Textile*. A contrivance used to check the speed of a spindle-carriage as it moves backward and forward.—c-har, n. *Harness*. A metal rod having loops at either end for holding a bridle check-rein and one in the middle for fastening to the check-hook.—c-shafery, n. *Minng.* A wooden cord used for checking the outlet of a chute or for closing an intake for air.—c-hook, n. 1. A book of bank-checks in blank, usually with marginal stubs for date, amount, and name of payee. *cheque-book*. 2. A book used for checking or verifying any matter, as the record of customer's checks kept in a bank.—c-hraee, n. Any one of four leather thongs which check the endwise motion of a chaise or phaeton.—c-bridge, n. Same as FIRE-BRIDGE.—c-chain, n. A chain from the side gills of a railroad-car to the side of the truck, to prevent the latter from swinging crosswise on the track if derailed.—c-chamber, n. *Mech.* The chamber or cavity which contains the gate of a check-valve.—c-clerk, n. A clerk who keeps and checks the time of employees, etc.—c-cord, n. 1. A cord fastened to the collar of a dog, and held by one who is training him. 2. A check-string.—c-damper, n. A contrivance which allows cold air to enter a door or an opening at the bottom of a chimney so as to prevent a direct draft, thus reducing the rate of combustion of fuel.—c-end, n. The end (left) of a bank-check, engraved with special words or devices to prevent counterfeiting.—c-exchange, n. [Colloq.] *Finance*. Sight exchange.—c-flooding, n. *Irrigation*. A system of dams or dikes retaining water on irrigated fields.—c-follo, n. Sea SIZES OF PAPER, under PAPER.—c-gate, n. *Irrigation*. A gate in a low embankment or dam which is huilt across fields to hold back the waters of irrigation.—c-groove, n. *Minng.* [Scot.] An arched or upward curve for checks for the owner, the weighing of coal taken from a mine.—c-hook, n. 1. A check-rein hook on a harness-saddle. 2. Part of a safety device in a mine hoisting-apparatus, consisting of hooks on the rim of the rope-drum, which, when the speed becomes excessive, fly out and engage stop-pins.—c-key, n. [Eng.] A latch-key.—c-line, n. A check-rein.—c-list, n. 1. A list by which something may be checked or verified; specifically, a roll or list of voters used at polling-places on election-days for checking off the names of those who vote, as a guard against repeating. 2. A list of genera, species, etc., usually limited to one natural division, for students and collectors, to check when recognized or accepted for record. 3. A lock for covering the keyhole or for preventing a door-bolt's being moved.—c-loop, n. A metallic open loop for receiving an overdrawn check-rein where it passes over the horse's head.—c-nut, n. A nut for preventing the turning of another one: a lam-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut.—c-out, n. A place in a coal-mine where the floor and roof meet and end the seam.—c-rail, n. 1. A device for permitting railway-trains to run along a main line or move to a siding as desired. 2. An auxiliary rail placed just inside of this inner rail of a railroad curve to relieve the outer rail of undue pressure.—c-rein, n. 1. A looped rein passing from the hits to a hook in the saddle to keep the horse's head up. 2. The branch rein connecting a driving-rein of one horse to the hit of his mate in a double team.—c-ring, n. A ring by which a check-hraee is attached to a carriage.—c-roll, n. 1. (1) Any check-list. (2) Same as MUSTER-ROLL. 2. See CHECKER-ROLL. 3. A list of household servants, especially when numerous.—c-row, n. One of the standing rows, as of trees, in an orchard or farm that partitions it into squares.—c-rower, n. 1. A corn-planter. 2. An attachment to a corn planter by which it drops the seeds at regular distances so as to produce check-drops.—c-stop, n. A rubber safety-drum on a deep-sea dredge.—c-stopper, n. *Naut.* A light rope used to check the run of the cable or of a rope in paying out.—c-strap, n. 1. A strap connecting the collar and the belly-band of a harness. 2. A strap coupling the hit of the off horse to the gears of the near one to hold back the former when harnessed in the Western single-line method; a hold-back strap. *choke-strap*. 3. A cord or strap by which the occupant of a closed carriage, omnibus, or car may attract the driver's attention. 4. A leather strap or hand used to steady the shuttles in a loom. 5. A leather strap or belt connecting the carriage proper with the seat and restraining the upward motions of the latter.—c-strings, n. Same as CHECK-STRAP. 3.—c-valve, n. A valve through which fluid can pass in only one direction.—c-wheeler, n. *Coal-mining*. An agent of the miners who verifies the weight of coal at the mouth of the shaft.—c-work, n. *Mach.* The periodic detention and release of a moving part, as an escapement.—cross c., n. *Lacrosse*. The act of applying or hindering an opponent by holding a stick against his body: forbidden by the rules of the game.—crossed c. [Gt. Brit.] (*Banking*), a check across the face of which is printed or written the symbol "X" or the name of some bank, between two cross-lines, thus making the collection of the face value of the check impossible except through a bank.—delivery c. (*Railroad*), a voucher received by the consignee after paying a freight bill, which enables him to receive freight. 4. A crossed c., in chess, a check caused by the removal of a piece that permits another piece of the same color to bear on the opposing king.—double c. (*Chess*), a position in which the king is checked by two pieces at once.—inflation c., a check which

has been initialed by the cashier or other authority of a bank, as evidence of genuineness of signature, but not of the holding of deposits to make it good; differing thus from a certified check.—perpetual c. (*Chess*), a continuation of checks that can not mate, but from which there is no escape, the result being a drawn game.—simple c. (*Chess*), a form of checking the opponent's king with another piece.—storage c. (*Railroad*), a bill for storing goods, which must be paid at the cashier's office before the goods may be delivered.—to take c., to be offended.—travelers' c. (*Banking*), a check to the order of a traveler which, when endorsed by the latter, serves as cash.—waived storage c. (*Railroad*), an order authorizing delivery and rescinding storage charges, where freight has been stored by mistake.

check<sup>2</sup>, n. [Scot.] The wheatear or check. [Ing checked. check<sup>2</sup>-a-bler, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-a-bler, 2 check<sup>2</sup>-a-bler. Susceptible of be-check<sup>2</sup>-age, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-y; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-ag, n. A checking, as of an account or the like, or an entry that is checked. check<sup>2</sup>-bird, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-bird; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-bird, n. [Brit. Guiana.] The check, wheatear.

check<sup>2</sup>-er, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-er; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-er, n. 1. To mark, decorate, or arrange with squares or crossed lines; streak. 2. To fill with variations or vicissitudes; diversify. *cheq<sup>2</sup>-nert*, check<sup>2</sup>-er, n. 1. One of the pieces used in a game of draughts, usually a small disk. 2. One of the squares or spots in a checker-board or other checked surface; as square in mosaic or architectural design. 3. pl. The game of draughts; the more familiar name in the United States. It is played with 24 pieces, 12 on each side, arranged and moved upon a board divided into 64 squares. The object of the game and the aim of each player are to capture all his opponent's pieces by moving over each with an adjacent one of his own into an opposite vacant square, or so to block them with his own that they can not be moved. If a player neglects to take an opposing piece when in a position to do so, his adversary has the option of compelling him to take it, or removing from the board the piece that should have jumped, or of allowing the play to stand. When a piece reaches the last row on the opponent's side of the board, it becomes a king, and can be moved either forward or backward. The position of the board and pieces at the commencement of the game is shown in the illustration. The black squares, on which the plays are made, are numbered from 1 to 32, as indicated, the numbers always commencing at the side of the board occupied by the black men. These moves are indicated as follows: 14-18, a move from square 14 to square 18; 9-18, a jump from square 9 to square 18, involving the capture of an opposing piece; 16-30, a double jump, with the capture of two opposing pieces, etc.



Checker-board, after black's third move. Laird and Lady opening.

The following are the best-known checker openings, the moves of the two players being given alternately in each case. (1) *Alma*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (2) *Arschide Lassie*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (3) *Bristol*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (4) *Cross*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (5) *Defiance*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (6) *Dyke*. 11-15, 22-17, 15-19. (7) *Fife*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (8) *Glasgow*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 11-16. (9) *Kelso*. 10-15, 23-19. (10) *Laird and Lady*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 9-13. (11) *Maid of the Mill*. 11-15, 22-17, 8-11, 17-13, 15-18. (12) *Old Fourteenth*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 4-8. (13) *Second Double Corner*. 11-15, 24-19. (14) *Single Corner*. 11-15, 22-18. (15) *Souter*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 6-9. (16) *Switzer*. 11-15, 21-17. (17) *Whitler*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 7-11. (18) *Will of the Wisp*. 11-15, 23-19, 9-13. 4. Any pattern laid by lines in regular squares of a single color or of various colors. 5. pl. Same as CHECKERWORK. 6. pl. Small stones; pebbles; also, checkstones. 7. [Hist. or Obs.] (1) The state or royal treasury. (2) An audit-room, as in a monastery, abbey, etc. *chequer*. 8. *Metaph.* Same as CHECKERWORK. 9. A peculiar marking, frequently triangular in shape, on a pigeon's wing. 10. *Bot.* (1) The cultivated service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). (2) The wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*). *check<sup>2</sup>-er-tree*. (3) pl. The fruit of either tree. 11. The game of chess; also, a chessman. 12. A checker or chess-board; hence, an inn whose sign was a chess-board. 13. Exchequer. 14. [C.] The court of Exchequer. [*< OF. eschequier, chess-board, < LL. scaccarium, < scacci, chess, < Per. shāh, king.*] *check<sup>2</sup>-er*; *chequer*.

—check<sup>2</sup>-er-board<sup>2</sup>, n. A board on which checkers are played. See CHECKER. 3.—c-roll, n. A roll of the king's household. *check<sup>2</sup>-roll*. 4.—c-work, n. 1. Any work or pattern showing alternate colors arranged checkerwise. 2. *Metaph.* The fire-brick alternating with openings, as arranged in the chambers of a regenerative furnace. 3. A condition marked by contrasted events or experiences.—*check<sup>2</sup>-er-wind*, adv. 1. Checkers forward or pattern. *check<sup>2</sup>-er*. 2. One who checks.

check<sup>2</sup>-er-her<sup>2</sup>, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-er-her<sup>2</sup>; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-er-her<sup>2</sup>, n. 1. *BIES*, 1-12; 2-5, pl. 1. The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), or its red aromatic berry. 2. Improperly, the partridge-herry (*Mitchella repens*). *check<sup>2</sup>-ered*, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-ered; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-ered, pa. 1. Divided check<sup>2</sup>-ered, into squares of different colors; checkered. 2. As with black and white; hence, showing any alternating spaces of color or of light and darkness. The foliage glittered with the checkered beauties of the October leaf. *Cooper's Essay* ch. 4, p. 57. [A. 1894.] 2. Marked by vicissitudes; alternating, as between good and evil fortune; as, a checkered career. *check<sup>2</sup>-er-mint*, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-er-mint; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-er-mint, n. [U. S.] A confection flavored with wintergreen.

check<sup>2</sup>-ing, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-ing; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-ing, n. 1. A system of fine lines incised in a gun-stock to prevent its slipping in the hand. 2. The act of assembling the different parts for a checked joint. 3. *Agric.* A system of sowing seeds or placing plants apart at regular distances so as to permit of growth on either side. *check<sup>2</sup>-a-fout*, n. A costly fabric of the middle ages; also,

a cloak of this fabric. Considered as a gilded leather by Spenser. *check<sup>2</sup>-a-fout*.

check<sup>2</sup>-le, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-le; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-le, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. To scold or cackle. 2. To laugh heartily.

check<sup>2</sup>-less, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-less; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-less, n. That can not be restrained; unchecked.

check<sup>2</sup>-man, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-man; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-man, n. [*-MEN, pl.*] One who compares and verifies, as tickets, lists, etc.

check<sup>2</sup>-mate<sup>2</sup>, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-mat<sup>2</sup>; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-mat<sup>2</sup>, n. [*-MAT<sup>2</sup>-ED; -MAT<sup>2</sup>-ING.*] 1. *Chess*. To put (an opponent's king) in a check from which no escape is possible, thus winning the game. See the noun. 2. Hence, to discomfit or defeat (a person, plan, etc.), as by a skillful maneuver; as, the diplomatist was checkmated by the council.

check<sup>2</sup>-mate<sup>2</sup>, n. 1. *Chess*. The final position in a game of chess, in which the king of the losing player is placed in check and can not be extricated; commonly shortened to *mate*. 2. Figuratively, complete discomfiture; final defeat. [*< F. échec et mat, < Ar. shāh-māt, < shāh (< Per. shāh, king, + māt, is dead.)*—to give checkmate or a c. to effect defeat by checkmating an opponent.

check<sup>2</sup>-mate<sup>2</sup>, interj. An exclamation declaring checkmate.

check<sup>2</sup>-stone<sup>2</sup>, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-stōn; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-stōn, n. Same as CHECK<sup>2</sup>, n. 4.

check<sup>2</sup>-stone<sup>2</sup>, n. [Local, Eng.] Same as STONECHAT.

check<sup>2</sup>-work<sup>2</sup>, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-wōrk; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-wōrk, n. 1. Same as CHECKERWORK. 2. *Mech.* An escapement.

check<sup>2</sup>-y, 1 check<sup>2</sup>-y; 2 check<sup>2</sup>-y, n. *Her.* Checked or checkered: eald of a field or charge. [*< OF. eschequer, pp. of eschequer; see CHECK<sup>2</sup>, c.*]

Ched<sup>2</sup>-dar, 1 Ched<sup>2</sup>-dar; 2 Ched<sup>2</sup>-dar, n. A village in Somersetshire, England, noted for its cheese and immense salt-lake caverns.

Ched<sup>2</sup>-drū, 1 Ched<sup>2</sup>-drū; 2 Ched<sup>2</sup>-drū, n. A type of wig or peruke worn in the 17th century, named for its maker.

Ched<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>-ha, 1 Ched<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>-ba; 2 Ched<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>-ba, n. An island in the Bay of Bengal, British India; 240 sq. m.

Ched<sup>2</sup>-cha, 1 Ched<sup>2</sup>-cha; 2 Ched<sup>2</sup>-cha, n. [Ceylon.] A small familiar gecko-lizard (*Hemidactylus frenatus*), easily tamed.

Ched<sup>2</sup>-chee<sup>2</sup>, 1 Ched<sup>2</sup>-chee<sup>2</sup>; 2 Ched<sup>2</sup>-chee<sup>2</sup>, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A half-caste or Eurasian. 2. The mingling speech of half-castes.

check, 1 Chik; 2 Chik, n. 1. [Slang.] To confront or address impudently; face out brazenly.

... checked the doctor, telling him he didn't understand his work; result, set three days' imprisonment. *Wm. Booth in Dark-England* [quot.], pt. i, ch. 9, p. 71. [v. & w. 1891.]

2. To border; flank.

check, n. 1. Either side of the face between the eye and temple and the chin; the fleshy covering of the jaw and cheek-bone; chap; jowl.

Those cheeks that hold Like some harsh landscape all the Summer's gold. *R. W. Gilman Life-Mask of Lincoln* l. 3.

2. A side or part analogous to the side of a face; as, the cheek of a vise, or the cheek (one of the ways) of a lathe.

(1) One of the pieces forming the side of a pulley-block. (2) One of the outside branches of a horse's bit; also, in a harness, the part of a bridle next to a horse's cheek. *check<sup>2</sup>*. (3) In mining, the side or wall of a vein. (4) The side part of a three-part flask used in molding. (5) *Fort.* The interior facing of an embrasure. (6) *Arch.* One of two corresponding projections on either side of a window-frame; also, one of the side-pieces of a door or gate. (7) *Carp.* The blocks cut from the sides of a piece to form a tenon; also, the surfaces on the sides of a mortise. (8) The ends of a hide which covered the cheeks of the animal. (9) One of the narrow pieces extending from the head of a pike, pick, hammer, etc., along the handle. 3. [Slang.] (1) In manner or conduct, brazen assurance; cool impudence or presumption; effrontery. (2) An expression in speech of impudence or presumptuousness.

He looked at her blankly a moment, and then said, "By George, old fellow I never knew, the cheek of a woman is the cheekiest!" *L. G. Winton Mansfield Humphreys* p. 195. [v. & w. 1884.]

4. *Entom.* The side of the head, between the eyes and the mouth; the gena. 5. *Ordnance*. One of the two side-pieces of a gun-carriage between which the piece is placed and on which the trunnions rest. 6. [Local, U. S.] The edible part of the sea clam. 7. [Slang.] A share; allowance. 8. The cheek-bone; jawbone.

9. *AS. < ecac.* *check<sup>2</sup>-hand*, n. 1. A check-strap. 2. The band of an ancient head-dress passing under the chin.—c-hlade, n. [Scot.] The cheek-bone.—c-hloek, n. *Naut.* A block having only half a shell, bolted against a mast or spar, which serves as the other side.—c-hone, n. The bone that produces the prominence of the cheek; the malar bone.—c. hy jowl, with cheek close to cheek; hence, confidential; intimate.—c-knee, n. *Naut.* One of the knees between which the hawse-hole is placed.—c. plice, n. 1. A piece intended as part of a cheek, lying near the cheek, or to protect the cheek, as a check-strap or the end of a horse's hit; especially the part of a helmet covering the cheek. 2. A crank having a uniform thickness throughout.—c-pouch, n. A pouch-like dilatation of the cheeks for holding food, as in baboons and certain rodents. The opening may be on the cheeks outside the mouth, and the pouch lined with true furry skin, as in the pocket-gophers.—c-strap, n. The side-strap of a bridle.—c. tovn, n. *Anat.* A molar or grinding-tooth.—to one's own c. [Colloq., Eng.] for, or of, oneself; for personal use; alone.—to put up to the c., to fasten the reins to the top or first ring on the cheek of a horse's hit, easing the pressure on the mouth.—checked, a. Having a cheek: in composition: as, *rosy cheek*—*check<sup>2</sup>-fesh*, a. Somewhat checky.—*check<sup>2</sup>-fesh*, a. Having no cheek.

check<sup>2</sup>-er, 1 Chik<sup>2</sup>-er; 2 Chik<sup>2</sup>-er, n. One who faces impudently. *check<sup>2</sup>*, pp. Checked.

check<sup>2</sup>-y, 1 Chik<sup>2</sup>-y; 2 Chik<sup>2</sup>-y, n. [Slang.] Characterized by cheek; as, a cheeky rascal. See CHECK, 3.—*check<sup>2</sup>-ly*, adv.—*check<sup>2</sup>-liness*, n. [leagle (*Splinter*)] *cheek<sup>2</sup>*.

chee<sup>2</sup>-ta, 1 Chē<sup>2</sup>-ta; 2 Chē<sup>2</sup>-ta, n. [E. Ind.] The crested serpent.—chee<sup>2</sup>-nar, 1 Chē<sup>2</sup>-nar; 2 Chē<sup>2</sup>-nar, n. Chinhar.

cheep<sup>2</sup>, 1 Chēp<sup>2</sup>; 2 Chēp<sup>2</sup>, n. 1. I. To utter in an acute, faint tone. II. t. To make the faint, shrill sound of a young bird or mouse, or a hat; peep; squeak. [Imitative.] *cheep<sup>2</sup>*.

cheep<sup>2</sup>, n. [Local, U. S.] To tell secrets; blab.

cheep<sup>2</sup>, n. A weak chirp or squeak, as of a bird or mouse.—*cheep<sup>2</sup>-y*, a. Given to cheeping.

cheep<sup>2</sup>-er, 1 Chēp<sup>2</sup>-er; 2 Chēp<sup>2</sup>-er, n. 1. One that cheeps or peeps, as a young pheasant, grouse, or partridge; a house-cricket. 2. [Local, Eng.] The common European titlark.







chem'osed, 1 kem'ost; 2 cēm'ost, a. Having marks at chemosis.

Chem'mosh, 1 k'mosh; 2 cēm'mosh, n. Btd. The god of the Moabites to whom living persons were sacrificed. Num. xxi, 29.

chem'o'sis, 1 ka-mō'sis; 2 ce-mō'sis, n. Pathol. Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye, with infiltration of fluid into the underlying tissue, whereby the conjunctiva is raised above the cornea. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell.*] chy-mō'sis.

chem'os-mo'sis, 1 kem'os-mō'sis; 2 cem'os-mō'sis, n. Chemical action transmitted through a membrane, such as parchment; chemical osmosis. [*Gr. chemic + osmosis.*] -chem'os-mo'tic, a.

chem'o-syn'the-sis, 1 kem'ō-sin'th-sis; 2 cēm'ō-sin'the-sis, n. Plant-physiol. Synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic constituents without the aid of light. See SYNTHESIS. [*Gr. chemic + synthesis.*] -chem'o-syn'the'tic, a.

chem'o-tac'tism, 1 kem'ō-tak'tizm; 2 cēm'ō-täktizm, n. Same as CHEMOTAXIS.

chem'o-tax'ic, 1 kem'ō-taks'ik; 2 cēm'ō-täks'ic, a. Chemotactic; erroneous form.

chem'o-tax'is, 1 kem'ō-taks'is; 2 cēm'ō-täks'is, n. The property which certain motile living cells possess of approaching (positive chemotaxis) or moving away from (negative chemotaxis) chemical substances of various kinds. Chemotaxis seems to play an important part in some phases of inflammation. Thus it appears to be, in part at least, through the incitement of chemotaxis, by the chemical substances which they contain or eliminate, that bacteria act in inducing suppuration. [*Gr. taxis, order, < taxō, arrange.*] -chem'o-tac'tic, a. -chem'o-tac'tic-al, adj.

chem'o-thér-a-py, 1 kem'ō-thēr'ə-pi; 2 cēm'ō-thēr'a-py, n. The treatment of internal microbial diseases by injecting into the blood chemical substances that destroy the parasitic germs, but are not poisonous to the human tissues. The principle is the same as that of serum-therapy, but the material injected is a synthetic chemical compound, not a product of a living organism. Syphilis has been successfully treated by this method. See SALVANSAN.

chem'ot'ic, 1 ki-mat'ic; 2 ce-mō'tic, a. Relating to or indicating chemosis.

chem'otro-pism, 1 ki-mat'ro-pizm; 2 ce-mō'tro-pizm, n. Same as CHEMOTAXIS. [*Gr. chemic + Gr. tropos, turning.*] -chem'o-tro-pic, a. -chem'o-tro-pic-al, adj.

Chem'ul-po, 1 chu-mul'po; 2 che-mul'po, n. A town on the W. coast of Chosen; a treaty port. Ten-chuan.

Chem'ung, 1 shu-mung; 2 che-mung, n. 1. A river in Steuben county, N. Y.; 50 m. long to Susquehanna river. 2. A county in New York; 394 sq. m.; county-seat, Elmira. 3. Geol. Name of certain strata. See GEOLOGY.

che-na', 1 chi-nā; 2 che-nā, n. [Hind.] A large ophiophagous fish of India (*Ophiophagus striatus*). che-na', 1 chi-nā; 2 che-nā, n. [Hind.] Bot. Either of two kinds of millet, *Panicum pilosum* and *P. mitissimum*. chā-na', [vii, 10.]

che-na'-a-nah, 1 ki-nā'-a-nā; 2 ce-nā'-a-nā, n. Btd. 1 Chron. che-nab', 1 chi-nāb'; 2 che-nāb', n. A river in Kashmir and Punjab, India; 800 m. long to Indus river.

che-nam', 1 chi-nām; 2 che-nām, n. Same as CHUNAM.

che-na'ng'o, 1 shu-na'ng'o; 2 che-na'ng'o, n. 1. A river in Cheung and Broome counties, N. Y.; 100 m. long to Susquehanna river. 2. A county in New York; 847 sq. m.; county-seat, Norwich.

che-na'ni, 1 ki-nā'-ni; 2 ce-nā'-ni; 3 cē-nā'-ni, n. Btd. Neh. ix, 14. [xvi, 29.]

chen-a'-nā, 1 chen-a'-nā; 2 cēn-a'-nā, n. Btd. 1 Chron. che-nar', 1 chu-nār'; 2 che-nār', n. [Per.] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*).

chē-ne, 1 shēn; 2 chēn, n. [F.] Literally, oak or oak-tree; in dress-goods, a printed or stamped design of an oak-leaf pattern, as on cloth.

chen'er-y, 1 chen'er-y; 2 chēn'er-y, Thomas (1826-1911). A British journalist and Orientalist; Old Testament scholar.

chen'er-vik-itē, 1 shēn'er-viks-itē; 2 chēn'er-viks-itē, n. Mineral. A massive, vitreous, dark-green hydrous arsenate (Cu<sub>2</sub>(FeO)<sub>2</sub>AS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O). [*Chen'er, Irish chemist.*]

cheng, 1 chēg; 2 chēng, n. The Chinese argan. See AARG.

Chen'gal-pat', n. Same as CHINGLETUP.

Cheng'ju', 1 chen'ju'; 2 chēng'ju', n. The capital of Chunchong, Fuku province, S. China.

Cheng'teh-fu', 1 chen'teh-fu'; 2 chēng'teh-fu', n. A city in Chihai province, China; 100 m. N. E. of Peking.

Cheng'ui', 1 chen'ui'; 2 chēng'ui', n. A walled city on the Min river; capital of Szechwan province, China. Ching'ui'.

Chē'nier', 1 shē'nier'; 2 chē'nier', n. 1. André Marie de (1732-1794), a French poet; guillotined; Poems, 1819. 2. Marie Joseph (1734-1811), a French poet and dramatist; brother of preceding Charles IX, etc.

che-nille', 1 shi-nill'; 2 che-nill', n. 1. A soft tufted or fluffy coat of cotton, wool, silk, or worsted, made by weaving four warp-threads or crossing three warp-threads about soft filling-threads, that are afterward cut; made into trimmings, fringes, etc., and woven into curtains, table-covers, and rugs. The warp is generally cotton, the filling of cotton, wool, etc. 2. A floridous alga (*Dasya elegans*). 3. [So. U. S.] The caterpillar of a noctuid moth (*Alabama* or *Aletia argillacea*) destructive to the cotton-plant. leaf'scat'er-pill'lar'. [*F., caterpillar, < L. canicula, dim. of canis, dog.*]

Chen'ju', 1 chen'ju'; 2 chēn'ju', n. The capital of Churura, Fuku province, S. W. Chosen.

che-no'a, 1 shi-nō'a; 2 che-nō'a, n. A city in McLean county, Ill.

chem'o-chol'ic, 1 kem'ō-chō'lik; 2 cēm'ō-chō'lic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of fescue. [*Gr. chēm, goose, + cholē, bile.*] chen'o-chol'al'ic -chenochollic acid (Chem.), a compound (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) resulting from the action of harum hydroxyl on taurochenochollic acid. It is dibasic and is in powder form.

che-no-mor'pha, 1 ki-no-mō'fā; 2 cē-no-mō'fā, n. pl. Ornith. A division of desmognathus birds, including ducks, etc. [*Gr. chēm, goose, + morphē, form.*]

che-no-mor'phic, a. -che-no-mor'phic, a.

che-no-pō'di-a-ce-e, 1 ki-no-pō'di'ē-si; 2 cē-no-pō'di'ē-si, n. pl. Bot. A family of more or less succulent apetalous annual or perennial herbs - the goosefoot family - with usually alternate exstipulate leaves and minute greenish flowers. It embraces about 80 genera and over 500 species, among them being several garden vegetables and a number of weeds. [*Gr. chenopodium*] -che-no-pō'di-a-ceous, a.

che-no-pō'di-a'les, 1 ki-no-pō'di'ē-tis; 2 cē-no-pō'di'ē-tis, n. pl. Bot. An order of dicotyledonous herbs or small woody plants belonging to the subclass Archetiamydae and con-

taining 10 families, in which the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), the amaranth family (*Amaranthaceae*), and the pink family (*Sileneaceae*) are the best-known. In all the ovary is one-celled and free from the calyx and the embryo is curved. Formerly called *Cenocarpus*. [*Gr. chenopodium*]

che-no-pō'di-a'ce-e, 1 ki-no-pō'di'ē-si; 2 cē-no-pō'di'ē-si, n. pl. Bot. Same as ARACHNIDACEAE. -che-no-pus, n. (t. g.)

che-no-pō'di-um, 1 ki-no-pō'di'um; 2 cē-no-pō'di'um, n. Bot. A large genus of herbs of the *Chenopodiaceae* family - goosefoot or pigweed - growing in temperate regions, being mostly weeds with usually a white meanness and dense spiked panicles of minute flowers. [*Gr. chēm, goose, + pous (pod-), foot.*]

che-no-tau'ro-chol'ic, 1 ki-no-tō-ro'chō'lik; 2 cē-no-tō-ro'chō'lic, a. Chem. Pertaining to the bile of the ox and the goose: applied to taurocholic acid as found in goose-bile. [*Gr. chēm, goose, + tauros, bull, + cholē, bile.*]

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cher'mes, 1 kūr'miz; 2 cēr'mēs, n. Same as KERMEC.

cher-na', 1 cher'nā; 2 cēr'nā, n. [SP.] The red grouper or one of other serranoid fishes. [*Polyprion crinitum*].

cher-ne', 1 cher'nē; 2 cēr'nē, n. [Madeira] The stone bass.

cher-net'i-dae, 1 ker-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. Arch. The Cheliferidae. Cher'nes, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. chērnis, day-laborer.*] -cher-ne'tid, a. & n. -cher-ne'told, a.

cher-ne'te', 1 cher-nē; 2 cēr-nē, n. A young or small cher'ne'tid.

cher-ni-gof', 1 cher-ni-gōf'; 2 cēr-ni-gōf', n. 1. A government in Ukraine; 20,232 sq. m. 2. Its capital, Cher-ni-gov'.

cher-ni'tes, 1 ka-nā'itiz; 2 cer-ni'tēs, n. [Gr.] A variety of marble resembling ivory.

cher-no-morsk', 1 cher-no-mōrsk'; 2 cēr-no-mōrsk', n. A district in Transcaucasia, Kuban Republic (Russia); 2,741 sq. m.

cher-no-zem, 1 cher-no-zēm; 2 cēr-no-zēm, n. Fertile black soil found in the country between the Ural and Carpathian mountains; the black earth of Russia. [*Gr. chernozem, < chernui, black, + zemla, earth.*]

cher'o-kee', 1 cher'o-ki; 2 cēr'o-ki, n. One of a great tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying northern Georgia and the neighboring hilly regions, but now dwelling in Oklahoma; the most enlightened of the Indian peoples of America. See AMERICAN.

cher'o-kee', n. 1. A county in N. E. Alabama; 582 sq. m.; county-seat, Center. 2. A county in N. Georgia; 434 sq. m.; county-seat, Canton. 3. A county in N. W. Iowa; 576 sq. m. 4. A county in S. E. Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. 5. A county in S. W. North Carolina; 451 sq. m.; county-seat, Murphy. 6. A county in Oklahoma. 7. A county in E. Texas; 990 sq. m.; county-seat, Cherokee. 8. A county in S. E. Tennessee; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Cherokee. 9. A city in Crawford county, Mo.

cher-root', 1 shu-rōt'; 2 cēr-rōt' (XIN). n. A type of inferior cigar, usually cut off straight at both ends and not rounded to a point; originally from southern India, and Manila in the Philippine Islands. [*F. cheroute, < Hind. shurutu, roll.*] she-raot'.

cher'ry, 1 cher'y; 2 cēr'y, n. [CHER'RIEN; CHEN'RY-ING.] To make ruddy; give a cherry color to; veneer with cherry.



*cum cerastiforme* with cherry-like fruit.—c. pŭt, n. 1. A cherry-stone. 2. A juvenile game in which cherry-stones are tossed into a small hole.—c. pŭm, n. See PLUM.—c. scale, n. An American scale-insect (*Aspidiotus forbesi*). Injurious to various kinds of fruit-trees.—c. sing, n. A pear-slip.—c. snipe, c. sucker, n. Same as CHERRY-CHOPPER.—c. stick, n. The stem of a Turkish pipe, made of a cherry sprout or shoot.—c. tree plant-louse, a cherry-aphid.—c. tree scale-insect, the scurfy bark-louse.—c. tree Thecla, a butterfly, the coral hairstreak.—fire c., same as PIN-CHERRY.—Herbert river c., the cherry-like fruit of a Queensland tree (*Antidesma dalrymplei*) of the spurge family.—holly c., same as HOLLY LAXBUR.—Indian c. 1. A small tree, the Carolina buckhorn (*Rhamnus carolinensis*); has a laxative bark. 2. The shadblow (*Amelanchier canadensis*).—Jerusalem c., a small ornamental evergreen shrub (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*) of the nightshade family from Mauritius, with white flowers succeeded by scarlet cherry-like berries. Winter c.:—May c., the June-berry, service-berry, or shadblow.—native c. (Australia), the edible, enlarged, cherry-like stalk of the single-seeded nut borne by an Australian tree (*Eurocarpus cupressiformis*) of the sandalwood family; also, the tree.—pigeon c., same as PIN-CHERRY.—plum c., n. An American wild cherry (*Prunus or Cerasus pennsylvanica*).—Spanish wild c., the islay.—Surinam c. 1. A South-American tree (*30tophila glabra*) of the family Malpighiaceae; also, its fruit: sometimes called Brazil or Cayenne c. and pitanga. 2. The *Eugenia uniflora*, a Brazilian evergreen shrub, with cherry-like fruits of very agreeable flavor. This tree has been grown in the open in Florida and California.—sweet c., the mazzard.—wild c., the fruit of many uncultivated cherry-trees.—wild black c., a large tree (*Prunus serotina*) of the rose family, producing an edible cherry-like fruit. It occurs in woods in the eastern part of the United States and as far west as North Dakota and Arizona.—wild red c., same as PIN-CHERRY.—Zulu c., a South-African shrub (*Dombeya burgessii*) with large white flowers in huge clusters: often cultivated in hothouses.

Many other compounds with *cherry* as the first element are self-explaining: as, cherry-stone, c.-tree, etc.

SOME VARIETIES OF CHERRIES CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.		EXPLANATION.	
a = amber	e = early	o = oblate	v = very
b = black	h = heart-	p = purple	w = white
c = com-	shaped	r = red	y = yellow
pressed	late	r = round	
d = dark	m = medium	s = small	

For names of places, the regular abbreviations are used.  
 HEART AND BIGAREAU CHERRIES.

NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Senson.	NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Senson.
Bing.....	Ore.?	b	i		Lake.....	Ore.?	b	i	
Black Heart	Eur.?	ch	b	ve	Lam'bert	Ore.?	b	i	
Can'ten	Cal.	oh	yr		La-wel'ling	Ore.?	oh	yr	
Chap'man	Cal.	oh	yr		Me'zel	Eur.	oh	yr	
Coe's land	O. ch	yr	m		Na-p'o	Eur.	oh	yr	
Coe's	Conn.	yr	m		le-onu	Eur.	oh	yr	
Down'rd	Mass.	rb	m		Ox'heart	Eur.	oh	yr	
Ea'gle	Eng.	oh	b	m	Re-pub'l-	Ore.	b	vi	
Early Pur-	Eur.?	rh	pb	ve	cani	Ore.	b	vi	
plet	Eur.?	rh	pb	ve	Span'ish	Eur.	oh	yr	em
Elk'horn	Eng.	h	b	i	Tar-tar'	Rus.	h	b	em
El'ton	Eng.	h	yr	e	Wind'hor	Ont.	h	yr	em
Hog'kins	Ore.	rh	lm		Wood'	O.	rh	yr	em
I'da	Eng.	yr	e						
Knight	Eng.	oh	b	e					

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.									
Am'a-relle	Rus.	r	...	e	Mag'nif-	F.	rh	r	i
Hat'ive	Rus.	rh	r	e	aque	F.	rh	r	e
An'gou-	Rus.	roh	r	e	May Duke	F.	rh	r	e
lème	Eur.	oh	r	em	Mont'mo-	F.	rh	r	em
Arch' duke	Can't.	dr	em		ren'cy	F.	rh	r	em
Bald'win	Rus.	r	r	i	Mo'n	F.	b	rb	m
Bes'sa-ra'	Rus.	r	r	i	treu'ty	Rus.	cr	rb	i
bl-an P.	Eur.	yr	em		Ph'i-lippe'	F.	r	r	e
Car'f-an	F.	yr	em		Plu'm'	Am.	rb	r	m
tion	Ky.	ro	r	ve	stone	Am.	rb	r	m
Chol'ay	F.	yr	em		Ric'h'	Eur.	r	r	e
Dye'house	F.	yr	em		mond'	Eur.	r	r	e
Eu'g'nie	F.	yr	em		Roy'al	F.	rh	r	e
Hor'tense	F.	rh	r	m	Duke	F.	rh	r	e
Kings	F.	r	r	i	Shad'o'	Eur.	r	r	m
Large	F.	ro	r	em	af'	Eur.	r	r	m
Mont'mo-	Eng.	ob	r	i	reffe	Mo.	o	r	me
ren'cy	Eng.	ob	r	i	Su'da'	Ger.	o	r	me
Late Kent	Am.	r	lm		Timme	Rus.	r	rb	...
Late Kent	Rus.	r	r	em	Vlad'i-mir	Rus.	r	rb	...
Lit-hau'er	Rus.	r	r	em					
Lu-tov'ka	Rus.	r	r	em					

Syn: California Advance; Cleveland Bigareau; Coe's Transparent; Downer's Late Red; Black Eagle; Early Purple Guisac; Black Oxheart; Knight's Early; Black Oregon; Black Bigareau; Royal Anna; Major Francis; Black Republican; Rockport Bigareau; Yellow Spanish; Black Tartarian; Governor Wood; Morello Hatve; Duchess of Angoulême; No. 62; English Bearer; Belle de Cholsy; Empress Eugénie; Reine Hortense; King Amarelle; Anglaise Tardive; Lithauer Weichsel; Galop; Belle Magnifique; Early Duke; Montmorency Ordinaire; Belle de Montreuil; English Morello; Wragg; Russian Cherry; Louis Philippe; Plumstone Morello; Early May; Early Richmond; Suda Hardy.  
 Cher'ry, n. 1. See CHERRY. 2. A county in N. W. Nebraska, 5,591 sq. m.; county-seat, Valentine.  
 cher'ry-ple, n. 1. The common heliotrope or turnsole (*Heliotropium peruvianum*). 2. The codlin-and-cream or hairy willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). cher'ry-ple-flow'er, cher'ry-val, 1 cher'ry-vil; 2 cher'ry-vil, n. A city in Montgomery county, Kan. (county, N. C.)  
 Cher'ry-ville, 1 cher'ry-vil; 2 cher'ry-vil, n. A town in Gaston cher-sad, 1 kar-sad; 2 cer-sad, n. Ecol. A plant of a dry waste.  
 cher'si-an, 1 kŭr'si-an; 2 cer'si-an, n. A land-tortoise.  
 cher'si-d, 1 kŭr'si-d; 2 cer'si-d, n. pl. *Herp. The Textu-dinæ*. Cher'sus, n. (t. g.) < Gr. *cher-sos*, dry.—cher'sid, n.—cher'sold, a. & n.  
 Cher'si-phron, 1 kŭr'si-phron; 2 cer'si-phron, n. A Cretan architect, 6th or 7th century B. C.; designed the temple of Diana at Ephesus.  
 cher'si-nm, 1 kŭr'si-nm; 2 cer'si-nm, n. Ecol. A dry waste formation.

Cher'so, 1 ker'so; 2 cŕ'so, n. 1. An Italian island in Quarnero Gulf, in the Adriatic; 127 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
 cher'so-nese, 1 kŭr'so-nese; 2 cŕ'so-nese, n. [Rare.] A peninsula, as the Tauric Chersonese. < L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. *cher-sónos*, < *cher-sos*, land, & *nósos*, island.  
 Cher'so-ne-sus, 1 kŭr'so-ne-sus; 2 cŕ'so-ne-sus, n. Ancient name of several European peninsulas, applied to the Crimea, Gallipoli, and Jutland. The Malay Peninsula is usually called *The Chersonese*. Cher'so-ne-sos, [Gr.]  
 cher'soph'y-tes, 1 kar-sol'ti; 2 cer'soph'y-tes, n. pl. *Phyto-gos*. Plants inhabiting waste and almost sterile soil.  
 Cher'syd'r'i-d, 1 kar-sid'r'i; 2 cer'syd'r-i, n. pl. *Zool.* A family of snakes with the heart in the center of the body, and without lumen in the tracheal lung. < Gr. *cher-y-dros*, water-serpent.  
 chert, 1 chŭrt; 2 chŕt, n. *Mineral*. A dull-colored, sub-translucent, somewhat brittle, impure variety of calcareous with splintery fracture. [Cp. *r. earl*, pebble.]  
 chert'sey, 1 chŭrt'sey; 2 chŕt'sey, n. 1. A town in Surrey, England; site of the ruins of an abbey where Henry VI. was buried. 2. A village in Montcalm district, Quebec.  
 cher'ub, 1 cher'ub; 2 chŕ'ub, n. [CHER'UBS or CHER'UB-IM, 1 ubz, u-bim; 2 -bŭz, u-bim, pl.] 1. *Mod. Art & Poet.* The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child, the accepted type of the angelic cherub; any beautiful angel. In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.

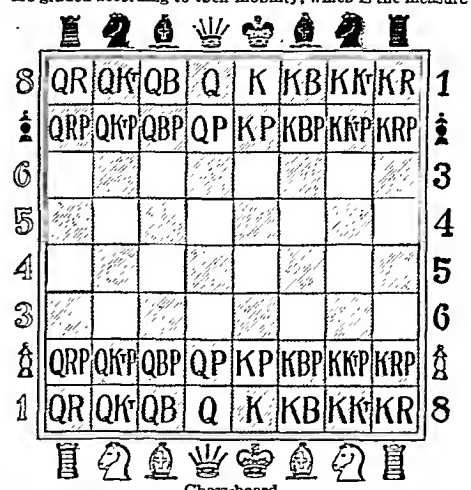
He seemed a cherub who had lost his way.  
 And wandered hither. *Lowell Threnodia st. 7.*  
 2. A beautiful child or infant: in allusion to the artists' type described above. 3. One of an order of angelic beings ranking second to the seraphim in the celestial hierarchy, and held to excel in knowledge; also, in Scripture, the symbolic representation of such a being, as on the ark of the covenant, typifying the presence and power of the Deity. See *Ps. xviii, 10; Ezek. x; Heb. ix, 5.* [LL. < Heb. *k'rûb*, cherub.]  
 Cher'ub, 1 kŕ'ub; 2 chŕ'ub, n. *Bib.* *Ezra ii, 59.*  
 che-ru'b'ic, 1 chŕ-ru'b'ic; 2 che-ru'b'ic, o. Of, resembling, or characteristic of a cherub; angelic; as, *cherubic* innocence.  
 And the Cherubic host in thousand quires  
 Touch their immortal harps of golden wires.

*Mitros At a Solemn Music l. 12.*  
 che-ru'b'ic-cal;—Cherubic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas.—c. bymn, in the Greek and other Eastern liturgies, a professional hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the cherubim."—che-ru'b'ic-cal'y, ad. cher'ub-bim, 1 chŕ-ru'bim; 2 chŕ'ub-bim, n. Plural of cher'ub.  
 cher'ubim, 1 chŕ-ru'bim; 2 chŕ'ubim, n. Plural cher'ubim.  
 cher'ubim'cal, cher'ubim'cal, n. A cherub: in the hierarchy of Dionysius, the second emanation from the divine; also, a beautiful woman. *SHAKESPEARE Othello iv, 2, 63.*  
 Che-ru-b'ni, 1 kŕ-ru'b'ni; 2 cŕ-ru'b'ni, *Marla Luigi C. Z. S. (v. 1760-1842).* An Italian operatic composer.  
 cher'up, 1 cher'up; 2 chŕ'up, r. & n. Chirrup; chirp.  
 cher'vice, 1 chŕ'us; 2 chŕ'us, n. A chirping-tallow much used in Turkey, imported from Russia.  
 cher'vil, 1 chŕ'vil; 2 chŕ'vil, n. 1. A European garden herb (*Anthriscus cerefolium* or *Cherophyllum sativum*) of the parsley family, the young leaves of which are used for soups, salads, etc. Cow-cheril or wild cheril is *Cherophyllum sylvestre*. Parsnip cheril is *Anthriscus silvestris*. The common or bur cheril (*A. vulgare*) is poisonous.  
 2. Any one of several other plants of the same family: as, the great or sweet cheril (*Smyrhis odorata*), and the needle-cheril (*Scandix pecten-teneris*). < AS. *cer-filice*, < L. *cherophyllum*, < Gr. *cherophyllum* < *chairo*, rejoice, & *phyllon*, leaf.)—sweet cheril, the sweet cicely, & *phyllo*, leaf.)—sweet cheril, the sweet cicely, & *phyllo*, leaf.)  
 Ches'a-fon, 1 kes'a-fon; 2 cŕ'sa-fon, n. *Bib.* *Josh. xv, 10.*  
 Ches'a-peak, 1 kes'a-pēk; 2 chŕ'sa-pēk, n. *Geol.* The uppermost of the formations into which the Miocene strata of the middle Atlantic coast of the United States are divided. See *GEOLOGY*.

Ches'a-peake, n. 1. Bay, the largest inlet on the Atlantic coast, in Maryland and Virginia. 2. A town in Cecil county, Md.—Chesapeake Bay dog, a web-footed retrieving hunting or field dog common to the Chesapeake Bay region.  
 Ches'a-peake, n. *U. S. Hist.* An American frigate, commanded by Captain James Lawrence, who, with 376 men and 50 guns, fought and was defeated by Captain Philip Vane Broek with the British frigate "Shannon" with 330 men and 38 guns, in Boston Harbor, June 1, 1813. The engagement lasted 15 minutes. Captain Lawrence, altho mortally wounded, exclaimed "Don't give up the ship."  
 Ches'ed, 1 kes'ed; 2 cŕ'sed, n. *Occult.* See *SEPIRA*.  
 Ches'ed, 1 kes'ed; 2 cŕ'sed, n. *Bib. Gen. xli, 22.*  
 Ches'el-den, 1 chŕ-el-den; 2 chŕ'sel-den, *William (1688-1752).* An English surgeon and anatomist: operated successfully on a man blind from birth: *Treatise of Anatomy*, etc.  
 Ches'am, 1 chŕ'am; 2 chŕ'am, n. A town in Buckinghamshire, England.  
 Ches'tre, 1 chŕ'tre; 2 chŕ'tre, n. 1. A county in England, 1,102 sq. m.; capital, Chester. Ches'tert, 2. A county in S. W. New Hampshire; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Keene.  
 3. A village in New Haven county, Conn.—Cheshire cat, in C. L. Dodgson's ("Lewis Carroll") *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, a grinning cat which, in withdrawing from Alice's view, disappears so gradually that last of all to vanish is its grin. See also under *GRIN*.—C. Cheese.  
 1. A famous inn on Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, which Samuel Johnson is said to have frequented.  
 2. A variety of cheese. See under *CHEESE*.

Ches'hunt, 1 chŕ'hunt; 2 chŕ'hunt, n. A town in Hertfordshire, England.  
 Ches'hill, 1 chŕ'hill; 2 chŕ'hill, n. [Eng.] Small pebbles; shingle.  
 Ches'ill, 1 kŕ'al or kes'il; 2 cŕ'sil or cŕ'sil, n. *Bib. Josh. xv, 30.* Ches'il-bob, 1 chŕ'il-bob; 2 chŕ'sil-bob, n. [Dial. Eng.] A wood-louse.  
 Ches'lip, n. Same as *CHETSELF*.  
 Ches'ney, 1 chŕ'ney; 2 chŕ'ney, n. 1. Charles Cornwallis (1739-1805), an English soldier and writer: *Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia*, etc. 2. Francis Rawdon (1759-1837), a British general, born in Ireland; chief, Euphrates Valley Expedition Expedition, 1833. 3. Sir George Tomkyns (1830-1895), an English general and author. *The Battle of Dorking*, etc.  
 chess, 1 ches; 2 chŕs, n. A game played by two or more persons on a checkerboard divided into 64 squares alternately light and dark, with 16 men or pieces on each side, arranged at the beginning as shown in the illustration. The term *piece* in its restricted sense designates each of the eight men in the first row, namely, a *King*, a *queen*, two *bishops*, two *knight*s, and two *castles* or *rooks*, of which the king, queen, and castle are known as major pieces and the bishop and knight as minor pieces. The second row contains eight *pawns*. The opposing pieces

are distinguished by their color, those on one side being white and those on the other either black or red, now usually the former. The rows of squares running perpendicularly, or from one player toward the other as they sit at the board, are termed *files*, those running horizontally, *rows*. The squares are numbered from the players along the files, those in each file taking the name of the major piece occupying the first square; thus, the square on which the king stands is called the *king's square*, the next in front *king's 2*, the next *king's 3*, and so on. As the board is numbered from one side for one player and from the other side for the other, it will be noted that black *king's 6* will be the white *king's 4*, and so on. The values of the pieces are graded according to their mobility, which is the measure



The pieces (indicated by their respective equivalents in chess notation) are arranged as at the beginning of a game, the conventional symbol for each piece being set opposite the square it normally occupies, or, in the case of the pawns, at either end of the pawn row.  
 Chess-board.

of their power for attack or defense, the queen being the most powerful, the rook next, etc. The aim of each player is to checkmate the opponent's king.  
 At the beginning of a game each major piece has a pawn on the square immediately in front of it, as shown by the abbreviations in the illustration, such pawn being known by the name of that piece before which it is set, as *queen's rook's pawn*. The major pieces themselves, when in play, are known from the side of the board on which they originally stood, as *king's rook*, *queen's bishop*, etc. To commence a game the pieces must be moved alternately, white always moving first save when the odds of a pawn are given. Certain initiative moves and replies have been analyzed and classified. See list of openings below. For the moves, see the names of pieces in the vocabulary, also *CHECK*, *CHECKMATE*, and *KING'S TOUR*. Chess is one of the few games of pure skill. It is played in one form or another in all parts of the civilized world, and comes down from so great antiquity that its origin is lost in obscurity. It was known in the Orient for centuries before it penetrated to Europe.  
 They danced, and they play at chess and tables.  
*Chaucer's T. Franklin's Tale l. 172.*

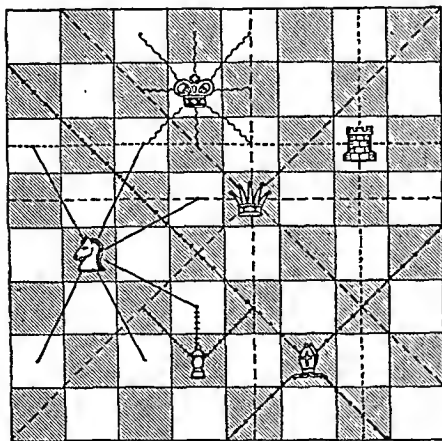
The following system of notation is used for the purpose of recording games as played between experts and also for the setting forth and solution of chess problems. Compare *NOTATION*.  
 B = bishop. K = king. Kt = knight. R = rook (castle). Q = queen. P = pawn. e. p. = en passant. ch = check. x = takes. O-O = castles on the king's side. O-O-O = castles on the queen's side. sq. = square. ~ to; as, P-K4 = pawn to king's 4. S = knight in some systems, being taken from the German *springer*.

LIST OF TERMS USED IN CHESS.  
 The following list contains a number of terms used in the game of chess. Definitions of those which are not self-explaining will be found in vocabulary place.  
 attack diagonal i'adoube perpetual  
 bishop discovered king knight piece  
 black check knight place  
 blindfold chess doubled pawn KNIGHT'S TOUR queen  
 capture drawn game major piece queened pawn  
 castle en passant mate rank  
 castling en prise minor piece rook  
 check exchange move row  
 checkmate fianchetto notation smothered  
 chess-board file odds square  
 chessman GAMBIT OPENING mate  
 CLOSE GAME giuoco piano passed pawn stalemate  
 defense isolated pawn pawn white

The following are the best-known chess openings, the moves being given in each case:  
 1. King's Knight's Opening, the most important of those springing from 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. (1) Petroff's Counter Attack or Defense. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-KB3. (2) Philidor's Defense. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. P-Q3. (3) Three Knights' Game. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-KB3; 3. Kt-QB3; or 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. Kt-QB3. (4) Stanniton's Opening. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3; 3. P-B3. (5) Scotch Gambit. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3. P-Q4. (6) Two Knight's Defense. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4. Kt-KB3. (7) Giuoco Piano. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4. B-B4. See illustration under *NOTATION*. (8) Max Lange's Attack. A Giuoco Piano followed by 4. Castles. Kt-KB3; 5. P-Q4. (9) Evans Gambit. A Giuoco Piano followed by 4. P-K4. B-KtP. (10) Evans Gambit Declined. Same as (9), save that the second player declines to capture the proffered pawn on his 4th move, moving instead either B-QK3 or P-Q4. (11) Bay Lopez Ruy-Lopez Game. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3; 3. B-K5. (12) Four Knight's Game. 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3; 3. Kt-B3. Kt-B3; 4. B-K5. B-K5; 5. Castles. Castles.  
 II. King's Bishop's Opening, similar in general to the King's knight's opening, save that the king's bishop is developed instead of the knight, leaving white free to move his king's bishop's pawn before moving the knight. The moves are 1. P-K4. P-K4; 2. B-B4. (1) Berlin or Prus-

**I. King's Gambits**, designed for the rapid development of the pieces on the King's side of the board: usually commencing P-K4, P-K4: 2 P-KB4. (1) **Salvio Gambit**. 1. P-K4, P-K4: 2. P-KB4, P-K4: 3. Kt-KB3, P-KK4: 4. B-B4, P-Kt5. (2) **Muzio Gambit**. Same as (1) until move 5, when white moves either Kt-QB3, BxPch, P-Q4: or castles. (3) **Cunningham Gambit**. 1. P-K4, P-K4: 2. P-KB4, P-K4: 3. Kt-KB3, B-K2: 4. B-B4, B-R5ch. (4) **King's Bishop's Gambit**. Same as (3) with 3. B-Q4.

**II. King's Gambit Declined**, a method of avoiding the dangers of a King's Gambit adopted by the second player on his second move, which may be either P-Q4, P-Q3, Kt-KB3, or B-QB4.



The radiating lines indicate the moves possible for each piece when the board is clear. In actual play a move stops short in any direction (save in the case of the Knight) when it encounters a square occupied by an adverse piece, which is then taken, or if such piece belongs to the player making the move, it stops short on the squares immediately before the one so occupied.

(1) **French Defense.** 1. P-K4, P-K3. (2) **Sicilian Defense.** 1. P-K4, P-QB4. (3) **Queen's Gambit Declined.** 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, which pawn the second player declines to take. (4) **English Opening.** 1. P-QB4 to which the second player replies by P-K4, P-KKt3, P-K3 or P-KB4. (5) **Van't Kruij's or Flanchetto Openings** 1. P-K3, or P-QKt3, or P-KKt3.

**cheat**, n. 1. Any of several kinds of brome-grass, especially, *Bromus secalinus*, a pernicious weed in grain-fields in America and Europe. 2. The darnel. cheat. [Cp. cheat.]

chess'ap'ple, 1 chess'ap'ple; 2 chess'ap'ple, n. [Eng.] The fruit of the service-tree (*Pyrus orio*). hen'ap'plet. chess'sart, 1 chess'srt; 2 chess'art, n. [Scot.] A cheese-vat. chess'sel, 1 chess'el; 2 chess'el, n. A cheese-noon or mold.

her to which formerly the clew of a ship's mainsail was hauled down.

**ches'sy**, 1 ches'ı; 2 chës'y, a. Relating to or character

**Chessy, France. Chessy copper†.**  
**chest, 1 chest; 2 chest, vi.** 1. To put into or keep in  
 chest, board. 2. To encounter or strike against with the

of any size, but commonly large, usually with a hinged cover, and sometimes containing trays, drawers, tills and compartments: used as the repository of treasure

a chest of tea. 4. *Receptacle*. A receptacle or box fitted to contain gases, liquids, etc.; as, the wind-chest of a organ; a steam-chest. 5. *Paper-making*. The receptacle in which pulp is bleached. 6. The part of the

**—chest' hel' lows.** *n.* A piston-bellows. — **c. founder.** A rheumatism of the chest in horses, impeding locomotion and accompanied by atrophy of the muscles of the chest.

horse. 7. [Slang, U. S.] A worn-out joke or any saying

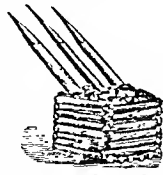


Cbetah, from a specimen in the N. Y.  
Zoological Park



## Chapter

**chev'ance**, n. 1. Acquisition of wealth; raising of money. 2. Wealth; fortune. 3. Achievement. **chev'ance**.  
**che-vaux**, 1 shə-vō; 2 che-vō, n. Plural of CHEVAL.  
**che-vaux-de-frise**, n. 1. *M.H.* An obstacle or obstruction, commonly on land, sometimes placed in shallow water, and usually in the form of a beam or beams of wood having iron or iron-pointed spikes, projecting radially, used to obstruct progress, as of cavalry, or to stop a breach; literally, Friesland horses: so called because first used by the Frisians in the wars of the Low Countries, to supply their lack of cavalry. 2. A row of spikes or nails projecting from the top of a wall or fence. **cheval-de-frise**.  
 From various parts of our lines the houses inside of Atlanta were plainly visible, though they were the strong parapets, with ditch, fraise, *cheval-de-frise*, and abatis, prepared long in advance.  
 W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 73. [L. 1875.]



Chevaux-de-frise, sunk in the Hudson opposite Potters Island, 1777.

**chev'ance**, n. [F.] Literally, little horses; specul., a gambling game in which model horses are moved in concentric circles by mechanical means over a fixed course and the players bet on selected horses, the winner being the one whose horse is nearest to the winning point when the machinery stops.  
 [North, as light from a star.]  
**chev'ance**, 1 shə-vō; 2 che-vō, n. [F.] *Her.* Blazing *chev'ance*, 1 shə-vō; 2 che-vō, n. [F.] 1. The hair on one's head, whether natural or a peruke. 2. The coma or tail of a comet; also, a diffused nebulous light about a heavenly body.

**chev'ant**, n. The chub. **chev'ant**.  
**chev'ant**, n. 1. Kid leather; any similar flexible leather: used figuratively to denote great flexibility. 2. A kid. 3. [Eng.] A goldfish with white-spotted throat. **chev'ant**.  
**chev'ant**, n. [F.] To render pliable.

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of certain rodents, as the agoutis, but are often confounded with musk-deer. They are timid, usually hiding in thickets, but are easily tamed. They are supposed to be descended from a Miocene form. [F. < OF. *chevrol*, dim. of *chevre*, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chevro-lint**.

**chev'ry**, 1 chev'ry; 2 chev'ry, n. [CHEVRY; CHEV'RY-ING.] [Eng.] 1. To chase about; worry; hunt. II. 1. To chase; scamp. **chev'ry**; **chev'ry**.  
**chev'ry**, n. [Eng.] 1. A hunt; chase. 2. The game of prisoners' base; the set of players chased. 3. A cry or shout used in hunting. **chev'ry**; **chev'ry**; **chev'ry**; **chev'ry**.

**chev'ry**, n. [Local, Eng.] The lesser redpoll.  
**chev'ry**, 1 chev'ry; 2 chev'ry, n. An old English ballad, in which the battle of Otterburn, Aug. 10, 1388, and the chase of the Earl of Douglas in the "Chyrist Hyls" after Harry Percy (Hotspur), are intermingled.

**chev'ry**, 1 chev'ry; 2 chev'ry, n. 1. To cut and crush, or grind, with the teeth, as in preparation for swallowing; masticate; as, to *chev* food. 2. To consider carefully; plan. II. 1. To work the jaws and teeth; bite repeatedly; champ; with *on* or *upon*. 2. [Colloq.] To use chewing tobacco habitually. 3. To ruminate; meditate; with *on* or *upon*. [Also *chev*. < AS. *ceowan*, chew, eat.] **chev'ry**; **chev'ry**.  
**chev'ry**, n. A bolus given to horses as an appetizer—*chev'ry* *ing*. See *chev'ry*. To *chev* oakum or pitch (Naut.), to expel the oakum from the seams by the working of the ship, thereby causing leakage.—to *chev* the end, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.—to *chev* upon, to meditate over.—*chev'er*, n. One who chews, especially tobacco.

**chev'ry**, n. The act of chewing, or that which is chewed; n. quid; as, a *chev* of tobacco. [Varden trout.]  
**chev'ry**, 1 chev'ry; 2 chev'ry, n. [Chinook.] The Dolly cherd, pp. Chewed.

**chev'ry**, n. A chough; hence, a chattering person. S. S. **chev'ry**, n. A chough; hence, a chattering person. S. S. **chev'ry**, n. A chough; hence, a chattering person. S. S.

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reproducing, blending, or balancing lights and shades. also, the general effect in a picture resulting from the management and relations of the lights and shades: applied figuratively to literary criticism or method of treatment, etc.

**Chiaroscuro** . . . is rather the art of representing light in shadow and shadow in light, so that the parts represented in shadow shall show the clearness and warmth of those in light, and those in light the depth and softness of those in shadow.

*Chamber's Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 171. [L. '01.]

2. A black-and-white drawing. 3. An old method of printing engravings, in which separate blocks were used to make different shades or tints. [It., < *chiaro* (< L. *clarus*), clear, < *oscur*, obscure, < L. *obscurus*, covered.] **chia'ro-scuro**, 1 chia'ro-scuro; 2 chia'ro-scuro, n. 1. *Anal.* A decussating or X-like commissure, especially the optic chiasm, which unites the optic nerves at the base of the brain. **chia'ro-scuro**. 2. A chiasmus. [< Gr. *chiasma*, < *chiazō*, mark crosswise, < *chi*, name of Gr. letter X.] **chia'ro-scuro**, n. 1. A ken in Japan; 1,942 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

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Chickadee. 1/5  
campaign in the Civil  
May 31-June 1, 1862.  
area; 2 chickadees.



Enterprises, which appear chimerical, often prove successful from their very circumstances.

J. SPARKS *Washington* vol. iii, pt. ii, p. 48. [h. o. & co. 1834.]

2. Given to impracticable or absurd schemes or fanciful dreams; visionary; whimsical. *chil-mér'ic*, *chil-mér'-cal-ly*, *ndé*, *chil-mér'-l-cal-ness*, *n.* [Rare.]

Syn.: see ABSURD; FANCIFUL; IMAGINARY.

*Chil-mér'-l-dé*, etc. Same as CHIMERIDE, etc.

*chil-mér'ize*, 1. *ki-mér'ize*; 2. *cl-mér'ize*, *ri*. [Rare.] To indulge in or invent chimeras; entertain absurd fancies.

*Chim'ham*, 1. *kim'bam*; 2. *clm'bám*, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam. xix. 37.* *chim'let*, *chim'let-ealf*, *n.* Same as CHEMIC, CHEMICAL.

*chim'-naget*, *n.* Toll for passage through a forest.

*chim'ins*, 1. *chím'inz*; 2. *chím'ins*, *n. pl.* [Scot.] A jelly-like preparation of oatmeal. Compare CHIMPSING.

*chim'ia*, 1. *chím'ie*; 2. *chim'ia*, *n.* [Dial.] A chimney.

*chim'ney*; *chim'ney*.

*Chim'-mè-syan*, 1. *chím'-syan*; 2. *chim'-syan*, *n.* See AMERICAN.

*chim'ney*, 1. *chím'n*; 2. *obm'n'y*, *n.* 1. A vertical or nearly vertical flue or passage to conduct combustion-gases from a fire to the outer air; an upright structure of brick, stone, or the like, containing a flue and usually extended some distance above a building; also, the funnel or stack of a steam-boiler.

*Chimneys* were unknown in such dwellings [cottages] till the early part of Elizabeth's reign.

HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 492. [In. 1854.]

2. Any one of various things resembling a chimney in form or use. (1) A tube, usually of glass, for enclosing the flame of a lamp or gas-jet. (2) *Geol. & Mining.* (a) Any extended and continuous rib streak of ore in a vein, especially if vertical. (b) A pit, canal, or crevice at decompression in strata, or its filling. (c) A cylindrical vent for volcanic rack; opposed to *fissure-vent*. (d) [Rare.] The column of igneous rock filling a pipe-shaped vent. (3) A slender rod inserted in the cover of a stopped argan-pipe to sharpen the edge. (4) A tall head-dress worn in the 14th century by women. (5) In a steep mountain cliff, a cleft which is sometimes ascended by pressing against opposite sides. 3†. A fireplace, hearth, or forge. [*F. cheminée*, < *LL. caminata*, fireplace, < *L. caminus*, < *Gr. kaminos*, furnace.] *chem'ney*.

—*chim'-ney-board*,<sup>n.</sup> A fireboard.—*c.-breast*,<sup>n.</sup> A projecting part of a wall forming a chimney.—*c.-can*,<sup>n.</sup> A chimney-pot.—*c.-cap*,<sup>n.</sup> 1. An ornamental top for a chimney, as a cover to keep out rain and snow. 2. A cowl or revolving device to improve the draft of a chimney.—*c.-check*,<sup>n.</sup> One of the stone pillars at the side of a fireplace; hence, the fireside.—*c.-corner*,<sup>n.</sup> The space between the jamb or side of a large old-fashioned fireplace and the fire, where one might sit: the fireside.—*c.-craze*,<sup>n.</sup> A swinging arm of iron pivoted to the back of a fireplace, upon which to hang pots or roasts of meat. See *CRANE*, 2.—*c.-crook*,<sup>n.</sup> A bar of iron, hooked at the lower end, and adjustable in length, upon which to suspend pots from a crane or other support.—*c.-glass*,<sup>n.</sup> [India.] *Bot.* A vine (*Alamanda cathartica*).—*c.-groove*,<sup>n.</sup> *Vz.* The hollow between the horse and lower lip in which the curb-chain of bit rests.—*c.-head*,<sup>n.</sup> A chimney-top.—*c.-hook*,<sup>n.</sup> A hook for holding a kettles over the fire in a fireplace, formerly for holding the shovel and tongs.—*c.-jack*,<sup>n.</sup> A revolving cowl or chimney-cap.—*c.-lug*,<sup>n.</sup> The side-wall or jamb of the fireplace; hence, the chimney-corner or nook used as a household center.—*c.-nook*,<sup>n.</sup> Chimney-lug; chimney-corner.—*chim'-ney-piece*,<sup>n.</sup> A mantelpiece.—*c.-pink*,<sup>n.</sup> [U. S.] *Bot.* The soapwort.—*c.-spot*,<sup>n.</sup> *Bot.* A cultivated bellflower (*Campanula pyramidalis*) of southeastern Europe.—*c.-pot*,<sup>n.</sup> A pipe of earthenware or metal on the top of a chimney, to extend the flue and improve the draft.—*c.-spot hat* [Eng.], a high silk hat.—*c.-stack*,<sup>n.</sup> A mass of rock suggesting a chimney by its form. 2. [Florida.] A porous phosphenic building-stone which hardens after exposure to the air.—*c.-shaft*,<sup>n.</sup> The part of a chimney or of a chimney-stack that is above the roof.—*c.-stack*,<sup>n.</sup> A number of chimneys grafted together or united in one structure; also, a tall, one-flued chimney, as of a steamboat.—*c.-stone*,<sup>n.</sup> A very tall chimney.

2. A chimney-stack.—*c.-swallow*,<sup>n.</sup> 1. [U. S.] The chimney-swift. 2. The common European swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).—*c.-sweep*,<sup>n.</sup> 1. One who cleans chimneys, especially a boy who ascends the flue. 2. An apparatus for cleaning flues. 3. Rib-grass. 4. The snail-like powder at smut in grain. *c.-sweeper*,<sup>n.</sup> *c.-swift*,<sup>n.</sup> A North-American spiny-tailed swift (*Chaerula pelagica*) that builds a nest of mud in chimneys, but also in hollow trees, etc.; also, a related species, as Gaumer's chimney-swift (*C. gaumeri*).—*c.-throat*,<sup>n.</sup> The contracted part of the chimney just above the fireplace.—*c.-top*,<sup>n.</sup> 1. The top of a chimney. *c.-head*,<sup>n.</sup> 2. Same as *CHIMNEY*, (3).—*c.-tunn*,<sup>n.</sup> [Prov. Eng.] A chimney-shaft.—*c.-valve*,<sup>n.</sup> A ventilator operated by the draft of a chimney.—*c.-wing*,<sup>n.</sup> One of the side-walls in the throat.—*c.-work*,<sup>n.</sup> [Local.] A system of working from the bottom beds or levels upward.—*chim'neyed*,<sup>a.</sup> Having a chimney or chimneys.

*chim'-mò-nan'thus*, 1. *kal'mò-nan'thus*; 2. *cl'mò-nan'thus*, *n.* *Bot.* 1. Same as CALYCANTHUS. 2. [c.] The Japan allepree (*Butneria fragrans*).

*chim'-mò-pe-lag'ic*, 1. *kal'mò-pe-lag'ik*; 2. *cl'mò-pe-lag'ic*, *a.* *Bot.* Coming to the surface of the ocean only in winter; applied to certain deep-sea lower organisms. [*< Gr. chid-*

















berry, n. *Bot.* 1. Any of several species of *Sambucus*.







**cho-plne'**, 1 cho-pln'; 2 cho-pln' (*xun*). *n.* A high clog worn under the shoe to make one appear taller; introduced into the West from Turkey; also, the clog and shoe combined.  
And so I will hut take my chopins and my cloak . . . and cross the street. SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* ch. 8, p. 103. [*v.* & *a.* co.]  
[< Sp. chapin, clon, < chapla, colpe of metal.] **chop-pline'**; **chi-pen'-er**; **cho-pln't**; **cho-pline'**.  
**chop'per**, 1 chop'er; 2 chop'er, *n.* One who chops, or an instrument used for chopping (in either sense); as, a wood-chopper; a meat-chopper; a copy-chopper.  
**chop'per**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A grass thatch; a thatched roof.—**cho-p'per-coot'**, *n.* A curtailed hen.—**cho-p'perco**, *a.* Thatched.  
**chop'ping**, 1 chop'pin; 2 chop'ping, *pa.* Shifting suddenly from one direction to another; *ns.* a chopping wind.  
**chop'ping**, *pa.* Full of short broken waves, as water in a channel when the wind is blowing against the tide; *ns.* a chopping sea.  
**chop'ping**, *pa.* [Archae.] Stout; strapping; bounding.  
**chopping**, *pa.* 1. The act of cutting with quick blows.  
2. [U. S.] Forestry. A tract of woodland where the trees have been felled.  
— **chop'ping block'**, *n.*—**c-board**, *n.*—**c-bowl**, *n.*—**c-grate**, *n.* A grate with toothed bars which when moved break up the Anders.—**c-knife**, *n.* A curved blade fixed to a handle above it, for mincing meat, etc.—**c-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain coarsely. **chop-mill**, *n.*—**c-nole**, *n.* A low-pitched note of the nightingale, used at intervals in its singing and repeated so as to sound like "chop, chop."  
**chop'py**, 1 chop'i; 2 chop'y, *a.* Full of fissures or crevices.  
Ooe choppy finger was on his lip.  
SHELLEY *The Sensitive Plant* pt. iii, st. 23.  
**chop'py**, *a.* Full of small rough waves; chopping.  
**Chop'rakh**, 1 cho'prō; 2 cho'pra, *n.* A town in Khandesh district, Bombay.  
**chop'stick**, *n.* [Japay.] See *lids*, under *nurs*.  
**cho-p'stiks'**, 1 chop'stik'; 2 chop'stik', *n.* Fishing. A chop'sticks', 1 chop'sstik'; 2 chop'sstiks', *n.* pl. Slender tapering rods of ivory, bone, or wood, about 15 inches long, used in pairs, in China, Japan, and Chosen, to convey food to the mouth. These sticks, called *kut-tse*, "lively lads," are manipulated between the thumb and fingers with great dexterity in taking up food, the morsel etc., being previously cut into morsels. [cor) of cup, Cantonesa for Chin. kth, quick) + stick], *n.*] **cho-p'su'e'y**, 1 chop'su'i; 2 chop'su'y, *n.* [U. S.] Cookery. A dish consisting of stewed or fried chicken or pork, rice, noodles, various vegetables, and sesame-seeds served in its own juice. [**cho-p'suk'**, 1 chop'sket'; 2 chop'skët', *n.* [F.] In silk-culture, an imperfect cocoon.  
**cho-ra-g'e**, 1 ko-rā'ik or -rē'jik; 2 co-rā'ig'ic or -rā'ie (*xun*). *a.* Belonging or relating to a choragus or a chorary. [cho-reg'ic, —choragic monument (*Gr. Antig.*), an edicule, pedestal, or shrine erected by the choragus whose chorus won the prize at the Dionysia, to display the bronze tripod, his prize. The monument of Lysicrates in the Street of Tripods, at Athens (335–334 B. C.), is the finest existing example of such a monument, and one of the earliest and best specimens of the Corinthian order.  
**cho-ra-g'i-um**, 1 ko-rē'ji-um; 2 co-rā'gi-um, *n.* [*i-Gi-A*, pl.] [*Lt.*] *Gr. Antig.* An open space for choral dances.  
**cho-ra-g'us**, 1 ko-rē'gūs; 2 co-rā'gūs, *n.* [*i-Gi-I* -joi; 2 -gi, pl.] 1. *Gr. Antig.* The leader and superintendent of a chorus or a theatrical performance at various religious festivals at Athens. He was generally a man of wealth and was required to collect and train the chorists, who were drilled by choirmasters. One choragus was chosen from each tribe; the victorious one was crowned, and his tribe was presented with a bronze tripod.  
2. Any lender of a chorus or band.  
3. An assistant to the professor of music in Oxford University, England: originally appointed in 1626 to superintend the practise of music. [*Lt.* < *Gr. choregos*, < *choros*, chorus, + *agō*, lead.] **cho-re-gust**.  
**chor'gy**, 1 ker-a-i; 2 cōr'a-iy, *n.* *Gr. Antig.* The office or duty of a choragus. **chor'e-gy**.  
**cho-r'al**, 1 kō'rāl; 2 cō'r'al, *f.* [*Rare.*] To sing in chorus.  
**cho'r'al**, *a.* 1. *Mus.* (1) Pertaining to, intended for, or performed by a chorus or choir; *ns.* a choral arrangement or festival. (2) Of the nature of or containing a choral or choruses; as, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is often called the Choral Symphony.  
Rung the full choir in choral stave.  
SCOTT *Lays of the Last Minstrel* can. 5, st. 29.  
2. *Gr. Lit.* Of or pertaining to the dramatic chorus. They . . . had a great advantage over me in the more elaborate difficulties of Greek and of choral Greek poetry.  
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* v. 269. [*r.* & *p.* 1832.]  
[< *Lt. choralis*, < *Lt. choros*, chorus, < *Gr. choros*, dance]. — **choral ode** or song, a lyric poem recited or sung by the ancient Greek chorus, *ns.* in praise of Apollo, victors in the games, etc.  
The delities in whose honor *choral odes*, accompanied with music and dancing, were sung, were Apollo and Dionysus. . . . The other chief subjects of the choral or theatrical were omes, hyperchemes, partheia, prosodia, and dithyramba.  
R. W. BROOKES *Hist. Classical Lit.* v. 143. [*p.* & *co.* 1832.]  
— *c.* service, the service of the Anglican Church rendered by intoning and chanting, the latter, as far as may be, by the choir.  
**cho-rāl'**, } 1 ko-rāl' or kō'rāl; 2 co-rāl' or cō'r'al, *n.* *Mus.*  
**cho-rāl'**, } A simple harmonized composition, generally with slow and steady rhythm, fitted to sacred words, intended for choral performances, especially when used in the German Reformed or Lutheran Churches. [Lt. choralis, < *choralis*, *a.*]  
— **cho-rāl'-o-n**, *n.* An organ-like musical instrument in-





**cho-ro/o-gy**, 1 ko-re/o-gy, 2 co-re/o-gy, n. 1. Same as **CHOROGRAPHY**. 2. *Biol.* The science that treats of the distribution of organisms. [*< Gr. chōros, place, + -logy, -marie chorology, the study of the habitat and distribution of marine animals both regarding extent and depth of the water in which they live. -cho-ro-log'i-cal, a, -cho-ro-log'i-st, n.*]

**Cho-ro-ma-ni-a**, 1 kō-ro-ma-ni-a; 2 cō-ro-ma-ni-a, n. *Pothol.* A nervous affection characterized by involuntary muscular twitching, as in St. Vitus's dance. [*< Gr. chōros, dance, + MANIA*]

**cho-rom'e-try**, 1 ko-rem'i-tri; 2 co-rom'e-try, n. Land surveying. [*< Gr. chōros, land, + metron, measure*]

**Chor-re'ans**, 1 ko-rē'anz; 2 cō-rē'anz, n. *pl. Bth.* (Doual). **chor-ten'**, 1 cher-ten'; 2 chōr-ten', n. Same as **CHAITYA**.

**chor'tle**, 1 chōr'tle; 2 chōr'tle, v. [*Colloq.*] To chuckle or make loud noises to express joy. [*A portmanteau-word, combining "chuckle" and "snort," invented by Lewis Carroll.*]

'O frabious day! Calloohi Callay!

*The chorled in his joy.*

L. CARROLL. *Through the Looking-glass*, p. 25. [MACM. 1885.]

**Chor-ruk's**, 1 cho-rū'k; 2 cho-rū'k, n. A river in Armenia and Transcaucasia; 200 m. long to the Black Sea at Batum.

**Cho-ru-ra Na'mu**, 1 chō-rū-ra nō'mu; 2 chō-rū-ra nō'mu. A province in S. W. Chosen; capital, Kwangju.

**Cho-ru-ra Pu'ku**, 1 chō-rū-ra pū'ku; 2 chō-rū-ra pū'ku. A province in S. W. Chosen; capital, Chenchu.

**cho-rus**, 1 kō-rus; 2 cō-rus, v. & v. [*CHORUSED* OR *CHORUSSED*; *CHORUS-INO* OR *CHORUS-INO*.] 1. To sing the chorus of; sing in concert. 2. To exclaim in concert; repeat together; echo. -cho-rus'er, n.

**cho-rus**, n. 1. A song for several voices. Specif.: (1) A burden or refrain in which the company join. (2) A composition for a choir, usually in four parts. 2. The body of singers in an opera, or the like, who perform the chorus parts; a body of singers who sing refrains or sing in concert. 3. Any set of individuals giving utterance to sounds or ideas in concert, or the utterance so made. The merchants closed their shops, and came out to swell the general chorus of alarm.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 310. [O. F. & C. 4.]

**Gr. Antia**, (1) A company of masked men or boys who in tragedies and comedies sang choral songs expressing the sentiments evoked by the action as sympathizers or interpreters; also, the parts sung by the chorus, usually a series of odes antiphonally rendered. (2) Originally, a ceremonial dance performed in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by the singing of the dithyrambic odes. (3) An open place for dancing. 5. In the old English drama, the actor who completes in narrative, in the prolog or interludes, the story of the plot. [*See CHORAL, a.*] -cho-rus-mas'ter, n. 1. The chief singer in a chorus. 2. One who directs or trains a chorus. -in chorus, giving voice simultaneously; in unison. -mixed c., a chorus containing both male and female voices.

**Chos'a-nie-us**, 1 kes'a-mi'us; 2 cōs'a-mē'us, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* li, 32.

**chose**, 1 chō; 2 chōs, *imp.* of **CHOOSE**, v.

**chose**, 1 shō; 2 chōs, n. *Law.* Anything that is personal property, [*F.* *< LL. cosa, cause, thing, < L. causa, caused this in action, a right to personal property or money not in possession, but recoverable in an action at law; also, a note, bond, or other written obligation upon which suit may be instituted. -c. in possession, any item of personal property in actual rightful possession. -c. local, something attached to a locality, as a factory. -c. transitory (Rare), something that can be moved.*]

**cho'sen**, 1 chō'sen; 2 chō'sen, *pa.* 1. Made an ob-chō'zen; 2. *ject* of choice; selected; elect.

The *Chosen* People have been commonly treated as a people chosen for the purpose of the Japanese empire. *See* *Chosen* *Deronda* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 32, p. 371. [F. 1876.]

2. Worthy of special preference; select; choice.

The ministers and Christians by whom New England was first planted, were a *chosen* company of men. *Cotton MATHER* *Magnolia Christi* vol. i, bk. iii, remark xxvi, p. 240. [A. 1855.]

*Syn.* see *choice*.

**Cho'sen**, 1 chō'sen; 2 chō'sen, n. A state and peninsula of Asia; 84,421 sq. m.; capital, Seoul; the former kingdom of Korea; annexed to the Japanese empire, Aug. 29, 1910. [*< Jap. Cho Sen, < Ainu, Chao-Hetio, the land of the morning calm.*]

**Cho'shi**, 1 chō'shi; 2 chō'shi, n. A town in W. China ken.

**Cho'shu**, 1 chō'shu; 2 chō'shu, n. A powerful Japanese faction, one of the four clans that brought about the revolution of 1867, overthrew the shogunate which had existed since the 12th century, and restored the ancient dynasty. *See* *Chōshū*.

**Chos'ro-es**, 1 kes'ro-iz; 2 cōs'ro-iz, n. 1. C. I. Nushirvan ("generous soul", "the Great") (~570), king of Persia; conquered Yemen and Armenia. 2. C. II. Parviz or Perwiz, "the Conqueror" (~628), king of Persia; grandson of the preceding; he was deposed and murdered.

**cho'ta-haz'ri**, 1 chō'ta-hāz'ri; 2 chō'ta-hāz'ri, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] Lit., little breakfast; the slight repast taken at day-break or before the regular breakfast. -cho'ta-hāz'ree; -cho'ta-hāz'ri.

**Cho'ta Nae-pur**. Same as **CHUTTA NAEPUR**.

**chout**, 1 shō; 2 chu, n. [*CHOUX*, 1 shō; 2 chu, *pl.*] 1. Cab-hage. 2. In dressmaking, a rosette or cluster of ribbons or laces. 3. A variety of pastry usually baked in small circular cakes filled with cream or jelly. [*F.* *< L. caulis, cab-hage, < Gr. kaulos, stalk.*]

**Chou's**, 1 chou; 2 chou, n. A Chinese dynasty lasting from 1122 to 255 B. C.

**Chou'an**, 1 chō'an; 2 chō'an, n. [*CHOUAN*, 1 chō'an; 2 chō'an, n. [*F.*] One of those royalists of western France who began an irregular warfare against the French republic in 1792.

**Chou'an-Ize**, v. To act the Chouan. -Chou'an-ner-ic, n. The Chouan insurrection; the Chouans as a body.

**chough**, 1 chuf; 2 chūf, n. 1. A fregiline corvid bird, *chuf*; especially the red-logged or Cornish crow (*Fregilus* or *Pyrhocorax groculus*) with black plumage and red beak and feet. The *choughs* that all about the shining cliff. *GOVERNEUR PATRONZ* *St. Valentine's Day* l, 28.

2. A jackdaw. 3. A prat-er. [*< AS. cō; imitative of its cry.*]

-Alpine chough, a small yellow-billed bird of the crow family (*Pyrhocorax olivaceus*) native to the mountains of northeastern Europe. *See* *Cornish* (*Ch.*), the Cornish heraldic emblem of many Cornish families. Called also *oyler*. [*Same as CHAVICHA.*]

**chou'cha**, 1 chou'or chū'cha; 2 chou'or-chū'cha, n. Same as **CHOSCHAGA**.



Chough. 1/12

**chou'try**, n. Same as **CHOUTRY**.

**chouse**, 1 chous; 2 chous, v. [*CHOUSEN*; *CHOUS'INO*.] 1. To cheat; swindle; often with of or out of. The word is supposed to come from the swindling of Turkish and Persian merchants in London in 1609 by a Turkish *chous*, or interpreter attached to an embassy. Freedom and seal have *choused* you *or* *and* *or*.

*DRYDEN* *Albion and Albionis* prol., l. 27.

II. 1. To cheat or swindle. *chouse't* - *chous'er*, n.

**chouse**, n. 1. A trick; fraud. 2. A sharper. 3. A dupe.

4. A choush. [*< Turk. chāush, < Ar. khos, noble.*]

**choush**, 1 chaus; 2 choush, n. [*Turk.*] A sergeant at arms; official messenger.

**chou'sing-ha**, 1 chou'sing-ho; 2 chou'sing-hā, n. [*E. Ind.*] The four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) of India.

**chout**, 1 chaut; 2 chout, n. [*Hind.*] The fourth part of any income; a levy of one-fourth of the revenue, once exacted by the Marhattas; hence, extortion; blackmail. *chauthi*.

**Chou-teau**, 1 sho-tō; 2 cho-tō, n. A county in N. central Montana; 15,049 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Benton.

**chou'try**, 1 chō'try; 2 chō'try, n. [*CHO'VIES*, 1 -vī; 2 -vīs, *pl.*] [*Local, Eng.*] The June-bug, *cho'rect*.

**chow**, 1 chaw; 2 chow, v. [*Prov. Eng.*] To chew.

**chow**, v. [*Colloq. P. L.*] 1. To eat; take refreshment. 2. To feed animals. [*Chow*, "check by jowl."]

**chow**, n. [*Scot.*] The jowl; only in the phrase "check for chow"; frequent in place-names; as, *Fochow*.

**chow**, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A unit of weight. *See* **WEIGHT**.

**chow**, n. A breed of dogs, originating in northern China, of the bulldog class, but with a large, broad head, small, bright eyes, short, pricked ears, black tongue, very long, upstanding fur, and a bushy, up-curved tail. The general aspect is that of a small Eskimo dog, properly white-colored, and usually black or brown. *Chow*, dog.

**Chow's**, n. [*Slang, Aus-tral.*] A Chinaman.

**chow**, n. [*Slang, P. L.*] Food; fodder.

**Chow-wan**, 1 cho-wān; 2 cho-wān, n. A county in N. E. North Carolina; 161 sq. m.; county-seat, Edenton.

**chow'chow**, 1 chow'chow; 2 chow'chow, n. [*Pidgin, Eng.*] Made up of different ingredients; mixed; miscellaneous. -chow'chow-box, a Japanese lacquerware chest for food, a mixed cargo. -c. chop (*Naut.*), in China, a provision-boat or lighter. -c. chop, a general variety-shop.

**chow'chow**, n. 1. A mixture; an olla podrida. (1) A pickle of mixed vegetables and mustard. (2) Chinese mixed preserves. (3) Food; especially, food cut or broken up in Chinese fashion; hence, also, a luncheon.

**chow'der**, 1 chaw'der; 2 chow'der, n. To make chow'der of.

**chow'der**, n. 1. A dish of clams or fish stewed with salt pork, vegetables, biscuits, etc. 2. A picnic, usually on the seashore, where chowder is served. The word originated probably among the fishermen of Brittany and was thence transferred to the coasts of New England and British America, where it is in common use. [*Perhaps < F. chaudière, kettle, < L. caldaria; see CALDORN.*]

**chow'der**, n. A beverage made by boiling black spruce and adding molasses.

**chow'der**, n. Same as **JOWDER**.

**chow'der-head**, 1 chow'der-head; 2 chow'der-hēd'ed, n. Stupid.

**chow'dry**, 1 chow'dry; 2 chow'dry, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A head man of a craft or of a village; also, a landholder.

**chow'er**, 1 chaw'er; 2 chow'er, v. [*Dial. or Obs.*] To scold; grumble.

**chow'k**, 1 chow'k; 2 chow'k, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. A square; an open space or market-place in a city. 2. A courtyard. Compare **CHANDNEY CHOWK**. [*< Hind. chowk.*]

**Chow'k'la-kow**, 1 chō'k'la-kō; 2 chō'k'la-kō, n. A commercial city in E. Honan province, China. [*CHATTY*]

**chow'patty**, 1 chow'patty; 2 chow'patty, n. Same as **CHOW'PATY**.

**chow'ry**, 1 chow'ry; 2 chow'ry, n. [*CHOW'RIES*, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, *pl.*] [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. A fly-flapper or whisk, usually made from the husky tail of the yak; it was formerly one of the insignia of royalty in eastern Asia. 2. In the Central Prov-ince, a police station. Compare **CHAMAR**, *chow'rect*.

**Chow'tsun**, 1 chō'tsun; 2 chō'tsun, n. A treaty port on the Hwang river, Shantung province, China.

**choy**, 1 chō; 2 chōy, n. The chayra-root. *choy'a*; *choy'*, root.

**Choy-z'ba**, 1 kō-z'ba; 2 cō-z'ba, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* iv, 22. *Chy*, *abbr.* Cheque.

**Chr**, *abbr.* See **ABBREVIATION**.

**Chro'ma-tis'tics**, 1 kři'ma-tis'tiks; 2 cři'ma-tis'tics, n. The branch of economics that treats of the accumulation of wealth; also, political economy as a whole. [*< Gr. chrōmatistikos, of money-making, < chrōmo(-t), money, < chroomot, use. -chre'ma-tist, n.* One versed in the science of wealth. -chre'ma-tis'tic, o. Of or pertaining to chre'matistics; money-making.

**chre'o-tech'nics**, 1 kři'to-tek'niks; 2 cři'to-tek'nics, n. [*Rare.*] The science of the useful arts, as agriculture, commerce, manufactures. [*< Gr. chreia, use (< chroomot, use), + techne, a famous saying or action.*]

**chres'ard**, 1 kres'ard; 2 cři'sard, n. *Ecol.* The available water of the soil; the physiological water-content.

**chres'tic**, 1 kres'tik; 2 cři'tic, n. 1. A characterizing the ability to use tools and instruments produced by human skill; contrasted with the ability to devise or make them. 2. The branches of art and applied science that deal with skill in the use and handling of artificial objects. [*< Gr. chrestikos, able to use things.*]

**chres'to-math'ic**, 1 kres'to-math'ic; 2 cři'to-math'ic, o. Pertaining to the learning of useful things, or to a chrestomathy. *chres'to-math'ic*.

**chres'to-math'ics**, 1 kres'to-math'ics; 2 cři'to-math'ics, n. [*Rare.*] The science of useful matters.

**chres'to-math'y**, 1 kres'to-math'y; 2 cři'to-math'y, n. [*THRES*, 1 -thz; 2 -thz, *pl.*] A collection of choice extracts, especially one compiled for instruction in a language; as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*. [*< Gr. chrestomothēo, < chrestos, useful (< chroomai, use), & mathō (math), learn.*]

**chri'a**, 1 kři'a; 2 cři'a, n. [*E-1* 1 -i; 2 -i, *pl.*] [*L.*] A short cry, as in a famous saying or action.

**Chriem'hild**, 1 kři'm'hild; 2 cři'm'hild, n. In the *Nibelungenlied*, the blemish, wife of Siegfried and rival of Brunhild.

**Chris**, *abbr.* Christopher.

**chris'm**, 1 kři'zm; 2 cři'zm, v. [*Archae.*] To anoint with chris'm. *chris'met*; *chris'ma-tizet*.

**chris'm**, n. 1. A mixed unguent of oil and halm, for anointing in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, consecrated by a bishop on Maundy Thursday and used for sacramental unction; hence, that with which one is anointed.

She touched my lips with *chris'm* of song.

*ADDISON* *Flight of the Goddess* st. 11.

2. Sacramental unction, as in baptism, confirmation, and orders. 3. The rite of confirmation in the Oriental Church. 4. Same as **CHRISM**. 5. Extreme unction; an erroneous use. [*< AS. crismo, < LL. chrismo, < Gr. chrisma, < chrio, anoint.*]

**chris'ma**, 1 kři'ma; 2 cři'ma, n. [*CHRISMA-TA*, *pl.*] 1. Same as **CHRISM**. 2. [*C*] Same as **CHRISM**.

**chris'mal**, 1 kři'mal; 2 cři'mal, a. Of the nature of or used in chris'm; or of pertaining to unction; as, a *chris'mal* bath.

**chris'mal**, n. In the early church, (1) a vessel to contain chris'm; (2) a receptacle for reserving the consecrated host; (3) a cloth for covering relics; (4) a chris'm cloth.

**chris'ma-ry**, 1 kři'ma-ry; 2 cři'ma-ry, n. [*RIES*, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A vessel for chris'm; a chris'matory.

**chris'ma'tion**, 1 kři'ma'tion; 2 cři'ma'tion, n. [*Archae.*] The act of anointing; consecration.

**chris'ma-tite**, 1 kři'ma-tit; 2 cři'ma-tit, n. *Mineral.* A hutter-like greenish to vix-yellow mixture of hydrocarbons of the marsh-gas series. [*< Gr. chrisma(-t), ointment.*]

**chris'ma-tin**, n. [*See* **CHRISM**.]

**chris'ma-to-ry**, 1 kři'ma-to-ry; 2 cři'ma-to-ry, n. 1. o. Of or pertaining to chris'm or unction. II. n. 1. [*RIES*, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A vessel, as a cruet or a case of cruet, for chris'm; specif., a stock containing three divisions for the chris'm, the oil of the sick, and the oil of the catechumens, respectively.

2. Anointment with chris'm. *chris'ma't-um*. [*< LL. chris-matorium, < chris-mo; see CHRISM.*]

**Chris'mon**, 1 kři'mon; 2 cři'mon, n. The monogram of Christ, formed by the combination of the first two letters of the Greek ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christ).

Christianity is but little older than *Several* forms of the *chris'mon*, ... [which] is found on

Christian tombs of the beginning of the second century. J. D. CHAMPLIN in *Appleton's Journal* Dec. 29, 1872, p. 723.

[*< CHRIS* + *MONOGRAM*.]

**chris'om**, 1 kři'om; 2 cři'om, n. 1. A baptismal robe; originally, a white cloth placed over a babe's head after anointment with chris'm; in full, *chris'm-robe* or *chris'm-cloth*. 2. A child dying within a month after baptism, formerly buried in its baptismal robe; a child in its first month; an innocent babe; in full, *chris'm-child* or *chris'm-babe*. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] Same as **CHRAUS**. 4. The alh or surplice of a priest. *chris'omet*; *chrys'omet*; *chrys'omet*.

**chris'root**, 1 kři'root; 2 cři'root, n. The greca helle-Christ, which word is the English form of the Greek translation. Specif.: (1) The expected redeemer of Israel foretold by prophecy. (2) A title of Jesus the Savior; at first with the article, as a title; later used as if part of a proper name, *Jesus Christ*.

And Peter answereth and saith unto him, Thou art the *Christ*. Mark viii, 29.

2. The ideal man or perfected humanity as symbolized by Jesus Christ.

The natural man is born into the spiritual kingdom, through *Christ*, the type-life.

ISAAC K. FUNK *Next Step in Evolution* ch. i, p. 33. [F. & W. '02.]

[*< AS. Crist, < L. Christus, < Gr. Christos, orig. va. of chris, anoint.*] Brothers of Christ, same as **CHRISTADELPHI**.

**chris't-child**, n. Christ as a child; especially, a representation of Christ as a child, associated by the Germans with Christmas. -*Christ's-eye*, n. *Bot.* A European composite plant (*Inula oculis-christi*) of the aster family. -*Christ's-hair*, n. The hart's-tongue fern. -*Christ's-herb*, n. The black hellebore or Christmas rose. -*Christ's-thorn*, n. Any one of several *Potentilla* shrubs of the huckthorn family, especially *Potentilla canadensis*, with long and sharp thorns; so called as a belief that a person who can not sign his name. 3. [*Dial. Eng.*] Same as **CHRIST-CROSS-ROW**. [*Cor. of Christ's cross.*] *Christ's-chess*?; *Christ's crosset*; *Christ's cross*?

**chris't-cross**, n. [*Archae.*] The alphabet: because once printed with a cross at the beginning.

**chris't-dom**, 1 kři'sdam; 2 cři'sdom, n. [*Rare.*] The kingdom of Christ.

**chris't-ed**, 1 kři'sted; 2 cři'sted, o. Ingrafted into Christ.

When a man of the highest order married a woman who was lifted into the heavenly places and became a *Christed* man whose eyes saw with the vision of Christ, whose pulse beat with the heart of Christ.

IAN MACLAREN *The Mind of the Master* p. 101. [D. M. & Co. 1895.]

**Chris'to-e-le'son**, 1 kři'to-i-lo'son or i-lo'son; 2 cři'to-e-le'son or e-le'son, n. [*Gr.*] *Ecl.* The name of a certain office or as a response in certain liturgies, etc., and in association with the Kyrie eleison.

**chris'ten**, 1 kři'sn; 2 cři'sn, v. 1. To name in baptism; as, he was *christened* John. 2. To administer the rite of Christian baptism to. 3. To give a name to in baptism, or in some ceremony considered as analogous; dedicate; hence, in general, to name; as, the ship was *christened*. 4. [*Rare.*] To make Christian in form. [*Colloq.*] To use for the first time. 6. [*Thieves' Cant.*]

To remove all signs of former ownership on (stolen silverware, jewelry, etc.), in order to prevent identification. [*< AS. cristian, < cristen, Christian, < L. cristianus; see CHRISTIAN, o. cristent.*]

**crist'tent, o. & n.** Christian. **crist'tent.** **crist'tent, pp.** Christened. S. S.

**Chris'ten-dom, 1 kris'n-dam; 2 cris'n-dom, n.** 1. That part of the world where Christianity is generally professed; Christian countries collectively. 2. Christians collectively; the Christian world.

One thousand eight hundred since their creation, the *Pages* tales of Ovid, are read by all *Christendom*.  
*Dr. Quincey Essays on the Poets, Pope n. 157, fr. & r. 1859.*

3. [Archaic.] The Christian faith or system; Christianity. 4. [-t.] Christening; hence, a name given. [*< AS. cristendom, < cristen; see CHRISTEN.*] **chris'ten-dōm** [*Scot.*]

**chris'ten-er, 1 kris'n-er; 2 cris'n-er, n.** [Rare.] A person who christens or baptizes.

**chris'ten-ing, 1 kris'n-ing; 2 cris'n-ing, n.** Any Christian baptismal ceremony; particularly, the baptizing and naming of an infant, with the accompanying festivities.

**Christ'hood, 1 kraist'hud; 2 crist'hood, n.** The condition of being the Christ; the Messiahship.

**Chris'tian, 1 kris'chan; 2 cris'chan (xian), a.** 1. Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. 2. Professing or belonging to the religion established by Christ; as, a *Christian church*. 3. Manifesting the spirit of Christ or of his teachings; as, *Christian kindness*. 4. Characteristic of Christianity or Christendom; as, *Christian art*. 5. [Colloq.] Human; civilized; decent. [*< L. christianus, < Gr. christianos, < Christos; see CHRIST.*] **Syn:** see *NEOLOGY*—*Christian Brethren*, the Plymouth Brethren—*C. Brothers*, a Roman Catholic lay order devoted to educating the poor. *Brothers of the C. School*, the Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, a body organized in 1856 by an Australian minister, John Alexander Dowie (d. 1907), calling himself the prophet Elijah III., the members being frequently designated *Dowieites*. Faith-healing is one of the prominent doctrines of the organization, and Zion City, Illinois, is its center. Wilbur Glenn Voliva was its head in 1910.—*C. Clero*, an appellation of Lactantius.—*C. Commission (U. S. Hist.)*, an organization founded in New York City in 1861 for the benefit of soldiers and seamen during the Civil War.—*C. Connection*, a sect of Christians resulting from the union of three independent secession movements, from the Methodists in North Carolina (1793), the Baptists of Vermont (1800), and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee (1801). This body rejects all creeds, accepts the Bible, insists upon fellowship as inclusive as the Universal Church of Christ, and prefers to use the name *Christian* to the exclusion of all party names. Compare *DISCIPLES OF CHRIST*, under *DISCIPLE*—*C. era*, the period beginning January 1, 754 A. U. C., or nine months and seven days after March 25, 753 A. U. C., the date of the incarnation of Christ as calculated by Dionysius Exiguus in 527. Previously the years were distinguished by their number in the cycle of indiction. The new Dionysian year began on March 25, and was adopted in many countries; some chronicles, while adopting the new era, preferred to have the year coincide with the Roman Civil year, which began on January 1; hence arose a double chronology, which existed down to the acceptance of the Gregorian calendar. In England the year began on March 25, and during the 17th and 18th centuries it was not uncommon to employ double dates for events between December 25 and March 25, as February 14, 1609. See *CALENDAR, ERA*. The actual year of the birth of Christ is now placed by scholars as far back as 6 or 7 B. C.—*C. Missionary Association*, a loosely federated group of independent unitarian churches for the most part in Kentucky, which, although accepting the usual doctrines of Christianity, have neither ecclesiastical system, creed, nor name.—*C. name*, the name given in baptism; first name, distinguished from the *family name*.—*C. Plato*, see *ST. AUGUSTINE*—*C. Reformed Church*, see under *REFORMED*—*C. Royalists*, see *FIFTH MONARCHY MEN*, under *FIFTH*—*C. Science*, a system of moral and religious instruction, founded upon principles formulated by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy (d. 1910), and combined with a method of treating diseases mentally. As presented in Mrs. Eddy's *Science and Health*, "Christian Science is based on teachings of Scripture which it interprets, giving the Christ Principle and rule in Divine metaphysics which heals the sick and sinner. It explains all cause and effect as mental, and shows the scientific relation of man to God."—*C. Scientist*, a person who believes in or practices Christian Science.—*C. Seneca*, a sobriquet of Bishop Joseph Hall. See under *HALL*—*C. Vergil*, a sobriquet of Marco Girolamo Vida. See *VIDA*, *MARCO GIROLAMO*—*C. year*, the division of the year according to the events in the history of redemption, beginning with the season of Advent.—*Conrt C.*, an ecclesiastical court.—*Most C.*, a title of address formerly applied to kings of France.—*Chris'tian-like, a.* Becoming to a Christian.—*Chris'tian-ly, I. a.* Christianlike. **II. adv.** [Rare.] In a Christian manner.

**Chris'tian, n.** 1. A disciple of Jesus Christ; one whose profession and life conform to the teaching and example of Christ; a member of a Christian church. And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch. *Acts xi, 26.*

2. One of a nation of which Christianity is the prevailing religion; opposed to *Jew, Mohammedan*, etc. 3. [Colloq.] A converted person; a professor of religion. To be a *Christian* is not to get somewhere, but to be something, to be recreated in the image of the Father, the living God, after the pattern Jesus Christ. *ISAAC K. FENK Next Step in Evolution p. 64, fr. & w. '02.*

4. [Colloq.] (1) A civilized person as opposed to a savage; as, the food isn't fit for a *Christian*. (2) [Eng.] A human being as distinguished from a brute; as, that dog knows as much as a *Christian*. 5. [Eng.] A member or scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, or of Christ's College, Cambridge. 6. *pl. Ch. Hist.* (1) Same as *CHRISTIAN CONNECTION*. (2) Same as *DISCIPLES OF CHRIST*—*Advent Christians*, a sect, organized in 1861, whose members maintain that all the dead remain unconscious and are resurrected, the wicked receiving the punishment of annihilation.—*Bible Christian*, one of a sect founded by William Bryan, who separated from the English Wesleyans in 1815. *Bryan-ites*.—*C. of St. Thomas*, a member of a native Christian church on the Malabar coast, S. W. India, which holds that the apostle St. Thomas was its founder.—*Christians of St. John*, see *MANDEAN*—*Chris'tian-dom, n.* Christendom.—*Chris'tian-hood, n.* The profession and condition of a Christian; Christianity.

**Chris'tian, n.** 1. A masculine personal name. **Chris'ty (dim.)**. Dan. G. **Chris'ti-an, 1 kris'ti-an, 2 cris'ti-an;**

**F. Chris'ti'en, 1 kris'ti'en; 2 cris'ti'en, n.** 1. A feminine personal name. **Chris'ti-sle, Ti-na (dim.)**. D. It. Sp. **Chris'ti-na, 1 kris'ti-na, 2 cris'ti-na;** **F. Chris'ti-ne, 1 kris'ti-ne, 2 cris'ti-ne;** **G. Chris'ti-na-ne, 1 kris'ti-na-ne, 2 cris'ti-na-ne;** **Chris'ti-nette, F. G. Chris'ti-na, 1 kris'ti-na, 2 cris'ti-na;** 2. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's wife, who leaves the City of Destruction long after her husband.

**Chris'ti-a-ni-a, 1 kris'ti-a-ni-a; 2 cris'ti-a-ni-a, n.** A manufacturing seaport city, capital of Norway; a province in itself; 6 sq. m. In 1925 the ancient name *Oslo* was officially readopted.

**Chris'ti-an-ism, 1 kris'ti-an-izm; 2 cris'ti-an-izm, n.** [Rare.] 1. Christianity. 2. Christendom.

**Chris'ti-an-ite, 1 kris'ti-an-ite; 2 cris'ti-an-ite, n.** *Mftrnal.* 1. Same as *PHILIPITE*. 2. Anorthite found on Mt. Vesuvius. [*< Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark.*]

**Chris'ti-an-i-ty, 1 kris'ti-an-i-ty; 2 cris'ti-an-i-ty (xian), n.** The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion. *Christianity proclaimed "One God and one mediator between God and Man, the man Christ Jesus."*

*ROBERTSON Sermons first series, p. 131, fr. 1870.*

2. The state of being a Christian or of living in conformity with the teachings of Jesus Christ; as, his *Christianity* was earnest and active. **Chris'ti-an-ness.**

Let us beware... of a *Christianity* without Christ. *N. Y. New York Times and Sun*, vol. 1, p. 39, fr. s. 1795.

3. [Eng.] Ecclesiastical jurisdiction; as, a court of *Christianity*. 4. Christians as a body; Christendom. [*< OF. cristient, < LL. christianitas (-a), < L. christianus; see CHRISTIAN, a.*] **Chris'ti-an-ty, Chris'ti-ty; Chris'ti-an-i-ty, Chris'ti-an-i-ty, n.** The act or process of making or becoming Christian; evangelization.

**Chris'ti-an-ize, 1 kris'ti-an-ize; 2 cris'ti-an-ize, -iz(-en); Chris'ti-an-ize, -iz(-ing), I. t.** To convert to Christianity; imbue with Christian ideas, principles, or faith. **II. i.** [Rare.] To adopt Christianity; become Christian. [*< LL. christianizo, < Gr. christianizō, profess Christianity, < christianos; see CHRISTIAN, a.*]—**Chris'ti-an-ize'er or -ize'er, n.**

**Chris'ti-a-no, 1 kris'ti-a-no; 2 cris'ti-a-no, n.** Derived from Latin *Christianus* or Greek *Christianos*, Christian; a combining form.—**Chris'ti-an-og-ra-phy, n.** A descriptive account of Christians.

**Chris'ti-an-s, 1 kris'ti-an-s; 2 cris'ti-an-s, n.** A province in S. Norway. 9,786 sq. m. Capital, Trondheim.

**Chris'ti-an-sand, 1 kris'ti-an-sand; 2 cris'ti-an-sand, n.** A seaport town in Lister og Mandal province, Norway.

**Chris'ti-an-stad, 1 kris'ti-an-stad; 2 cris'ti-an-stad, n.** 1. A province in S. Sweden. 2,486 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**Chris'ti-an-sted, 1 kris'ti-an-sted; 2 cris'ti-an-sted, n.** A seaport town, capital of St. Croix Island, Virgin Islands, West Indies.

**Chris'ti-an-sund, 1 kris'ti-an-sund; 2 cris'ti-an-sund, n.** A seaport town in Romsdal province, Norway.

**Chris'ti-c, 1 kris'ti-c; 2 cris'ti-c, a.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to Christ.

**Chris'ti-c-o-list, 1 kris'ti-c-o-list; 2 cris'ti-c-o-list, n.** [Rare.] One who worships Christ.

**Chris'ti-form, 1 kris'ti-form; 2 cris'ti-form, a.** [Rare.] Christlike.

**Chris'ti-na, 1 kris'ti-na; 2 cris'ti-na, n.** 1. A feminine personal name. **Chris'ti-ne, 2. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus (1611-1632); queen of Sweden, 1632-1654.**

**Chris'ti-son, 1 kris'ti-son; 2 cris'ti-son, n.** Sir Robert (1711-1797-18182). A Scottish physician and toxicologist; *Treatise on Poisons*; created baronet 1871.

**Chris'ti-ty, 1 kris'ti-ty; 2 cris'ti-ty, n.** To cry. **Chris'ti-less, 1 kraist'les; 2 crist'les, a.** Without Christ; hence, contrary to Christ's teachings; unchristian.

**Chris'ti-like, 1 kraist'lik; 2 crist'lik, a.** Resembling Christ; worthy of Christ; Christlike. *Chris'ti-like-ness, n.* Christlike is it for sin to strive. *God-like is all sin to leave.* *LORELLYON Poetic Aphorisms, Sin I. 3.*

**Chris'ti-ly, 1 kraist'ly; 2 crist'ly, a.** 1. Christlike. 2. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to Christ.—**Chris'ti-ness, n.** [Rare.] 1. Christianity. 2. Christlike.

**Chris'ti-mas, 1 kris'mas; 2 cris'mas, r.** [CHRIST'MASED or -MASSED; CHRIST'MAS-ING or -MAS-ING.] [Colloq.] I. To decorate for Christmas. II. I. To celebrate Christmas.—**Chris'ti-mas-ing, n.** Christmas celebration.

**Chris'ti-mas, n.** 1. The 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ: widely observed as a holy day or a holiday. **Christmas day.** 2. *Ecol.* A church festival observed annually at this date in memory of the birth of Christ; the Feast of the Nativity; especially, the anniversary day, the 25th of December. The season of Christmas extends from Christmas eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6), and is known as *Christmastide*.

At Christmas play, and make good cheer,  
 For Christmas comes but once a year.  
*THOMAS TYSER The Farmer's Daily Diet et. 7.*

3. [Colloq.] Christmas decorations. 4. [Colloq. or Prov.] Any gift or present bestowed at Christmas time; as, he received a valuable *Christmas*. [*< CHRIST + MASS, religious service.*] **Chris'ti-mas-sy, 1 kris'mas-sy; 2 cris'mas-sy, n.** Bot. A handsome perennial herb (*Blandfordia grandiflora*) of the lily family, native in Australasia. The flowers, which are crimson, have the perianth funnel-shaped.—*herry*, see *HERY*.—*C. box*, 1. A box of Christmas gifts. 2. [Gt. Brit.] A Christmas gift of money. 3. A box to contain Christmas gifts.—*C. bush, n.* 1. [Austral.] A shrub (*Ceratopetalum gummi-ferum*) of the saxifrage family. *C. tree*; of *ice-ber-hush*. 2. A Bermuda shrub (*Cassia bicapitata*) of the family *Cesalpiniaceae*; used for hedges.—*C. creeper (Bot.)*, any of the trailing or creeping evergreen plants, as the ground-pine, used for decoration during the Christmas holidays.—*C. daisy*, any one of the late-flowering asters.—*C. eve*, see *EVIL*.—*C. evergreen (Bot.)*, a clubmoss (*Selaginella selaginoides*), found on rocky shores. It has attractive leaves and a flat 2-ranked stem.—*C. fern*, an evergreen fern (*Polypodium acrostichoides*) with firm, simply pinnate fronds.—*C. king*, lord, or prince, see *LORD* or *MISREUSE*, under *LORD*.—*C. log*, see *YULE LOG*.—*C. pride, n.* Bot. A pilose herb (*Ruellia pinnatifida*), belonging to the acanthus family. It is common in the West Indies.—*C. rose*, or flower, the black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*).—*C. tree*, an evergreen tree hung with gifts, and decorated with ornaments and candles, at Christmas.—*C. tree, n.* 1. In Australia, same as *CHRISTMAS-BUSH*. 2. In New Zealand, the fire-tree. See *POHUTUKA*.—*Little C.*, Epiphany.

**Chris'ti-mas-sy, 1 kris'mas-sy; 2 cris'mas-sy, a.** [Colloq.] Suitable to or suggesting Christmas. **Chris'ti-mas-y.**

**Chris'to-, 1 kris'to-; 2 cris'to-.** Derived from Greek *Christos*, Christ (*< chrio*, anoint); a combining form.—**Chris'to-cent'ric, a.** Having Christ as a center; as, a *Christocentric* theology.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**chris'to-hal-ite, n.** Same as *CHRISTOBALITE*.

**chris'to-hal-i-a, 1 kris'to-hal-i-a; 2 cris'to-hal-i-a, n.** A cordial made of white wine with sugar, bitter almonds, and spices.

**Chris'to-l-a-try, 1 kris'to-l-a-try; 2 cris'to-l-a-try, n.** The worship of Christ regarded as a form of idolatry.

**Chris'to-log'i-cal, 1 kris'to-log'i-kal; 2 cris'to-log'i-kal, o.** Relating to Christology.

**Chris'to-log'i-cal, 1 kris'to-log'i-cal; 2 cris'to-log'i-cal, n.** One versed in Christology.

**Chris'to-log'i-ze, 1 kris'to-log'i-ze; 2 cris'to-log'i-ze, -iz(-ed); -iz(-ing), [Rare.]** To make Christological; bring into harmony with Christ as the center of the theological system.

What reformed theology has got to do is to *Christologize* predication and decrees.

*Summ in Summ's Henry B. Smith ch. 4, p. 136. [N. Y. & co. 1892.]*

**Chris'to-log'i-ty, 1 kris'to-log'i-ty; 2 cris'to-log'i-ty, n.** *Theol.* The branch of soteriology that treats of the person and attributes of Christ; less correctly, any theory or doctrine concerning Christ. [*< Christo- + -logy.*]

The *Christology* of the Church is in reality an integral part of its theology. *Lubbock Bangson Lectures lect. 1, p. 6, fr. 1873.*

**Chris'to-lyte, 1 kris'to-lyte; 2 cris'to-lyte, n.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of the 6th century holding that Christ left body and soul in Hades, and rose wholly divine.

**chris'to-m, n.** Christom.

**Chris'to-ph'a-ny, 1 kris'to-ph'a-ni; 2 cris'to-ph'a-ny, n.** [*-NIES*, 1-niz; 2-niz, pl.] An appearance of Christ to men, as after his death.

**Chris'to-ph'e, 1 kris'to-ph'e; 2 cris'to-ph'e, n.** [*19/1767-19/1820*]. A negro king of Haiti, 1811-1820. **Chris'to-ph'e-t, 1 kris'to-ph'e-t; 2 cris'to-ph'e-t, n.** 1. A masculine personal name. *Kit, Kit* (dim.). Dan. **Chris'to-ph'e-r, 1 kris'to-ph'e-r; 2 cris'to-ph'e-r, n.** D. **Chris'to-ph'o-rus, 1 kris'to-ph'o-rus; 2 cris'to-ph'o-rus, F. Chris'to-ph'e, 1 kris'to-ph'e, 2 cris'to-ph'e, G. Chris'to-ph'o-rus, 1 kris'to-ph'o-rus, 2 cris'to-ph'o-rus, Chris'to-ph'i; it. Chris'to-ph'o-ro, 1 kris'to-ph'o-ro, 2 cris'to-ph'o-ro; Pg. Chris'to-ph'o-ro, 1 kris'to-ph'o-ro, 2 cris'to-ph'o-ro; Sp. Chris'to-bal, 1 kris'to-bal, 2 cris'to-bal; Sw. Kris'to-för, 1 kris'to-för, 2 cris'to-för, 2. Saint, a Christian martyr, said to be the 3d century, born in Syria or Palestine. According to legend, he undertook, as penance, to carry persons across a river. One day he carried over a child, who proved to be Christ and who gave him the name *Christophorus*. 3. *C. III.* (—1448), king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway from 1439 to his death; published a code of laws. 4. A figure of St. Christophor. 5. [-] (1) One who, like St. Christophor, is a bearer of Christ. (2) The herb *Christophor*. [*< L. Christophorus, < Gr. Christophoros, Christ-bearer.*]**

**Chris'to-ph'e-r, n.** Crown-field. Pen-name of Harriet Beecher Stowe, in *House on Fire*. [*EARLY*].

**Chris'to-ph'ine, 1 kris'to-ph'i-ne; 2 cris'to-ph'i-ne, n.** Same as *CHRIST'S HOSPITAL*. An English public school, commonly known as the Bluecoat School, from the ancient dress of the scholars; founded in 1553, as a hospital for orphans, by Edward VI. on the site of Greyfriars Monastery in Newgate street, London; removed in 1902 to Horsham, Sussex.

**Chris'ti-ph'sen, 1 kris'ti-ph'sen; 2 cris'ti-ph'sen, n.** *Chris'ti-ph'sen, Petrus (1893-1911)*. A Flemish painter; *Madonna and Child*, 1417, etc.

**Chris'ti-ward, 1 kraist'ward; 2 crist'ward, a. & adv.** To Christ; to, 1 kris'ti; 2 cris'ti, n. 1. Charles (1829-1897), an American negro minister. 2. Howard Chandler (1813-1897), an American illustrator.

**chro'lo, 1 kro'lo; 2 kro'lo, n.** *Chem.* A dark-green hue, used externally for certain skin-diseases, as psoriasis. [*< Gr. chroa, skin, + -ol.*]

**chro'lo-sufix, n.** Used adjectively to signify colored.

**chrom-, 1 krom-, kro'ma-, kro'ma-to-; 2 krom-, kro'ma-, kro'ma-to-.** Derived from Greek *chroma(-t)*, color (*< chroia, skin*); combining forms, denoting also the presence of chromium.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**chro'ma, 1 kro'ma; 2 kro'ma, n.** 1. Color-intensity; the degree of departure from white. 2. *Mus.* (1) A sharp or flat. (2) Same as *CHROMA*. (3) A semitone. (4) A tetrachord in Greek music. [*L., < Gr. chroma, surface, color, < chroia, skin, color.*]

**chro'ma-ce-a, n. pl.** The simplest forms of organic life, related to the bacteria.—**chro-ma-f'in, o. Zool.** Denoting certain pigmented cells supposed to represent the medullary portion of the suprarenal capsules of the higher vertebrates, and existing in the walls of some of the blood-vessels of the *Mastipobranchii*, and various fishes.—**chro-ma-m'e-ter, n.** An adjustable monochromat instrument with chromatic scale, to aid in tuning pianos.—**chro-man'-il, a.** Relating to chromium and anilin; applied to various coal-tar colors treated with chromium.—**chromanil black**, see *BLACK*—**chro-ma-phore, n.** See *CHROMATOPHORE*—**chro-ma-sci-op'ti-con, n. Optics.** An instrument by means of which different-colored rays are thrown upon a screen; used in testing for color-blindness.—**chro-ma-to-sci-am'e-ter, n.** *chro'ma-to-ski-am'e-ter, n.* *chro-ma-scope, n.* An instrument for exhibiting certain optical effects of colors.—**chro'mo-scope, n.**

**chro'ma-te, 1 kro'ma-te; 2 kro'ma-te, n.** To subject to the action of a chromate or dichromate.

**chro'ma-te, n. Chem.** A salt of chromic acid.—**lead chromate (Chem.)**, chromium yellow. See *YELLOW*.

**chro-ma'tic, 1 kro-ma'tic; 2 kro-ma'tic, a.** 1. Belonging, relating to, made of, produced by or abounding in color. 2. *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones. [*< L. chromaticus, < Gr. chromatikos, < chroma(-t); see CHROMA.*]

**chro-ma'ti-cal, a.** chromatic, a perturbation, see *ANERMA*—**chro-ma-tic, n.** A chromatic scale.—**chro-ma-tic, a.** chance of pitch.—**4-c.** alteration of a note, the lower or raising of a pitch, as may be indicated by an accidental, &

time, and the intervals for marking very small intervals of time, are those of wave-lengths of sound. 3. A watch with an independent seconds-hand; a stop-watch. 4. A chronogram. [*Gr. chronographos, < chronos, time, + graphō, write.*]-drop chronograph, a chronograph by which intervals of time are measured by intervals of space through which a weight falls during the time intervals.-*Le Boulenger* c., an electrical device which re-











**c. triumphant.** 1. The whole body of saints in heaven. 2. [C. T.] A sect formed by George Jacob Schweinfurth, who claimed to be the "Christ of the Second Coming"; belief in this claim qualifies for membership of the sect. 3. [C. T.] A communistic sect founded by Cyrus Teed, with a view of reestablishing church and state on the grounds of divine fellowship. — **c. universal.** see under church, def. 5, above. — **church-wo'man, n.** 1. A woman devoted to attendance on church services, and in church activities. 2. A woman who worships according to the rites of the Church of England. — **c. work.** work in some branch or branches of the activities of a church, such as clubs, guilds, Sunday school, etc. In a modern institution, **c. work** — **c. work**. — **c. work.** [Eng.] An order of an ecclesiastical court. — **Eastern C.** see **CREEK CHURCH**. — **English C.** see **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**. — **established c.** a church established, and at least in part supported, by the state. — **hall c.** the church whose architecture is characterized by three or more parallel divisions, all of which are of equal height. — **law c.** the established Church of England. — **round c.** a church of circular construction built around a memorial, sacred relic, or monument; a polygonal church or one radiating from a common center. — **state c.** see **ESTABLISHED CHURCH**. — **visible c.** the whole body of Christ's professed followers on earth. — **Western c.** the medieval church of the Western Roman Empire, now the Roman Catholic Church; opposed to the church of the Eastern Empire, now the Greek Church. — **church-dom, n.** The dominion or authority of the church. — **church-lan-ty, n.** Devotion to ecclesiasticism rather than to the spirit and principles of Christianity; ecclesiastical bigotry or formalism. — **church-l-fled, n.** Assimilated in manner and habits to church precepts and forms, to an exaggerated and unpleasant degree. — **church-lsh, n.** [Rare.] Churchy. — **church-tsm, n.** Abstinence to an established church; ecclesiastical church party zanship. — **church-tite, n.** A part of the church or of a church. — **church-ness, n.** Having, or belonging to, no church; unbelonged by the church. — **church-ling, n.** [Rare.] A creature of the church; a bigoted churchman. — **church-ship, n.** The condition of being a church. — **Church, n.** 1. Frederick Edwly (?/1826-1/1900), an American painter. 2. A town in Lancashire, England. 3. A town in Devonshire, England. — **Churchill, 1 church'il; 2 church'il, n.** 1. Charles (?/1731-1/1764), an English poet and satirist; friend of John Wilkes; *Rosseter*, etc. 2. John, see *MARLBOROUGH*. 3. Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord (?/1849-1/1855), a British statesman; leader of Fourth Party. 4. William (?/1859-1/1920), an American diplomat; philologist; author: *Polynesian Wanderings*. 5. Winston (?/1871- ), an American novelist and legislator. 6. Winston Leonard Spencer (?/1874- ), an English war correspondent, author, and statesman. 7. A cape on the V. shore of Hudson Bay. 8. A river of Canada flowing 900 m. N.E. to Hudson Bay. 9. A county in central Nevada; 4,816 sq. m.; county seat, Stillwater. — **church-ing, 1 church'ing; 2 church'ing, n.** 1. *Ecol.* A woman's appearance in church, to return thanks after confinement; the service peculiar to this occasion. The Nicene Creed was opened, and the offerings of all the women who had borne, which were much the same as churching is with us, were taken from them, by the Levites. *Geist. Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 129. (A. 1880.) 2. Subjection to the influence of the church. — **church-ite, 1 church'ite; 2 church'ite, n.** *Mineral.* A vitreous gray hydrous cerium-calcium phosphate, (Ce<sub>2</sub>Ca)<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*C. A. H. Church, English chemist.*] — **church-ly, 1 church'ly; 2 church'ly, a.** Of or pertaining to the church; belonging or devoted to the polity, order, or ritual of a church. — **church-ness, n.** — **church-man, 1 church'man; 2 church'man, n.** [*-MEN, pl.*] 1. A member of a church, especially of a national church. *Specif.*: (1) In England and her colonies, a member of the Church of England. (2) [Scot.] A member of the Church of Scotland. (3) [U. S.] A Protestant Episcopalian. The Tories determined to express publicly and formally their gratitude to the King for having brought in so many churchmen and turned out so many schismatics. *MACAULAY England* vol. iii, ch. 15, p. 450. [p. s. & co. 1856.] 2. A clergyman; ecclesiastic. 3. A churchwarden. — **church-man-ly, a.** Like, befitting, or belonging to a churchman. **church-man-liket** — **church-man-ship, n.** **Church Street, n.** A market-town in Shropshire, England. **church, pp.** Churched. — **S. S. church-war'den, 1 church'war'den; 2 church'war'den, n.** 1. (1) One of the officers in Anglican churches who have the oversight and care of the edifice and other church property. Their appointment was ordered by the Synod of London in 1127, and since 1603 they have been appointed annually. Of the two churchwardens, one is generally appointed by the incumbent and the other elected by the parishioners. **church-war'ner** [Dial.] (2) [U. S.] *Episcopal Ch.* An officer having chief authority among the laymen of a parish, in regard to its temporal affairs. There are usually two such officers, called "senior" and "junior." 2. In the Church of Scotland, a beadle. 3. [Colloq., Eng.] A long-stemmed clip pipe. "Toby of ale, please," said Graybrush, "and a churchwarden." *J. W. PALMER After His Kind* p. 32. [p. s. & co. 1886.] 4. [Prov. Eng.] A comorant. — **church-war'den-ism, n.** The authority of churchwardens, especially as exhibited in their barbarous modernization of ancient church buildings. — **church-war'den-ize, vt.** — **church-war'den-ship, n.** **church-y, 1 church'y; 2 church'y, a.** 1. Relating to or characteristic of the church. 2. Strict in church opinions and practices. — **church-ness, n.** — **church-yard, 1 church'yard; 2 church'yard, n.** The enclosure about a church, especially when used as a graveyard. *Specif.*: (1) **church-yard** — **church-yard** — **church-yard**. — **church-yard, n.** A European tenebrionid beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*). — **chu-ri-a, 1 chu-ri-a; 2 chu-ri-a, n.** [Mex.] The chaparral-cock. — **chu-ri-ka, 1 chu-ri-ka; 2 chu-ri-ka, n.** [Austral.] Anything secret or sacred; said of an object or its qualities. — **chur-ka, 1 chur'ka; 2 chur'ka, n.** [E. Ind.] A primitive cotton-spin; spinning-wheel. **char'ka** [Hind.] **churn, 1 churn; 2 churn, n.** 1. A rude, low-fired fellow. 2. A sordid or stingy person; miser; niggard. "We know not what we do when we churn," said a poor person of a liberal and bountiful spirit have their hands chained up with poverty. *Watson Sermons* vol. ii, p. 55. [l. & l. 1836.] 3. A countryman; peasant; rustic. 4. *Eng. Hist.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest rank or without rank. The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land, may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the *eorl* with a single hide . . . to the coddman and the theling. *Brunns Const. Hist. Eng.* vol. i, p. 80. [cl. r. 1875.]

**5f. A serf; bondman.** 6f. A man, as correlative to wife; husband. [*< AS. eorl, man.*] **ceorl**; **cherl**. — **chur-dom, n.** The state or condition of being a chur. — **chur-phood, n.** — **chur-lsh, 1 chur'lsh; 2 chur'lsh, n.** 1. Pertaining to or like a chur. (1) Rude; ill-hred. (2) Stingy; sordid. There is so much individuality of character, too, among apple trees. . . . One is *churlish* and illiberal, evidently grudging the few apples that it bears. *Hawthorne Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 21. [p. s. & co. 1891.] 2. Hard to work or manage; stubborn; intractable. **cher'lsh**; **chur'lsh** [Rare]. *Syn.*: see *ACRIMOUS*; *monose* — **chur-lsh-ly, adv.** — **chur-lsh-ness, n.** — **churnet, n.** Confused noise; clamor; buzz. **churn, 1 churn; 2 churn, n.** 1. i. f. To agitate (cream or milk) by shaking or heating, as in a churn, to produce butter. Handmaids, . . . shaking between them the skin suspended between three stakes, and with milk, to be thus churned into butter. *LATARD Ninotch* vol. i, p. 100. [p. r. 1852.] 2. To produce by agitation, as butter. 3. To agitate violently; as, a steamer's screw churns the water. The hail like cannon-shot struck the sea And churned it white as a creamy foam. *JOAQUIN MILNER A Hail Storm in Venice* etc. 1. II. i. 1. To agitate cream or milk in making butter. 2. To produce or be in violent liquid agitation; as, the water churns among the rocks. **chern'et** — **churn'er, n.** **churn, n.** 1. A vessel in which milk or cream is beaten or agitated, as by the use of a dasher, to separate the oily globules from other parts and gather them as butter. See *MILK*. On awaking next morning I heard from below the sound of a churn: prophesy of new genuine butter. *CARLYLE Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 101. [s. 1881.] 2. *Cerm.* A block or chuck on a potter's throwing-lathe. 3. A form of mine-pump. 4. A churn-shaped milk-can. 5. *Mining.* An ore-pocket. [*< AS. cy-rin*] **chern'et**; **churn'et** — **atmospheric churn, n.** churn having a hollow-stemmed dasher, to force air through the cream on each stroke. — **churn-but'ted, n.** Same as *SWELL-BUTTER*. — **c-dasher, n.** The agitating instrument or device used in a churn. — **c-drill, n.** See *MILK*. — **c-milk, n.** Buttermilk. — **c-owl, n.** [Local, Brit.] 1. The nightjar; fern-owl. **churn-owl, n.** 2. The cockroach. — **c-staff, n.** 1. The dasher of the old-fashioned cylindrical churn. 2. The sun-spur. — **rocking c.** a primitive form of Oriental churn, consisting of a conical earthen jar which is rocked at intervals on its supports. — **churn-a-bill'ly, 1 churn'a-bill'ly; 2 churn'a-bill'ly, n.** **Dairymg.** 1. Readiness to part with its butter, as milk. 2. Perfection of yield in butter. — **churn'd, pp.** Churned. — **S. S. churn'ing, 1 churn'ing; 2 churn'ing, n.** 1. The agitation of milk to produce butter; violent agitation. 2. The quantity of butter churned at one time. — **churn, 1 churn; 2 churn, n.** [Eng.] To utter a low trill, as the nightjar; whir like the European partridge. Compare *CHIRP*. — **churr, n.** A deep trill or whirling sound: of lower or rougher tone than a chirr. [Imitative.] — **churr-worm, n.** [Local, Eng.] The mole-cricket. — **churr, n.** 1. [Local, Eng.] A bird that makes a whirling sound, as a whistling, nightjar, partridge, or dunlin. 2. The sound made by such a bird, or by cockchafers, etc. — **chur'fels, 1 chur'fel; 2 chur'fel, n.** Same as *CHIRLS*. — **chur-fel'sque, 1 chur-fel'sque; 2 chur-fel'sque, n.** The qualities introduced by Churriguer, Elipsero, and their followers into Spanish architecture early in the 18th century; used also adjectively. Christian plateresque work is sometimes almost as delicate as Moorish work, Christian *churrigueresque* almost as fantastic. *HAYWOOD ELLIS* *Spain* p. 309. [p. s. & co. '03.] — **chur-ri-guer-ism, 1 chur-ri-guer-ism; 2 chur-ri-guer-ism, n.** The act of overloading architectural work with unsuitable ornamentation; also, the application of such ornamentation to architecture. 2. The qualities thus produced. — **chur-ri-guer-ist, n.** — **chur-ri-guer-ist's, n.** — **chur-ro, 1 chur-ro; 2 chur-ro, n.** [Sp.] A coarse-wheeled sheep. — **chur-ruck, 1 chur'ruk; 2 chur'ruk, n.** [India.] Same as *CHURKA*. — **chur-rus, 1 chur'rus; 2 chur'rus, n.** [E. Ind.] The resinous exudation of the Indian hemp, used as a narcotic intoxicant. Compare *CHANG*. — **Chur-rus-co, 1 chur-rus-co; 2 chur-rus-co, n.** A village just S. of Mexico city, where the United States troops defeated the Mexicans in 1847. — **Chu'sai, 1 chu'sai or chu'se; 2 chu'sai or chu'se, n.** [Bib. (Douai).] — **Chu-san, 1 chu-sai or chu-sa; 2 chu-sai or chu-sa, n.** Islands on the coast of Chekiang province, China; chief town, Tinghai. — **Chu-san-ras-a-tha'im, 1 chu'san-ras-a-tha'im; 2 chu'san-ras-a-tha'im, n.** [Bib. (Douai).] — **chutset, vt.** To choose. — **Chu'shinn-rish-a-tha'im, 1 chu'shinn-rish-a-tha'im; 2 chu'shinn-rish-a-tha'im, n.** [Bib. Judges iii, 8.] — **Chu'si, 1 chu'si or chu'si; 2 chu'si or chu'si, n.** [Bib. (Apocrypha).] *Judith* vii, 18. — **chut, 1 chut; 2 chut, interj.** An exclamation of impatience. *Ukiah*. — **chute, 1 chute; 2 chute, n.** [*CHUT*; *CHUT*; *CHUT*] I. i. To cause (material) to descend a chute. II. i. To descend a chute, as in the sport "chuting the chutes." — **chut'er, n.** — **chute, 1 chute; 2 chute, n.** 1. An inclined trough or vertical conduit for conveying water or solid materials from a higher to a lower level; as, a chute for coal or grain. *shoot* [Eng.]. 2. *Mining & Geol.* A pipe. 3. An inclined watercourse, natural or artificial, especially one through which boats or timber are carried, as in a dam. 4. A narrow channel with a free current, especially on the lower Mississippi river. 5. A toboggan-slide. 6. *Turf.* A reach of track beyond the finish. 7. [U. S.] A stamped, as of cattle. [F. (confused with *spoor*), *< OF. cheute, f. pp. of cheoir, fall, L. cado, mill*] to chute the chutes, to slide in a cut or butt down an incline, that terminates in a pool of water, to shoot the chutes. — **Chin'ti-a-Nag-pur, 1 chin'ti-a-nag-pur; 2 chin'ti-a-nag-pur, n.** A division of Behar and Orissa provinces, India; 26,965 sq. m.; capital, Ranchi. — **Chin'ti-u-Ud-pur, 1 chin'ti-u-pur; 2 chin'ti-u-pur, n.** A native state of Gujarat, India; 820 sq. m. 2. Its capital. — **chut-kar'ry, 1 chut-kar'ry; 2 chut-kar'ry, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] A half-caste.

**chut'ney, 1 chut'm; 2 chut'ne, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] A piquant sauce or relish compounded of fruits, spices, chilies, lime-juice, etc. **chut'neet; chut'ny.** — **chutt, 1 chut; 2 chut, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] Roof; ceiling; specifically, a cloth stretched across a room to form a ceiling. **chub'at** [Hind.] — **Chut'tees-gur, 1 chut'tes-gur; 2 chut'tes-gur, n.** Same as *CHATTIGHAR*. — **chut'tum, 1 chut'tum; 2 chut'tum, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] A building for the accommodation of pilgrims and the better class of travelers. Compare *CHOUTURN*. — **chut'z-pah, 1 huts'p; 2 huts'p, n.** [Heb.] Presumption; impudence; arrogance. — **Chu-vash, 1 chu-vash; 2 chu-vash, n.** A people in the Russian district of Kazan, largely of Tatar blood, and partly of Mohammedan faith. — **Chu'za, 1 chu'za or klu'ze; 2 chu'za or cl'za, n.** *Bib. Luke viii, 3.* — **Chuz'ze-wit, 1 chuz'z-wit; 2 chuz'z-wit, n.** In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, hero of the novel, who develops his character in America, where he stayed with Mark Tapley after being cast off by his grandfather Martin Chuzzlewit, the elder. His cousin, Jonas Chuzzlewit, son of Anthony Chuzzlewit, becomes a murderer and a suicide. — **chy, 1 chy; 2 chy, n.** [Slang, Austral.] To chaff; make game of. **chy-az'ic, 1 kal-az'ic; 2 chy-az'ic, n.** *Chem.* Having carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. [*< C-ARBON*] + *HY-ROGEN*] + *AZ-OTR*] — **chyzic acid (Chem.)**, hydrocyanic acid; formerly so called. — **chylde, 1 chald; 2 chyl'd, n.** To chide. — **chy-lan-gi-o-ma, 1 kal'tan-gi-o-ma; 2 chy-lan-gi-o-ma, n.** *Pathol.* Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels caused by the retention of chyle in them. [*< Cr. chylos, chyle, + an-gi-o, vessel*] — **chy-lous, 1 kal-l'ous; 2 chy-l'ous, n.** Consisting of water and colorless amorphous corpuscles like those of the chyle, as the circulating fluid of starfishes, etc. [*< CHYLE* + *AQUEOUS*] — **chy-la-ri-ose, 1 kal-l'ri-ose; 2 chy-l'ri-ose, n.** A fruit-sugar derived from honey. [*< Gr. chylarton, dim. of chylos; see CHYLE*] — **chyle, 1 knil; 2 cyl, n.** *Physiol.* A nutritive coagulable milky fluid contained in the lacteals of the small intestine during digestion, formed by the action of the pancreatic juice, and the bile on the chyme. [*F. < L. chylos, < Gr. chylos, < ched, pour*] — **chyle-corpus-cle, n.** A corpuscle found in chyle; probably a leucocyte. — **c-stomach, n.** *Entom.* The middle division of the alimentary tract of insects, the ventriculus, which is provided with meal glands. — **chy-la'ceous, a.** Pertaining to or having the nature of chyle. — **chy'li-, 1 ko'l'i-, ko'l'o; 2 chy'li-, chy'lo-, n.** From Greek *chylo-*, *chylos*, chyle (*< ched, pour*); combining forms. — **chy-li-fa'cent, a.** [Rare.] Chyle-forming. **chy-lif-ic** — **chy-li-fa'ce'ous (xiii), a.** Pertaining to chylification. **chy-lif-ic**; **chy-lif-ic-a-to-ry** — **chy-lif-er-ous, a.** Carrying chyle, as ducts. — **chy-li-fa'cent, n.** The formation of chyle. **chy-li-fa'cent** — **chy-li-form, a.** Having the physical characteristics and chemical composition of chyle. — **chy-li-ty, vt. & n.** To convert or be converted into chyle, as food. — **chy-lo-cau'li, n.** *Bot.* The condition of having the stem succulent or fleshy. — **chy-lo-cau'li-ous, a.** — **chy-lo-cele, n.** *Pathol.* Hydrocele with chylous effusion into the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. — **chy-lo-cyst, n. *Anat.* The dilatation at the lower end of the thoracic duct into which lacteals and other lymphatic vessels discharge. — **chy-lo-cys'tic, a.** — **chy-lo-gas'ter, n.** [Rare.] The duodenum. — **chy-lo-gas'tric, a.** — **chy-lo-gas'tric, n.** Resembling chyle. — **chy-lo-gas'tro, n.** *Pathol.* A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the pericardium. — **chy-lo-per'i-to-ne-um, n.** *Pathol.* An abnormal condition in which the peritoneal cavity contains chyle. — **chy-lo-phy'ly, n.** The condition of having the leaves succulent or fleshy, as cactus leaves. — **chy-lo-phy'lous, a.** — **chy-lo-po'le-sis, n.** Chylification. — **chy'lo-po'le-et'ic, a.** Relating to the formation of chyle; concerned in the production of chyle. — **chy-lo-phe'ra, n.** A flow of chyle from the lymphvessels. — **chy-lo-ph'ic, a.** — **chy-lo-ph'ic, n.** Chylification. — **chy-lo-ph'ic, n.** *Pathol.* A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the thoracic cavity. — **chy'lous, a.** Of or pertaining to chyle. — **chy-lu'ri-a, 1 kni-lu'ri-a; 2 chy-lu'ri-a, n.** *Pathol.* A discharge of milky urine, without apparent derangement of the kidneys or bladder. [*< chylo- + Gr. ouron, urine*] — **chyme, 1 knim; 2 cym, n.** *Physiol.* The partly digested food in liquid form as it passes from the stomach into the small intestines for conversion into chyle. [*< LL. chymus, < Cr. chymos, juice, < ched, pour*] — **chyme-mass, n.** The interior plasma of protozoans. — **chyme-mass, n.** Resembling chyme and water, as the blood of some invertebrates. — **chymif-er-ous, a.** Conveying or containing chyme. — **chym'ic, vt. & n.** To convert into chyme; produce or become chyme. — **chym'ic-l'ca'tion (xiii), n.** — **chym'o-gene, n.** A light colorless liquid condensed from petroleum and known in commerce as buxane. — **chym'o-sin, n.** *Physiol. Chem.* The chemical base of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. *ren'ant* — **chym'o-sin-o-gen, n.** *Chem.* The mother-substance of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. *ren-nin-o-gen* — **chym'ous, n.** Like chyme. — **chym'ic, chym'ist, chym'ist-ry.** *Chem.* etc. — **chym'od, 1 kal'mod; 2 cym'od, n.** The so-called odic force as applied to chemistry. See *on*. [*< chyro + on*] — **chy-om'e-ter, 1 kni-om'e-ter; 2 chy-om'e-ter, n.** An instrument consisting essentially of a tubular syringe, graduated on the piston, formerly used for measuring liquids. [*< Gr. ched (q. ch), pour, + metron, measure*] — **chy-py, 1 chy-py; 2 chy-py, n.** [F.] A variety of perfume from Cyprus. — **chy'tra, 1 kn'tra; 2 chy'tra, n.** *Gr. Antiq.* A two-handled pot for cooking, etc. — **Chyt'ri-di-a-ce-ae, 1 kit'ri-di-ae; 2 chy'tri-di-ae, n.** *Pl. Bot.* A family of fungi of the order *Chytridiales*. — **chy'tri-di-um, n.** (t. g.) — **chy'tri-di-ae, n.** *Pl. Bot.* **Chyt'ri-di-a-ies, 1 kit'ri-di-ae; 2 chy'tri-di-ae, n.** A group of phycocyanous fungi, microscopically small. — **chy'tro, 1 chy'tro; 2 chy'tro, n.** *Pl. Bot.* — **chy'trol, 1 kal'trol; 2 chy'trol, n.** See *ANTHRASTIS*. — **C. i. abbr.** See *ANNEXATION*. — **Cial-di'ni, 1 chal-di'ni; 2 cial-di'ni, n.** *Enrico* (?/1811-1/1892). An Italian general and diplomat; chief of staff. *clb., abbr.* [L.] Cibus. — **Cl-ha'o, 1 cl-ha'o; 2 cl-ba'o, n.** Sierra de. A mountain range in Haiti; highest peak, Pico du Yau; 9,095 ft. — **cl-ba'ri-an, 1 sh-h'i-an; 2 cl-ba'ri-an, n.** Of, pertaining to, or founded on the mouth-parts; as, the *clibanian***

classification of insects. [*L. cibarius*, < *cibus*, food.]  
 cl-ba'ri-ai.

cl-ba'ri-us, 1 si-b'e'n-us; 2 ci-ba'ri-üs, a. Of or pertaining to food or diet; edible.

cl-ba'tion, 1 si-b'e'shon; 2 ci-ba'shon, n. 1. The act of taking nourishment. 2. In alchemy, the addition of fresh material to supply waste; hence, any chemical action resulting in the production of density or consistency. [*L. cibatio(n)*, < *cibus*, food.]

cl-b'er, 1 si'b'er; 2 ci'b'er, Colley (1471-1475/1475). An English actor and dramatist; poet laureate, 1730: *The Careless Husband*, *The Non-juror*, etc.

cl'b'ol, 1 si'b'ol; 2 ci'b'ol, n. 1. The Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum*), originally from Siberia; rock-onion or stone-leek. 2. The shallot. Called also *scallion*, *shallot*, and *eschalot*. [*F. ciboule*, < LL. *cepsula*, dim. of *L. cepa*, onion.] *cl'b'ol*; *cl'b'oulet*.

cl'ho-lat, 1 si'b'ho-lat; 2 ci'b'ho-lä, n. pl. [Mex.-Sp.] Any buffalo-hunting Indians; a term used by early Mexican Spanish explorers and writers.

cl'ho-la, Seven Cities of. A group of native villages in the country north of Mexico, visited by Spanish explorers of the 16th century: identified with Zúñi. *Cl'ho-lan*, a.

cl'ho-lo, 1 si'b'ho-lo; 2 ci'b'ho-lö, n. A river in S. W. Texas, 150 m. long.

cl'ho-neys, 1 si'b'ho-néz; 2 ci'b'ho-néz, n. pl. The aboriginal inhabitants of Cuba, an Arawakan tribe.

cl'ho-nys, 1 si'b'ho-nys; 2 ci'b'ho-nys, n. pl. The aboriginal inhabitants of Cuba, an Arawakan tribe.

cl'ho-pho'hi, 1 si'b'ho-pho'hi; 2 ci'b'ho-pho'hi, n. *Méa*. Same as *sirophobia*.

cl'bo'ri-um, 1 si'b'bo'ri-um; 2 ci'b'bo'ri-um, n. [*Lat. a. pl.*] 1. *Ecl.* An arched canopy over an altar; especially, a baldachin supported on four pillars. 2. *Ecl.* A receptacle for the holy eucharist. (1) A covered cup or pyx. (2) A larger tabernacle-shaped structure to contain a pyx. (3) A recess or cupboard in the wall near the altar. 3. *Conch.* The cicatrix of a bivalve shell. [LL. < *L. ciborium*, cup, < Gr. *kibōrion*, cup, < *kibōrion*, seed-vessel.] *cl'bo'ry*.

cl'ho'ti-um, 1 si'b'ho'ti-um; 2 ci'b'ho'ti-um, n. *Bot.* A small genus of tree-ferns of the family *Cyatheaceae*, natives of Central America and the south Pacific islands.

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A town in Hamilton county, Ind.—*Cicera* of France, Massillon.—C. of the British Senate, George Canning.—Cicero's Mouth, sobriquet at Philippe Pot (1428-1494), of France, an eloquent statesman.

cl'ce-rone, 1 chi'che-rön or sis'i-rön; 2 chi'che-rön or cl'ce-rön, †, & ri. [-RONE; -RÖN-ING.] To act the cicero-ron; to play the cicero. *cl'ce-ro-nizet*.

cl'ce-ro-ne, 1 chi'che-rö-ne or sis'i-rö-ni; 2 chi'che-rö-ne or cl'ce-rö-ne, n. [-RÖN, -NÉS, -NIZ; -NÉ, -NÉS, -NIZ.] An Italian guide who explains the curiosities and antiquities of a place to travelers; any guide.

Every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture-galleries, palaces, and ruins, is called a "cicerone" or a Cicero.

TRENCH ON THE STUDY OF WORDS p. 88. l. v. w. j. [It. < *L. Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

cl'ce-ro-ne, n. The duties at acts of a cicero. *cl'ce-ro-ne-ship*; *cl'ce-ro-nism*.

cl'ce-ro-ni-an, 1 si'i-rö-ni-an; 2 ci'ce-rö-ni-an, a. Of or pertaining to Marcus Tullius Cicero, or resembling his style; classic, polished.

He does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition into the Ciceroan gloss and brilliancy.

MACAULAY *Essays*, Milton p. 1. [A. 1880.]

cl'ce-ro-ni-ty, 1-i-ty; 2 ci'ce-rö-ni-an-ism, n. A Ciceroan expression.—*Cl'ce-ro-ni-an-ist*, n. An imitator of Cicero.—*Cl'ce-ro-ni-an-ize*, v. t. [-IZEN; -IZ-INO.] To imitate or affect the Ciceroan form or manner.—*Cl'ce-ro-ni-ty*, n.

cl'ch'i-dä, 1 si'k'i-dä; 2 ci'ch'i-dä, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with n compressed oblong body, interrupted or deflected lateral line, single nostrils, and united hypopharyngeals: including many South-American and African fishes. *Cl'ch'iä*, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kichē*, a fish.]

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apples, used as a beverage, either before or after fermentation; also, sometimes, the juice of other fruits; as, pear cider.

And, for the winter fireside meet,  
Between the andirons' straddling feet,  
The mug of cider simmered slow.

27. Strong drink: in early translations of the Bible. [*F. cidre*, < LL. *sicera*, < Gr. *sikera*, < Heb. *shikar*, strong drink, < *shakar*, drink deeply.] *cy'dert*; *si'der*; *sy'dert*.

cl'ce-rap'ple, n. 1. An apple which produces superior cider. 2. An apple suitable only for making cider. — *c. applesauce*, apple butter. — *c. brandy*, brandy distilled from cider. — *c. gum*, n. The cider-tree. — *c. der-kin*, n. A weak cider made from apple-pulp after having been pressed once. — *c. mare*, n. 1. A refuse apple-pulp from cider-making. — *c. mill*, n. 1. An establishment for making cider. 2. A machine for grinding apples for cider. — *c. press*, n. A press for squeezing the juice from ground or crushed apples. — *c. ruyal*, n. [U. S.] Strong cider mixed with honey. — *c. s*, n. The Australian swamp-gum (*Eucalyptus gunnii*), the sap of which is sometimes used as cider. — *c. s*, n. A member of the b. bevel-gears; c. s. hand-power.

French nobility: so designated during the French Revolution because titles had been abolished.

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native or naturalized inhabitant of Circassia. See plate at MAN, fig. 17. 2. The Circassian language. 3. [-] Circassienne. 4. A twilled textile fabric formed of wool and cotton in combination. -Circassian seeds, seeds of the red sandalwood tree; used in the East for necklaces and other ornaments.

circ-as'si-en'ne, 1 sar-kas'-en; 2 cir-cās'-l'en, n. [F.] A variety of light cashmere.

Cir'ce, 1 sū'si; 2 cir'ce, n. Gr. Myth. A semidivine enchantress described in the Odyssey as transforming the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of a magic drink. Kir'kē; [Gr.] -Circe of the Revolution, Madame Roland (1754-1793): in recognition of her power over the Girondist leaders in the French Revolution.

Cir-ce'an, 1 sar-si'en; 2 cir-cē'an, a. 1. Gr. Myth. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Circe. 2. Bewitching and degrading.

The four years during which I was under the Circan spells of opium. De QUINCY *Opium-Eater* p. 108. [r. r. 1852.]

Cir-cel'lo, 1 cir-cel'lo; 2 cir-cel'lo, Cape. A cape in Latium, Italy: altitude 1,713 ft.

Cir-cen'shan, 1 sar-sen'shan; 2 cir-cē'n'shan, a. Of or pertaining to the Roman circus; as, circensian games. [-L. circensis, < circus, circus.] cir-cen'shant.

Cir-cl'ne, 1 sar-sai'n; 2 cir-cl'ne, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of huteoline *Falconidae*, having a hawk with a sinuous margin, imperfect facial disk, and long wings and legs; the harriers. [-L. Circus.]

Cir-cl'nal, 1 sū'si-nal; 2 cir-cl'ni-nol, o. 1. Entom. Coiled hook upon itself, as the proboscis of a butterfly. 2. Bot. Circinate. [-L. circinus; see CIRCINATE, o.]

Cir-cl'nate, < t. & t. To make a circle (on) with compasses.

Cir-cl'nate, 1 sū'si-nat; 2 cir-cl'nāt, a. Bot. Rolled inward from the apex into a coil: applied to organs in veneration, as in ferns. [-L. circinalis, pp. of *circino*, make round, < *circinus*, compasses. -Gr. *κίρκος*, < *κίρκο*, circle.]

Cir-cl'nat'ing, 1 cir-cl'nāt'-ing; 2 cir-cl'nāt'-ing, a. Of or pertaining to a circle; as, cir-cl'nat'ing. 1. Bot. The condition of being circinate. See CONVOLUTE. 2. A circling.

Cir-cl'ne, 1 sū'si-n; 2 cir-cl'ni. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Circinæ*. II. n. One of the *Circinæ*.

Cir-cl'n'gle, n. Same as SURCIRCLE.

Cir-cl'n'ns, 1 sū'si-nus; 2 cir-cl'nūs, n. Astron. The Compasses: a southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

Cir-cl'e, 1 sū'si, 2 cir-cl'e, n. [CIR'CLE, CIR'CLD; CIR'CL'CL, CLING.] I. t. 1. To enclose with or as with a circle; surround; encompass; encircle.

A power... whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, ... circles the earth with one continuous ... strain of the martial airs of England. W. W. W. *Speech* Mar 7, 1834, vol. 4, p. 254. [r. r. 1834.]

2. To move round, as in a circle; as, the dog circles the field.

II. i. 1. To move in a circle; move around; revolve. Thy name shall circle round the rapturing throne. Bracon *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 43.

2. [Rare.] To form, or be, or stand in, a circle. [-F. *cercler*, < LL. *circulo*, < L. *circulus*; see CIRCLE, n.] -to circle in, to enclose or confine.

circle, n. 1. Geom. (1) A plano figure bounded by a curved line everywhere equally distant from the center. (2) The circumference of such a figure: the sense usual in higher geometry.

Our life is an apprenticeship to the truth, that around every circle another can be drawn. Emerson *Essays*, *Circles* in first series, p. 239. [r. r. & co. 1890.]

2. A circular object or arrangement of objects, or that included within it: a circumference; an enclosure; a ring; halo; as, a circle around the moon; a circle of stakes.

3. Loosely, a round or spherical body. 4. An association or fellowship of persons, especially of persons having the same interests or pursuits; a set; coterie; class.

5. A series ending of the starting-point; a repeated succession; hence, a completed series or system; as, the circle of the months; the circle of the sciences, or of the arts.

The hoary Grandfather, who has run life's circle and come back to childhood. Hawthorne *Mosses* p. 251. [r. r. & co. 1886.]

6. A circular path; course; circuit. 7. An indirect statement; a circumlocution. 8. Logic. A vicious form of argument in which the conclusion is virtually assumed to prove the premise, and then the premise made to prove the conclusion: *argument in a circle*; a form of *petitio principii*.

9. In some European and Asiatic countries, an administrative governmental district. 10. An astronomical or other instrument whose important parts are graduated circles. 11. A circus-ring. 12. A special gallery in a theater; as, the dress circle.

13. A diadem; crown. [-F. *cercler*, < L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, ring.] Syn: see CIRCUMFERENCE, CLASS, ad-dēn-dum, cir-cl'e, n. A circle touching the points of the teeth in a gear-wheel: distinguished from *pitch-circle*. -antarectic c. (Geom.), see ANTARCTIC. -arctic c., see ARCTIC. -argument in a c., see CIRCLE, n., 8.

-auxiliary c., the circle described on the major axis of an ellipse as a diameter. -about a path or of points, a circle of which the pair are the inverse points. -cir-cl'e-l'ron, n. The fifth wheel of a vehicle. -c. of altitude, see ALMUCANTAR. 1.-c. of Apollonius (Geom.), a circle that contains all the vertices of triangles on a given base, whose other two sides bear a given constant ratio to each other.

-c. of curvature, the osculating circle of a curve at any circle; o. primary great circle; A. point.-c. of declination, hour-circles, also vanishing circle. -DECLINATION-CIRCLE, c. cles'i, astronomical circle of latitude of Haller. 1. The circle touching the secondary circle at the vertex of the cone of the small circle; 2. plane of the nipple of the breast. 2. pl. ellipse.

Small anastomosing arteries arranged in a circle around the optic nerve, upon the sclerotic coat of the eye. 3. A throcatiliginous ring at the base of the outflowing ventricular valves of the heart. -c. of illumination (Astron.), the hemisphere dividing the illuminated from the unilluminated part of a planet or satellite. -c. of latitude, c. of lat'it'ude. 1. A great circle perpendicular to the ecliptic. -c. of longitude, a small circle parallel to the ecliptic. -c. of porade, a circular parry in fencing. -c. of position, in Sumner's method of determining the longitude of sea, a hypothetical circle of the globe, whose center lies immediately under the sun and whose diameter equals the sun's observed zenith distance. The true position of a ship at any time lies upon one of the two

points of intersection of two such circles, as determined by two successive observations. -c. of right ascension (Astron.), a great circle drawn through the two celestial poles. -c. of the gorge (Math.), on a surface of revolution, a median circle formed by the intersection of a plane perpendicular to the axis of c. of the sp'ere, a circle formed by the intersection of a plane with a sphere called a *great circle of the sphere* when its plane passes through the center of the sphere, otherwise a *small circle of the sphere*. -c. of Willis (Anat.), an arterial anastomosis at the base of the brain, between the terminal branches of the carotid and basilar arteries. -c. tomb, n. A tomb around which a belt of megaliths has been placed. -cosine c. (Math.), the circle on the circumference of which lie the six points of intersection of the sides of a triangle with three lines antiparallel to the sides drawn through the symmedian point. -declination-c., n. Astron. A circle on an equatorial telescope, perpendicular to the equator, that indicates the declination of an object in degree, or south of the equator. -dens'ity c. (Pathol.), a condition that occurs when a newly acquired disease serves to check the progress of an existing one. -Delezenne's c. (Elec.), an instrument used to demonstrate induction through the agency of the earth. It consists of a circle or ring of metal wound with a coil of insulated wire in circuit with a galvanometer and pivoted in a horizontal position. When it is suddenly turned through any angle in relation to the earth the galvanometer needle is deflected, showing the operation of induction. -dispersion-c., n. Optics. The area of the retina which receives light from a luminous point outside of the eye, but for which the lens is out of focus. -div'ided c., the apparent circle described by a heavenly body in the course of the rotation of the earth. -div'ided c., a graduated circle. -Druidical c., a circle of great stones, as those at Stonehenge and Avebury, England, once supposed to have been a Druidical place of worship. -fairy c., a circular growth of fungi in fields, formerly supposed to mark the dancing-places of fairies. -family c., a specified part of a theater, usually the upper balcony, where the seats are comparatively inexpensive. -finding c. 1. In an equatorial telescope, a circle attached to the mounting, and so divided as to indicate at a glance the declination and hour angle to which the telescope is pointing. -Compar'ed c., a circle of the same radius as the circle of the sphere, but in a transverse position, one of several circles on the tube, which read in connection with an attached level, indicate the altitude of the object under observation. -fundamental c. (Math.), a circle which under a Fuchsian or hyperfuchsian transformation returns into itself. -fundamental sphere, -generating c. (Math.), a circle acting as the generatrix of a roulette or glissette. -geodesic c., a curve on a surface, all points of which are at equal distances from a fixed point on the surface, as measured along geodesics. -great c., see CIRCLE OF THE SPHERE. -great c. of Hevelius, a circle visible half around the north pole, radiating from a star, and being half by the arc of a great circle. -Hart c. (Geom.), in a circular triangle, the circle which touches the inscribed circle and those of the associated triangles. -horary c., hour-c., a circle passing through the north and south poles of the celestial sphere, and conceived to turn with the earth. -law of the c., the law that the product of the distances from a given point to the two intersections of any line from that point with the circumference of any given circle is a constant. See EUCLID III. -Lemoiné c., either of two circles discovered by the French geometer Emile Lemoiné and called the first and second Lemoiné circles. The first is the circumscribed circle of the Lemoiné hexagon; the second is the cosine circle. -meridian c., n. See MERIDIAN. -Müller's c. (Optics), a circle which passes through the fixation-point and the optical centers of both eyes, and which lies in the plane of regard when the eyes are in the primary position of convergence. -mural c., an astronomical instrument for measuring declinations consisting of a telescope and graduated circle attached by an axis to the face of a north-and-south pier so as to turn in the plane of the meridian. -nodal c. (Acoustics), a circular nodal line on a vibrating disk. -optical c., a graduated circle used in illustrating the laws of refraction, measuring angles, etc. -osculating c., a circle tangent to a curve and having the same curvature as the curve at the point of tangency. -polar circles, the arctic and antarctic circles. -root c., the circle defined by the base of the teeth of a spur, worm, or helical gear. -sensation c., on one either upon the skin or the retina within which two separate impressions can not be recognized as distinct. -sensory c., a small c., see CIRCUM; or my surface. -stone c. (Archaeol.), a circular structure of upright megaliths. -to square the c., see SQUARE, v. -turning c. (Naut.), the circle made by a ship at a prescribed speed with full helm. It is expressed by its diameter. -Ullrich's c. 1. The colored ring of light surrounding the observer's shadow in the specter of the Brocken. See SPECTER. 2. Bouguer's halo: incorrect use. See HALO. -vanishing c., o. great circle of the celestial sphere in which several parallel planes meet or seem to meet. -vertical c., 1. A circle for measuring celestial altitudes. 2. A geodetic instrument for measuring angular elevations, consisting of a theodolite with a circle attached to its horizontal axis. -vicious c. 1. A chain of events of such a character that the effects react upon the cause. 2. Surg. The regurgitation of chyme from the intestine back into the stomach, as after gastro-enterostomy. 3. The accelerating effect of one disease upon another when the two are coexistent. -volute c., see CIRCUS. -w. c., a. Encircled; marked with a circle. -c. of latitude, c. of lat'it'ude. In the form or manner of a circle. -cir-cl'ine, n. A broad sash used as a cassock-girdle; a cincture. -cir-cl'oid, a. Having the shape of or resembling a circle. -cir-cl'y, o. [Rare.] Circle-shaped.

cir-cl'ar, 1 sū'si-klar; 2 cir-cl'er, n. 1. One who encircles or goes round. 2. A cyclic poet.

cir-cl'et, 1 sū'si-let; 2 cir-cl'et, n. [Rare.] To move in small circles; form circles.

cir-cl'et, 1 sū'si-let; 2 cir-cl'et, n. 1. A small ring, especially one used as a personal ornament, as a finger-ring or head-band.

Forms that wear The kindly circle rise amid the gloom, Br. *The Ages* st. 12.

2. A disk-shaped body; ns, the circle of the moon. [-F. *cercler*, dim. of *cercler*; see CIRCLE, n.] Syn: see CIRCUMFERENCE.

Cir-cl'e-ville, 1 sū'si-vil; 2 cir-cl'vī, n. A city, county-seat of Pickaway county, O.

Cir-co-cele, 1 sū'si-co-ale; 2 cir-co-cē, n. Same as CIRCOCLE.

Cir-co-ta-ri-an, 1 sū'si-co-tā-ri-an; 2 cir-co-tā-ri-an, o. Situated around an ovary, as oviducts in certain crinoids. [-L. *circus*, circle, & *ovarium*.]

cir-cl'it, 1 sū'si-rit; 2 cir-cl'it, n. [Rare.] I. t. To pass or travel round; move around in. II. t. To move in a circuit; circulate.

cir-cl'it, n. 1. A passing or traveling round; a revolution; specif., o. journey from place to place, as by a judge or clergyman, in the discharge of duties. 2. A

district or route within certain limits or boundaries; especially: (1) A division assigned to a peripatetic judge for the holding of courts at stated intervals.

In the United States the English circuit system still exists in some states, as in Massachusetts, where the judges sit in succession in the various counties of the state.

Br. 11th ed. vol. vi. p. 353.

(2) In the Methodist Church, and in the Evangelical Association, a district in charge of a itinerant minister.

3. The persons undertaking these peripatetic journeys, as the judges. 4. Distance around; compass; circumference. 5. The entire course traversed by an electric current. It consists usually of a source of electricity, as a battery or dynamo, the conductors for conveying the current, and the devices in which it is utilized, as lamps, motors, bells, etc.

When it is complete, so that the current will flow, it is said to be *made* or *closed*; when interrupted, so that the current stops, it is *broken* or *open*.

6. Same as CIRCUMCOURSE. 7. Logic. The extension of a term. 8. [Rare.] An indirect statement; a circumlocution. 9. A circuit; ring. 10. Circuit-breaker of [U. S.] Racing. A series of harness races, racing events held at different associated tracks, of which the principal meetings together constitute the grand circuit. 11. Math. A tion-c.

closed curve. [-L. *circulus*, < *circulus*, pp. of *circare*, go around, < *circum* (see CIRCUM) + *eo*, go.]

cer-cl'it; cir-cl'it. Syn: see CIRCUMFERENCE. -call' cir-cl'it, n. Teleph. 1. A circuit used for the transmission of signals as differentiated from speech. 2. A circuit between two telephone exchanges for ordering up connections: used exclusively by operators. -cir-cl'it-break'er, n. 1. A device for breaking or opening an electric circuit at regular intervals, commonly by the movement of a clock-wheel or the vibration of a spring. 2. A form of automatic switch used in power-plants, which opens a circuit when the current in it attains too high a value; when shut by hand it is kept closed by a latch, which is released by an electro-magnetic device when the current becomes too strong, allowing the switch to be forced open by a spring, thus breaking the circuit. -c. closer, n. An instrument or device for closing or completing an electric circuit. -c. key, n. Elec. A lever or key that, unless operated on by its pressure, holds a circuit closed. -closed c. key, -c. rider, n. A Methodist preacher who rides from station to station in his circuit. -close-coupled c. (Elec.), a compound circuit in which a closed and an open circuit are directly joined. -closed-c. operation (Elec.), a signal system in which the normally closed circuit is opened to give the signal: more reliable than the open circuit, since breaks at any point in the wire are immediately detected, but much less economical, as it continually consumes battery power. -closed magnetic c. (Elec.), a magnetic circuit in which there is no air-gap, the flux being an uninterrupted metallic path. -cogwheel c. (Auto.), a circuit in which the teeth of a gear-wheel set at intervals among other teeth of different metal, the latter falling to influence the circuit. -compound c. (Elec.), a circuit consisting of a closed circuit coupled with an open circuit. -derived c. (Elec.), n. circuit which contains no source of electrical energy, but in which currents are produced only by induction. -even c. of a curve (Math.), a circuit that is met an even number of times by a right line. -form c. (Elec.), a circuit used in multiplex telegraphy and telephony, established electrically, without the employment of additional wires, over portions of existing circuits. -Independent circuits (Math.), circuits of such a nature that continuous deformation will not render them identical. -Internal c. (Elec.), the portion of a circuit that is inside a generator. -loose-coupled c. (Elec.), a compound circuit in which a closed and an open circuit are joined inductively. -magnetic c. (Elec.), the total space in which magnetic flux occurs. -open-c. operation (Elec.), a signal system in which signals are given by closing the normally open circuit. See CROSS-ARM, OPERATING, or RELAYING c. (Elec.), a circuit in which inductance, or capacity, or both, are partly or wholly responsible for its impedance. -reducible c., in mathematics, a circuit that by continuous change can be reduced to a point. -resonant c. (Elec.), a circuit whose capacity and inductance are so arranged as to respond chiefly to electrical oscillations of a certain frequency. -to make the c., to take a roundabout course; go around; or to ride the c., to ride from place to place, ns, o. judge or itinerant preacher on his rounds. -vicious c., see def. 5. -circu'lar, o. Pertaining to or composed of a circuit or circuits. -cir-cl'it-er, n. [Rare.] To make or go on a circuit. -cir-cl'it-er, n. One who or that which makes or goes on a circuit; specif., a judge or barrister. -cir-cl'it-er, n. [Rare.] A going round; circumlocution. -cir-cl'it-er, n. One who goes his rounds; a traveling agent.

cir-cl'it-tous, 1 sar-kiū'ti-tis; 2 cir-cl'it-tis, o. Of the nature of a circuit; indirect; roundabout; as, a circuitous march.

There is some little additional expense... in settling debts in this circuitous manner. *Political Economy* vol. ii. p. 180. [r. 1859.]

[-LL. *circulosus*, < L. *circulus*; see CIRCUM, n.] Syn: devious, eccentric, erratic, indirect, roundabout, serpentine, sinuous, tortuous, winding. -Ant: direct, straight, straightforward, undeviating. -cir-cl'it-tous-ly, adv. -cir-cl'it-tous-ness, n.

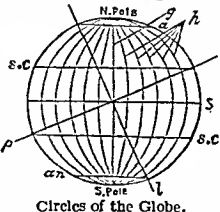
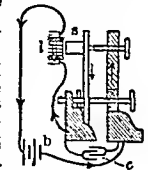
cir-cl'it-ty, 1 sar-kiū'ti-ti; 2 cir-cl'it-ty, n. [-Ties, 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.] 1. Movement in a circuit; roundabout procedure. 2. Circular form or movement. 3. Area; compass.

cir-cl'it-ty, 1 sū'si-ty; 2 cir-cl'it-ty, n. That cir-cl'it-ty, 1 sū'si-ty; 2 cir-cl'it-ty, n. [Rare.] Some-

thing is circled. -cir-cl'it-ty, 1 sū'si-ty; 2 cir-cl'it-ty, n. Math. A determinant of which each row is formed from the preceding one by moving each constituent one place to the right, the last one taking the place of the first. [-L. *circulan* (-t), npr. of *circulo*; see CIRCULATE, v.]

cir-cl'it-ty, 1 sū'si-ty; 2 cir-cl'it-ty, n. 1. Forming a circle; bounded by a circle; round; ns, a circular shield. 2. Moving or occurring in a circle or round; coding at the point of beginning; constantly repeated in the same, or similar order; as, circular motion; a circular argument. 3. Of, pertaining to, or forming part of a circle; ns, a circular arc. 4. Intended for public circulation or among certain interested persons; ns, a circular note.

God gives every man a circular letter of credit for life, and says... take your letter to the Banker and the needed assistance



Circles of the Globe.





of *circumralla*, < *circum*, around, + *rallum*, wall.)

**circum-val-late**, *a.* Enclosed by or as by a rampart.  
**circum-val-lation**, 1 *sū* 'kum-val-šān; 2 *cī* 'cūm-val-šān, *n.* 1. The process of throwing a wall or rampart round a place. 2. An encircling line of military works.

**circum-val-lar**, *a.* Encircling lymphatics or blood-vessels.  
**circum-vent**, 1 *sū* 'kum-vent; 2 *cī* 'cūm-vent, *rt.* 1. To gain advantage over or get the better of, as by craft, artifice, or fraud; defeat artfully; deceive; delude; outwit. 2. [Rare.] To pass around in a circle; surround; as, to *circumvent* the town. 3. [Archaic.] To capture by entrapping; ensnare; as, to *circumvent* an enemy, or an opponent in chess. [*L. circumventus*, pp. of *circumvento*, < *circum* (see *circum-*) + *vento*, come.] Syn.: see CHEAT; NECEIVE. — *circum-vent* (iv), *a.* Designed or tending to circumvent. — *circum-ventor*, *n.* 1. One who circumvents. 2. A surveying-instrument having at the top a compass-box, used for laying out horizontal angles; circumferenter.

**circum-vent-ion**, 1 *sū* 'kum-ven-šān; 2 *cī* 'cūm-ven-šān, *n.* 1. The act or process of circumventing; a forestalling by artifice; stratagem. 2†. Preoccupation; prevention.

**circum-vest**, *rt.* To enwrap as with a garment.  
**circum-vo-lant**, 1 *sū* 'kum-vo-lant; 2 *cī* 'cūm-vo-lant, *a.* Flying round. [*L. circumvolans* (-is), pp. of *circumvolare*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volare*, fly.]

**circum-vo-late**, *rt.* [Rare.] To encircle while flying. — *circum-vo-lation*, *n.* [Rare.]

**circum-vo-lute**, 1 *sū* 'kum-vo-lūt; 2 *cī* 'cūm-vo-lūt, *rt.* [*LUT* + *ING*.] 1. To enwrap or enclose by winding or twisting something round. 2. To wind around; curl or roll. [*L. circumvolutus*, pp. of *circumvolare*, fly around, + *volare*, fly.]

**circum-vo-lution**, 1 *sū* 'kum-vo-lū-šān; 2 *cī* 'cūm-vo-lū-šān, *n.* 1. The act of winding; a fold or turn of something wound. 2. A turning round an axis or center; rotation; revolution. 3. A flat spiral or helix; convolution, as in the spiral of an Ionic volute; a single coil or complete turn of a spiral, as in a volute.

4. A winding; sinuosity; circumlocution.  
**circum-volve**, 1 *sū* 'kum-volv; 2 *cī* 'cūm-volv, *rt.* [*LUT* + *ING*.] 1. To cause to revolve, as on an axis or in an orbit; rotate. 2. To fold or wind round; encompass; surround. — *circum-volve* (nce), *n.* S. S. Circumvolution.

**circum-volve**, 1 *sū* 'kum-volv; 2 *cī* 'cūm-volv, *rt.* [*LUT* + *ING*.] 1. To cause to revolve, as on an axis or in an orbit; rotate. 2. To fold or wind round; encompass; surround. — *circum-volve* (nce), *n.* S. S. Circumvolution.

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**circum-volve**, 1 *sū* 'kum-volv; 2 *cī* 'cūm-volv, *rt.* [*LUT* + *ING*.] 1. To cause to revolve, as on an axis or in an orbit; rotate. 2. To fold or wind round; encompass; surround. — *circum-volve* (nce), *n.* S. S. Circumvolution.

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associated with certain cases of diabetes mellitus. — *circum-* (circumfluent), *a.* Resembling or affected with cirrhosis.

**circum-**, 1 *sū* 'kum; 2 *cī* 'cūm, *n.* Plural of CIRCUUS.

**circum-**, 1 *sū* 'kum; 2 *cī* 'cūm, *n.* Plural of CIRCUUS.

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**circum-**, 1 *sū* 'kum; 2 *cī* 'cūm, *n.* Plural of CIRCUUS.

**cis-**, 1 *sū* 's; 2 *cī* 's, *n.* Plural of CIS.

**cis-**, 1 *sū* 's; 2 *cī* 's, *n.* Plural of CIS.

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clstula, 1 sls'tu-la; 2 clst'u-la, n. 1. L-E, 1 -it; 2 -is, pl. [L.]  
1. A small oist or box; especially, a reliquary-casket. 2. Bot. See CISTELLA, 1.

CISTUS, 1 sls'tus; 2 cist'u-s, n. Bot. 1. A considerable genus of European evergreen shrubs of the rock-rose family, the rock-rose of the gardens. Gum ladanum is produced by several species. 2. [-c] A plant of this genus. 1 < L. cisthus, < Gr. kistos, rock-rose.]

clt, 1 slt; 2 clt, n. [Colloq.] A resident of n city; citizen; cockney; shopkeeper; a contemptuous shortening of citizen. To such a fame let mere town-wits aspire. And their gay nonsense their own city admire.

CLT, 1 clt; 2 clt, n. The One Universal Intelligence or Immortal Spirit as present in human beings; thought; some abstract thought; o pantheistic term used by Hindu philosophers. MONIER WILLIAMS in *Christian Thought* vol. ix, p. 216.

clt, obdr. Citation; cited; citizen.  
clt-a-bl(er), 1 slt'a-bl; 2 clt'a-bl, a. That may be cited.  
clt-a-del, 1 slt'a-del; 2 clt'a-del, n. 1. A fortress commanding a city for its defense and domination; hence, any strong fortress; stronghold. 2. Hence (Napoli), the heavily plated central casemate containing the guns in an iron-clad ship of war. [-c] *citadelle*, < It. *citadella*, dim. of *citade*, ety., < L. *citatus*; see CITY.] clt-a-delt, Syn. see FORTRESS.

clt-a-tion, 1 slt'a-tion; 2 clt'a-tion, n. 1. The act of quoting, or a passage quoted, in the way of argument or relation; a reference to an authority, or the authority cited.

Before entering upon a citation of the poets themselves, I wish to make . . . reference . . . to the conditions of the period.  
E. C. SPENCER, *Victory Poets* ch. 1, p. 6. [in n. & co. 1888.]  
2. Low. A judicial summons to appear and answer; as, a citation to an administrator for settlement; hence, a reference to books of authority or to former cases decided. 3. Recounting, enumeration, as of facts. [-c] < L. *citatio* (n) < *citatus*, pp. of *cito*; see CITY.] clt-a-ti, 1 slt; 2 clt, n. [cit'ern, cit'ern, a.] 1. To introduce, name, or quote, as an expression or statement of some one; quote or name for argument or exemplification; refer to specifically; adduce.  
The author does not cite the decision of any court as an authority.  
CHAS. ABOT, *Treatise on Shipping* pt. i, p. 3. [s. 1802.]  
2. Law. To summon to appear before a tribunal; notify of a proceeding and call to answer. 3. To show; argue. [-c] < F. *citer*, < L. *cito*, freq. of *cio*, call.] Syn. see ALLEGE; ARRAIGN; QUOTE. - Prep. cite from books; cite in proof; cite before the court; cite a fact to a person. - clt-a-to, n. [Rare.] One who cites. - clt-a-to-ry, a. Of the nature or form of a citation. clt-a-tiv(e)s, -clt'er, n. clt'esst, n. A city woman.

Cith'er-on, 1 slt'h-ron; 2 cith'er-on, n. A mountain between Bœotia and Attica, Greece; 4,650 ft. high.

Cith'a-ra, 1 slt'h-a-ra; 2 cith'a-ra, n. The ancient Greek lyre, triangular, with from 7 to 11 strings. [L., < Gr. *kithara*, *cithara*] clt'h-a-ris, 1 slt'h-a-ris; 2 cith'a-ris, n. A citharist. 2. Gr. *kitar*. Apollo as leader of the Muses. - clt'h-a-ris-t, n. One who plays on the cithara. - clt'h-a-ris-tic, a. Pertaining to a cithara or a citharist. clt'h-a-ris-tic, n. clt'h-a-ris-tic, n. clt'h-a-ris-tic, n.

Cith'a-ris-tic, 1 slt'h-a-ris-tic; 2 cith'a-ris-tic, n. A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the vernal family, with opposite or whorled leaves, small usually white flowers in racemes, and drupaceous fruit. Of the 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, and known as fiddewood from the fitness of the hard, durable timber for musical instruments, several, as *C. coudatum* and *C. cyanocephalum*, are in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [-c] < Gr. *kithara*, *cithara*, & *zydon*, wood.] Cith'a-ris-tic, n.

Cith'a-ris-tic, 1 slt'h-a-ris-tic; 2 cith'a-ris-tic, n. 1. A zither. 2. A cithern. 3. A cithara. [-c] CITHARIN.]  
clt'h-ern, 1 slt'h-ern; 2 cith'ern, n. [Archaic.] A medieval lute or guitar, having wire strings plucked with a plectrum; the original of the zither. clt'h-ern, n. - bow cithern, a cithern having a viola-like body, violin-like neck and four strings played with a bow. - clt'h-ern-head, n. One mentally obtuse; a blockhead: from the carved wooden head often ornamenting the handle of a cithern.  
Cith'er-on-ni-l-de, 1 slt'h-er-on-ni-l-de; 2 cith'er-on-ni-l-de, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of leucotegous moths having stout, hairy bodies, strong wings, two pairs of teeth upon each section of the antennæ, two anal veins in the hind wings, and small palpi and maxillæ. The family embraces the regal moth (*Citheronia repalis*) and the imperial moth (*Bastionia imperialis*). Cith'er-on-ni-l-de, n. (t. g.) [-c] < Gr. *kitharo*, *cithara*, & *zydon*, wood.] Cith'a-ris-tic, n.



Apollo with the Cithara. Antique statue in the National Museum, Naples.

clt'h-er, 1 slt'h-er; 2 cith'er, n. 1. A zither. 2. A cithern. 3. A cithara. [-c] CITHARIN.]  
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Cith'er-on-ni-l-de, 1 slt'h-er-on-ni-l-de; 2 cith'er-on-ni-l-de, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of leucotegous moths having stout, hairy bodies, strong wings, two pairs of teeth upon each section of the antennæ, two anal veins in the hind wings, and small palpi and maxillæ. The family embraces the regal moth (*Citheronia repalis*) and the imperial moth (*Bastionia imperialis*). Cith'er-on-ni-l-de, n. (t. g.) [-c] < Gr. *kitharo*, *cithara*, & *zydon*, wood.] Cith'a-ris-tic, n.

clt'h-ed, 1 slt'h-ed; 2 cith'ed, a. [Poet.] Formed into, containing, or likened to a cithara. clt'h-ed, a. [-c] CITHARIN.]

clt'h-er, 1 slt'h-er; 2 cith'er, n. 1. A zither. 2. A cithern. 3. A cithara. [-c] CITHARIN.]  
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In France during the revolution of 1789 the word *citizen* (French *citoyen*) was used as a title of address intended to supersede all titles of social distinction, and it has been so since by ultra-republicans and communists.

3. A private person as distinguished from a public officer or a soldier; a civilian; as, a policeman in *citizen's* clothes. 4. [Archaic.] A freeman of a city; a tradesman or craftsman; distinguished from *peasant*, *villager*, and *gentleman*, and once applied specially to the people of London. Compare *bourgeois* and *nuncius*. < F. *citoyen*, < *clit*; see CITY.] clt'e-zent; clt'e-zent; clt'l-zen-dom, n. The jurisdiction, state, or condition of citizens. - clt'l-zen-ess, n. A woman citizen. - clt'l-zen-hood, n. The state of being a citizen. - clt'l-zen-ism, a. - clt'l-zen-ism, n. The principle of citizenship. - clt'l-zen-ize, vt. To make a citizen of. clt'l-zen-ist, -clt'l-zen-ly, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of citizens. - clt'l-zen-ry, n. Citizens collectively.

clt'l-zen-ship, 1 slt'l-zen-ship; 2 clt'l-zen-ship, n. The status of a citizen with its rights and privileges; estate of being a citizen.

The right of citizenship must not be confounded with the right of suffrage, and of taking part in electing the government.  
POWELL, *Municipal Law* pt. ii, p. 425. L. 1864.]

clt'ole, 1 slt'ole; 2 clt'ole, n. [Archaic or Obs.] A medieval box-shaped psalter; - clt'ole-er, n.

clt'ra, prefix. Same as cis-.

clt'ra-cet'ic, 1 slt'ra-cet'ic or -sl'tic; 2 clt'ra-cet'ic or -cet'ic, o. Chem. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of citric and acetic acids. - citraacetic acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), a tribasic acid produced by the action of sodium on bromoacetic ester. [-c] CITRIC + ACETIC.]

clt'ra-co-nate, 1 slt'ra-co-nate; 2 clt'ra-co-nate, n. Chem. A salt of citraconic acid.

clt'ra-con'ic, 1 slt'ra-con'ic; 2 clt'ra-con'ic, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or possessing the characteristics of citric and acetic acids. - citraconic acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), a tribasic acid produced by the action of sodium on bromoacetic ester. [-c] CITRIC + ACETIC.]

clt'ra-cet'ic, 1 slt'ra-cet'ic or -sl'tic; 2 clt'ra-cet'ic or -cet'ic, o. Chem. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of citric and acetic acids. - citraacetic acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), a tribasic acid produced by the action of sodium on bromoacetic ester. [-c] CITRIC + ACETIC.]

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din used in medicine as an antipyretic and antineuralgic. [-c] CITRIC + PHENYL.]

clt'rus, 1 slt'rus; 2 clt'rus, a. Pertaining to Citrus. clt'rus, n. A watermelon; also, a pumpkin.

clt'ru'lin, 1 slt'ru'lin; 2 clt'ru'lin, n. Chem. A yellow amorphous resin obtained from the coccolyth-plat (*Citrusulococcolyth*), and used in medicine as a purgative. [-c] CITRULLUS.]

clt'rus, 1 slt'rus; 2 clt'rus, n. Bot. A genus of trailing herbs (of the gourd family), with only three known species - *C. vulgaris*, the watermelon; *C. colocynthis*, which yields the drug colocynth; and an obscure South African species. [-c] *F. citrouille*, < It. *citrulo*, cucumber, < L. *citrus*, citron-tree.]

clt'rus, 1 slt'rus; 2 clt'rus, n. Bot. A small genus of trees or shrubs of the family Rutaceæ, with uellobolate coriaceous leaves, fragrant white flowers, and large haccate fruit. The genus includes the orange, lemon, lime, citron, and shaddock. [-c] *F. citrouille*, < It. *citrulo*, cucumber, < L. *citrus*, citron-tree.]

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confusion originating under Spanish or Mexican rule, were adjudicated by the Court of Private Land Claims (1891).  
**claimd**, pp. Claimed.  
**clair-an-di-ence**, 1 klär-ä'di-ens; 2 klär-ä'di-ent, n. 1. Ability to perceive sounds not within reach of the ear under normal conditions; alleged especially of psychics and persons in the mesmeric state. 2. The act of so perceiving sounds. [*< F. clair (see CLEAR, a.), + audience; see AUDIENCE.*]

**clair-äy-di-ent**, 1 klär-ä'di-ent; 2 klär-ä'di-ent. I. a. Pertaining to or possessing clairaudience. II. n. One having the power of clairaudience.

**Clairaut**, 1 klär-ä'w; 2 klär-ä'w, Alexis Claude (1713-1765). A French mathematician; *The Motion of Comets*, etc. **clairce**, 1 klär; 2 klär, n. [F.] A mixture used in sugar-refining consisting of a saturated solution of pure sugar in water. **clair-de-lune**, 1 klär-ä'de-lün; 2 klär-ä'de-lün, n. [F.] Literally, moonlight; specif. in ceramics, color found in the glaze on certain varieties of Chinese porcelains; a faint grayish-blue; moonlight hue.

**clairer**, 1 klär; 2 klär, n. [F.] An oyster-bed protected from tidal waters and used for the breeding of oysters and for investigations concerning them.

**Claires**, n. See CLARE.  
**clair-cole**, n. Same as CLEAR-COLE.  
**clair-rob-seure**, 1 klär-ä'h-skür; 2 klär-ä'h-skür, n. Same as CHIAIROSCURO. [F. *clair-rob-seur*] **clair-rob-seure**, 1 klär-ä'h-skür; 2 klär-ä'h-skür, n. [F.] Literally, moonlight; specif. in ceramics, color found in the glaze on certain varieties of Chinese porcelains; a faint grayish-blue; moonlight hue.

**clair-schach**, 1 klär-shah; 2 klär-shah, n. [Ir.] A harp, especially a festival harp having from 29 to 58 strings. **clair-seaght**, 1 klär-shä; 2 klär-shä, n. [Ir.] A harp. **clair-voyance**, 1 klär-vo-yans; 2 klär-vo-yans, n. 1. The ability of perceiving things not visible to normal sight under ordinary conditions; seership. Clairvoyance may be (1) natural as frequently among the Scotch Highlanders; second sight; (2) artificial, as in an induced trance, which sense it is opposed to *hypnotism* or *mesmerism*.

**Clairvoyance** is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight. ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 217. [F. & W. '04.]

2. Intuitive sagacity or perception. 3. The business of a professional clairvoyant. [F. & W. '04.]

**clair-voyant**, 1 klär-vo-yant; 2 klär-vo-yant, n. a. Of, pertaining to, or exercising clairvoyance. [F. & W. '04.] **clair-voyant-ly**, adv. **clair-voyant-ly**, n. [F. & W. '04.]

**clair-voyant**, n. [CLAIR-VOYANT, fem.] One having the gift or faculty of clairvoyance.  
**clair-y**, 1 klär-y; 2 klär-y, n. [Dial., Eng.] Dirty; smeared. **clake**, 1 kläk; 2 kläk, v. [Scot.] To clack.

**clake**, v. [Scot.] To scratch.  
**clake**, n. See CLAKE.

**clak's**, 1 kläk's; 2 kläk's, n. [Scot.] The barnacle-geese.

**Clal'am**, 1 kläl'am; 2 kläl'am, n. A county in N. W. Washington; 1,807 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Angeles.

**clami**, 1 kläm; 2 kläm, n. [CLAMMIA, CLAMA; CLAMMINO.] To hunt for or dig clams.

**clam**, v. 1. I. To make a relief impression of a hard steel die upon a soft steel mill. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) To pinch; squeeze; pinch with hunger. (2) To clog up. (3) To castrate by compression. (4) To wrinkle; crease.

II. 1. [Prov. Eng.] To stick close or tight. 2. [Scot.] To grope. 3. To die of hunger. [*< CLAMT, n.*]

**clam**, v. [Prov. Eng.] 1. To slap all the heels of a chime together. 2. To muffle, also to jangle, a bell.

**clam**, v. [Prov. Eng.] 1. I. To smear with a sticky substance. 2. To glue or stick; as, to *clam* paper to the wall.

II. 1. To be sticky or clammy; be damp or cold.

**clam**, v. [Prov. Eng.] 1. To grip or seize with force. 2. To search for blindly. 3. To handle carelessly.

**clam**, a. 1. [Dial.] Sticky. 2. [Scot.] Vile; mean.

**clam**, n. 1. One of various bivalve mollusks. (1) In North America, the soft or long clam, or bait-clam (*Mya arenaria*); the round or hard clam, or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*); the black clam, surf-clam, or hen-clam (*Spisula solidissima*); a river-mussel or a, fringed mouth of the siphons of a buried clam. (2) A clam on the Pacific coast, one of the genera *Glycymeris*, *Tapes*, etc. The first two are much esteemed as food. (3) [Brit.] A piddock, scallop, river-mussel, etc. (4) A clamoid or tridacnoid bivalve, as the giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of the East Indies; one of the earliest uses. 2. [Collog., U. S.] A close-mouthed or stupidly silent person. [*< AS. clamm, clampl*] - bloody clam, an arid bivalve having red blood, especially *Arca pinnata* of North America. **clam-crack'er**, n. A stinging (*Rhinoptera bonasus*). - **c-hook**, n. An iron fork with a short handle and curved tines used in digging for clams. - **c-shell**, n. 1. The shell or half-shell of a clam. 2. A dredging-hox shaped like the shell of a clam. - **c-worm**, n. [Local, U. S.] An annelid of the genus *Nereis*, especially *N. limbata*, found with soft clams. - **fresh-water c**, a fresh-water mussel-painted c. - **large venerid bivalve** (*Macrocallista gigantea*) of the southern United States.

**clam**, n. A clam, as of bricks. See CLAMP, n.

**clam**, n. [Dial.] Clamminess; a cold dampness.

**clam**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The simultaneous ringing of all the bells in a chime; hence, clangor; clamor.

**clam**, n. 1. A clam. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A rat-trap. 3. A plank or stone slab used as a nudge. 4. A pair of pincers. 5. Slits to draw wire through to give it uniform thickness. [*< AS. clam, fetter.*]

**clam-a-gore**, 1 kläm-ä-gör; 2 kläm-ä-gör, n. Same as KILMACORE.

**clam-an-ey**, 1 kläm-an-ey; 2 kläm-an-ey, n. [Scot.] Urgency, especially from necessity. **clam-ancet**.

**clam-ant**, 1 kläm-ant; 2 kläm-ant, n. 1. Calling for help or remedy; crying; urgent.

The need of such an interposition, in order to the rectification of a clamant evil, becomes visible whether we look at society at large, or in respect to the individual.

having normal feet and 10 primaries. 2. The *Gallinacea*. [*< L. clamator, hawler, < clamo, cry out.*] - **clam-a-to**, n. a.

**clam-bake**, 1 kläm-bäk; 2 kläm-bäk, n. [U. S.] 1. A picnic where roasted clams are the principal dish, especially common at the seashore in New England, where the clams, often with other articles of food, are usually cooked on hot stones, sometimes in a hole covered with seaweed. 2. The meal served at such a picnic.

**clam-ber**, 1 kläm-bar; 2 kläm-bar, v. I. 1. [Rare.] To climb over, along, or down; rise by clinging to.

He passed week after week in *clambering* the mountains.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 5, p. 27. [U. S. M.]

II. 1. To climb or make one's way up, along, or down, by using hands and feet; mount or descend with difficulty; ns, we *clambered* over the loose stones. 2. To rise by clinging, as a vine; rise steeply or irregularly; ns, *clambering* roses.

*Clamber* stands for *clamer*, the frequentative of *clam* (now spelt *clump*), and signifies literally 'to grasp often.'

SEEKAT *Etym. Dict.* [*< Ice. klambra, pinch closely together, clump.*] **clamb-ber**, n. **clamb-mer**, n. **clamb-er**, n. The act of clambering.

**clamb-er**, n. Clambered. S. S. **Clam-me-ey**, 1 kläm-me-ey; 2 kläm-me-ey, n. A town in Nivère department, France.

**clam-jam-fer-y**, 1 kläm-jam-fer-y; 2 kläm-jam-fer-y, n. [Dial.] Rubbish; trumpery; a mob or rabble; canaille. **clam-jam-phret**; **clam-jam-fer-y**, n. [Ber; climb.

**clam-mas**, 1 kläm-mas; 2 kläm-mas, cl. [Prov. Eng.] To clam-clam-mas, n. [Prov. Eng.] A clamor; noise.

**clam-mer**, 1 kläm-mer; 2 kläm-mer, n. [U. S.] 1. One who digs clams. 2. A hoe for digging clams; also, a scoop-like edge or rake for bringing up quahaugs.

**clam-mer**, n. A deep-sea tongs closed by a weight, for taking specimens from the bottom of the ocean.

**clam-ming**, 1 kläm-ming; 2 kläm-ming, n. 1. The digging or gathering of clams. 2. The impressing of a design on a soft steel mill by rotation against a hard die.

**clam-my**, 1 kläm-my; 2 kläm-my, a. 1. Damp and cold, as the skin in death. 2. Soft and sticky; viscous, as liquids; heavy; doughy, as bread. [*< AS. clām, clay, but cp. D. klam, moist.*] - **clam-mily**, adv. - **clam-miness**, n.

**clam-or**, 1 kläm-or; 2 kläm-or, v. I. 1. To utter or assert vehemently or with loud or repeated outcry; as, to *clamor* complaints. 2. [Rare.] To raise outcry against; stun with noise; as, to *clamor* the house. 3. To move or drive by clamor: with *from*, *out of*, *into*, *down*, *II*, 1. To utter loud outcries; vociferate; make noisy or importunate demands; as, the mob *clamored* furiously. Spz: see CALL. - **Prep.** clamor for bread; against the measure, etc.; clamor in fury.

**clam-or**, n. 1. Any loud, repeated outcry; vociferation; confusion of voices, shouts, etc.; as, the *clamor* of the mob. 2. A general asseveration, as of protest, dissent, or demand; a vehement or long-continued objecting, disclaiming, or demanding; as, the *clamor* of the press.

We have been told that this is a war into which we have been hurried by *clamor* and prejudice; in short, that it is a war of passion. CANNING *Speeches, Sardinian Treaty* v. 7, l. c. b. 1841.

3. Any loud and continuous noise. [OF. *< L. clamor, < clamo, cry out.*] Syn: din, hubbub, noise, tumult, uproar. - **Ant:** calmness, quiet, repose, silence, stillness.

**clam-or-er**, pp. Clamored. S. S. **clam-or-er**, 1 kläm-or-er; 2 kläm-or-er, n. One who makes a clamor or outcry. **clam-or-ist**.

**clam-or-ous**, 1 kläm-or-us; 2 kläm-or-us, a. 1. Making loud and repeated outcries or very persistent noise; vociferous; as, a *clamorous* crowd; *clamorous* bells. 2. Urgent in complaint or demand; crying as for redress; as, a *clamorous* wrong. 3. Made with clamor; as, a *clamorous* protest. [*< L. clamor, < L. clamor; see CLAMOR, n.*] **clam-or-some** [Dial., Eng.]. Syn: see BLATANT; NOISY. - **Prep.** clamorous for relief; clamorous against restraint; clamorous of tongue (archaic or poetic). - **clam-or-ous-ly**, adv. - **clam-or-ous-ness**, n.

**clam-or-ous**, n. Same as CLAMOR, etc.; the usual spelling in England.

**clam-p**, 1 kläm-p; 2 kläm-p, v. To join and hold closely together or to another piece; bind with or as with a clamp.

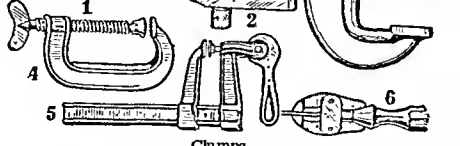
The haggard cheeks, the lips clamped together in unflinching resolve. LOWELL *Among my Books*, Dante second series, p. 3, l. c. a. 1876.

**clam-p**, v. 1. To turn in a clamp, as bricks. 2. [Dial.] To cover with earth for keeping, as vegetables.

**clam-p**, v. 1. To patch up clumsily; both. 2. [Scot.] To trum up, as a charge.

**clam-p**, v. To walk heavily; tramp. [Imitative.]

**clam-p**, n. 1. A device for compressing and holding in position a piece or part, or holding or hinding together



two or more parts: usually with jaws or cheeks, at least one of them movable, that may be set together or closed by some device for obtaining leverage. Specif. in trade usage: (1) A joiners' instrument to hold glued parts together while they are drying. (2) A piece of wood or iron mortised or flanged across the grain of another piece to prevent warping. (3) A piece of soft material inserted as a cushion between a vise-jaw and the object it is to grip, to prevent bruising or marring. (4) A wooden bench-screw. (5) A soft facing or cheek-piece for the jaw of a vise. (6) An iron brace to hold a boat's mast. (7) The internal planking of a wooden vessel, on which

the deck-beams rest. (8) pl. A ship-carpenters' placers for drawing plans.

Many varieties of clamps are named from their use, shape, etc., as, axle-clamp, bench-c, blind-c, (for window-blinds), carbon-c, (a stirrup-shaped binding-screw for holding the carbon in a voltaic cell), castrating-c, flask-c, (to bind foundry-flasks together), flooring-c, geometrical c, (a mechanical device distributing six reciprocal pressures upon two rigid bodies, in contact with each other at six points), grinding-c, (a clamped emery-grinder for cylinders), harness-c, hitching-c, lathing-c, molders-c, music-c, rail-c. (In England, a clamp for steadying a ratchet-drill while it is being used to bore a hole in a rail that has been set in its position), rigging-c, stopper-c, test-tube c, (a metal or wooden clamp with wooden handle used in chemical laboratories for holding test-tubes over flames, etc.), tourniquet-c, vise-c, weather-board c.

2. Bol. A clamp-connection. 3. [Local, Eng.] Androns: fire-dogs. [C.] 4. Same as CLAMP. [*< D. klamp; cp. klampen, clamp, board a ship.*] - **clamp-cell**, n. A clamp-connection delimited from both connected cells. - **c-connection**, n. A small curved hollow protuberance joining two distinct contiguous cells of a hypha, with one, both, or neither of which it may be in communication. - **c-coupling**, n. Mech. A shaft-coupling formed of binding-sleeves wedged inside a cylinder. - **c-dog**, n. A latch-dog having a pair of clamping jaws. See LATCH.

**clamp-fence**, n. [U. S.] A fence used in surgical operations for binding or clamping arteries and other structures. - **c-irons**, n. pl. Androns. - **c-kill**, n. A kiln made of green brick and having walls which are rebuilt after each use of the kiln. - **c-screw**, n. A clamp operated by a thumb-screw. - **c-shell**, n. Same as TYPACNA. - **c-tongs**, n. Tongs used as clamps to hold together two tinplate surfaces in roofing.

**clamp**, n. 1. A brick-kiln with impervious and usually temporary walls; n. clamp-kiln. 2. Metal. (1) A pile of ore for roasting. (2) A pile of coal for coking. 3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) An earth-heap with hay or straw beneath, covering vegetables in winter. (2) A pile of cut and dried peat. (3) A heap of manure or rubbish. (4) A number of stocks of bees piled together and covered for winter protection. [Cp. D. klomp, heap.]

**clamp**, n. A heavy, pounding tread; tramp. [Imitative.]

**clamp-er**, 1 kläm-per; 2 kläm-per, v. I. 1. [Scot. or Dial.] To mend or patch, particularly in a bagging manner. II. 1. To walk with jarring and noisy tread.

**clamp-er**, 1 kläm-per; 2 kläm-per, n. 1. An attachment to prevent slipping on ice; a creeper. 2. [Scot.] The metal used to patch a vessel; also, the patched article itself. [Clumsily.]

**clamp-er**, n. [Prov. Eng.] One who or that which treads clamps. [Prov. or Obs.] A botched-up argument or charge.

**clamped**, pp. Clampered. S. S. **clamp-ers**, 1 kläm-per; 2 kläm-per, n. pl. [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] Pliers; claws; also, the fingers.

**clamp-for-crops**, c-irons, c-kill, etc. See CLAMP, n. S. S. **clamp**, pp. Clamped.

**clann**, 1 klän; 2 klän, n. 1. A body of kindred having a class-name and a tribal organization, usually ruled by hereditary chieftains, as among the Highlanders of Scotland; n. tribe; family; as, the *clan* Campbell. Unlike the *family*, kinship in the *clan* is traced by only one line of descent. The *clan* is distinguished from the *tribe* in that the latter may consist of several classes or brotherhoods. It differs from the *village* in that the villagers are bound by territorial obligations rather than by ties of kinship.

Between the rude clans that had listened to Moses in the Arabian desert and the Jews who in the reign of Tiberius visited the temple courts there was a great gulf.

J. R. SEXTON *Ecce Homo* pt. ii, ch. 10, p. 200. [In press, 1871.]

2. A body of kindred related in only one line, the members of which do not intermarry. 3. A clique, or set of persons; a fraternity; club. [*< Gael. clann, prob. < L. planta, sprout.*] Syn: see CLAES. - **clann-ant**, n. One of the forefathers of a clan. - **c-fellow**, n. *Anthrop.* One who, being a member of a clan, is fellow to another member. - **c-horde**, n. A horde which by contact with another horde has acquired the status of a clan. - **c-stand-ard**, n. An emblem used by a clan to distinguish it from other clans.

**clan-des-tine**, 1 klän-des-tin; 2 klän-des-tin, a. 1. Kept secret; clandestine; secret for a purpose; concealed; surreptitious; underhand; as, a *clandestine* meeting or marriage. **clan-cul-ary**, 1 klän-cul-ary; 2 klän-cul-ary, n. Not regular; not recognized by authority; ns, a *clandestine* lodge. [*< F. clandestin, < L. clandestinus, < clam, in secret.*]

Syn: see SECRET. - **clan-des-tine-ly**, adv. Secretly. **clan-cul-ary-ly**, adv. - **clan-des-tine-ty**, n. [Rare.] The state or quality of being clandestine; usually in a bad sense. **clan-des-tine-ness**.

**clang**, 1 kläng; 2 kläng, v. I. 1. To cause to send forth a loud, sharp, and ringing metallic sound. 2. [Rare.] To sound or celebrate the name of.

II. 1. To give forth a loud, sharp, and ringing metallic sound; resound; as, the shield *clangd* on the floor. [*< L. clango, resound.*] - **clang-ing-ly**, adv.

**clang**, n. 1. A ringing or reverberating sound, such as is produced by the sharp stroke of a sonorous metallic body; clangor; as, the tray fell with a *clang*.

At every turn, with dinning clang, The armourer's anvil clashed and rang. SCOTT *Marmion* c. 5, st. 6.

2. The ringing call or cry of various birds, as the lark.

3. Acoustics. (1) Same as CLANG-TINT. (2) A tone compounded of fundamentals and harmonics, as in most instruments. 4. Psychol. A complex acoustic sensation compounded of the contrasts or coincidences of several musical sounds out of which a trained ear can analyze the elements. - **clang-ant**, n. *Anthrop.* A quality of equality of pitch between a tonic or over-tones, also an equality of pitch between a tonic or ground-tone and the pitch of an overtone of another note of a different clang. - **c-relationship**, n. Quality of fundamental tone: determined by the relative intensity of fundamental and harmonics; timbre; acoustic color. - **c-color**, n. Clang-oust; a. Clanging.

**clangd**, pp. Clanged. S. S. **clang-or**, 1 kläng-or; 2 kläng-or, or kläng-or, n. [Rare.] To ring noisily, ns chains or bells; clang; clang-ant.

**clang-or**, n. Repeated clanging; a clanking or a ringing, as of arms, chains, or bells; clamor. [*< L. clangor, < clango, clang.*] **clang-our**.

**clang-or-ous**, a. Giving forth clangor or sharp sounds; resounding noisily; ns, *clangorous* tongues. - **clang-or-ous-ly**, adv.





lenses. 4. Sir Andrew (1712-1718), a Scottish physician who lived in London. 5. Francis Edward (1718-1719), an American Congregational clergyman, religious leader, and author; founded Society of Christian Endeavor. 6. George Rogers (1712-1718), an American general; took Fort Vincennes, Ind., 1779; fought against Benedict Arnold in Virginia, 1780. 7. Sir James (1718-1719), a Scottish physician; physician to Queen Victoria, 1837; *Sanative Influence of Climate*, etc. 8. John Bates (1718-1719), an American educator and author. 9. Myron Holly (1718-1719), an American Whig politician; Governor of New York, 1854. 10. William (1718-1719), an American explorer; leader of expedition from St. Louis to mouth of Columbia river, 1804; Governor of Missouri Territory, 1813. 11. Willis Gaylord (1810-1811), an American poet; *The Spirit of Life*. 12. William Smith (1718-1719), an American botanist; teacher; president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1867. 13. William Tierney (1718-1719), an English civil engineer; built suspension bridges. 14. A county in southwestern Arkansas; 873 sq. m.; county-seat, Arkadelphia. 15. A county in eastern Illinois; 515 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. 16. A county in southeastern Indiana; 375 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlestown. 17. A county in southwestern Kansas; 975 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. 18. A county in northeastern Kentucky; 267 sq. m.; county-seat, Winchester. 19. A county in northeastern Missouri; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Kahoka. 20. A county in southwest central Ohio; 403 sq. m.; county-seat, Springfield. 21. A county in northeast central South Dakota; 973 sq. m.; county-seat, Clark. 22. A county in northwest central Wisconsin; 1,201 sq. m.; county-seat, Neillsville.

Clarke, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. 1. Adam (1762-1718), an Irish Methodist minister; itinerant preacher; *Commentary on the Holy Bible*, etc. 2. Sir Andrew (1718-1719), an English colonial administrator; engineer; governor of West Australia. 3. Sir Caspar Pardon (1846-1719), an English-American art connoisseur; director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1905-1910. 4. Charles Cowden (1787-1718), an English writer; Shakespearean editor; *Tales from Chaucer*. 5. Edward Daniel (1718-1719), an English scientist, traveler, etc.; professor of mineralogy, Cambridge, 1768-69. 6. Henri J. G. see Ferraz. 7. Hyde (1718-1719), an English philologist, engineer, and lexicographer. 8. Freeman (1810-1718), an American Unitarian minister; writer; *The Ten Great Religions*. 9. John (1718-1719), an English minister; one of the founders of Rhode Island; founded Baptist church at Newport. 10. John (1766-1832), an American officer; served in Revolutionary war; Governor of Georgia, 1817. 11. Samuel (1718-1719), an English divine; philosopher; chaplain to Queen Anne; *Being and Attributes of God*. 12. William George (1718-1719), an English scholar; traveler; *The Cambridge Shakespeare*, etc. 13. A county in southwest central Alabama; 1,213 sq. m.; county-seat, Grove Hill. 14. A county in northeast central Georgia; 159 sq. m.; county-seat, Athens. 15. A county in southwest central Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Osceola. 16. A county in southeastern Mississippi; 664 sq. m.; county-seat, Quitman. 17. A county in northern Virginia; 189 sq. m.; county-seat, Berryville. 18. A county in southwestern Washington; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Vancouver.

Clarke Fork, 1. A river in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and British Columbia; length with the Flathead river from N. and the Bitter Root, from S., 700 m. to Columbia river; called Pend d'Oreille river in Washington.

Clark's, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. 1. A small genus of annual herbs of the evening-primrose family, with showy axillary flowers. 2. *clarkella*, has large purple or white flowers with deeply 3-lobed petals, and *C. elegans*, entire petals. Natives of California and Oregon. [*Clapt* Wm. Clark, U. S. explorer.]

Clark Peak, 1. A mountain in Colorado; 13,167 ft. high. 2. A mountain in California; 11,295 ft. high.

Clarksburg, 1. *clarksburg*; 2. *clarksburg*, n. A mining town; county-seat of Harrison county, W. Va.

Clarksdale, 1. *clarksdale*; 2. *clarksdale*, n. A town in Coahoma county, Miss.

Clark's Fork, A river in northern Wyoming and southern Montana; length, 150 m. to Yellowstone river.

Clark's son, 1. *clarks*; 2. *clarks*; 3. Thomas (1718-1719), an English philanthropist; devoted to abolition of slave trade; *History of Abolition of Slave Trade*, etc.

Clarksville, 1. *clarksville*; 2. *clarksville*, n. 1. A city, county-seat of Johnson county, Ark. 2. A town in Clark county, Ind. 3. A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Tenn.; seat of Southwestern Presbyterian University (Presbyterian), founded in 1875. 4. A town, county-seat of Red River county, Tex.

clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. [Sp.] Light in color and (usually) mild; said of eyes.

clark, 1. Wine with honey and spices. clark-ree, 1. *clark-ree*; 2. *clark-ree*, n. [Ir.] Same as CLARKSCHACH.

clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. [Dial. Eng. & Scot.] To smear with dirt; daub. clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*, n. 1. A daub of dirt. 2. Something dirty; also, silly talk. 3. A valueless person or thing. 4. Insincere praise or affection; affectation. clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. 1. Any one of several species of *Scleria* or sedge. Especially: (1) *S. sclarea*, the common clark, a native of Italy, Syria, etc. (2) *S. pratensis*, the meadow-clark. (3) *S. rubicunda*, the wild English or vervain clark. [*Cl* F. *clark*, < LL *clarea*] clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. A medicine composed of brandy and blossoms of the clark; formerly employed in cardiac affections.

clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. A beverage composed of spiced wine and honey. Clark, 1. *clark*; 2. *clark*; 3. A mining and manufacturing town in Glamorgan-shire, Wales; suburb of Swansea.

clash, 1. *clash*; 2. *clash*; 3. 1. To strike or dash together or against with a confused, broken, metallic sound; as, to *clash* cymbals or swords together. [They] *clash* their shields, and shake their swords on high. SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 4, st. 40. And all at once. Tennyson *Godiva* st. 6.

II. 1. To collide with loud and confused noise; as, "steel *clashed* on steel"; also, to collide: used when no accompanying noise is inferred; as, the *clash* of light beams. 2. Figuratively, to come into conflict; be in opposition; interfere; as, the interests of capital and labor *clash*.

Should the powers be granted to the new government *clash* with the powers of the states, the states were to yield. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 14. [A. 1852.]

3. To hit in combat; move impetuously; with opponent,

at, etc. 4. [Prov. Eng.] To move with noisy violence. 5. [Scot.] To tattle; gossip. [Imitative.]

clash, 1. *clash*; 2. *clash*; 3. 1. A clashing manner. 2. Collision of views or methods; conflict; vigorous opposition; as, the *clash* of parties. 3. [Scot.] Frivolous talk; chatter. 4. [Scot.] A sudden dash of rain or of some moist substance against a body. 5. [Scot.] A large hollow in a hillside. 6. [Dial.] Inelament, wet weather; deep snow, heavy rain, etc. 7. [Dial.] A scandal-monger. 8. *clash*; 2. *clash*; 3. A scandal-monger. 9. Idle talk; scandal. 10. *clash*; 2. *clash*; 3. A gear permitting change of speed by sliding a higher or lower gear into operation endwise.

clash'er, 1. *clash'er*; 2. *clash'er*, n. One who or that which *clashes*.

clash'more, 1. *clash'more*; 2. *clash'more*, n. A village in Waterford county, Ireland.

clash't, 1. *clash't*; 2. *clash't*, n. Clashed.

clash't, 1. *clash't*; 2. *clash't*, o. [Dial.] 1. Showery; also, muddy. 2. Talkative.

clash-mat-o-cyte, 1. *clash-mat-o-cyte*; 2. *clash-mat-o-cyte*, n. One of the large connective-tissue corpuscles, the tendency of which is to break up into fragments or granules. [*Cl* Gr. *clash-mat* (-), fragment, + *cyte*.]

clash-ma-to'sis, 1. *clash-ma-to'sis*; 2. *clash-ma-to'sis*, n. The disintegration of elastomycetes. *clash-ma-to-cy-to'sis*.

clasp, 1. *clasp*; 2. *clasp*; 3. 1. To take hold of with an enclinging grasp; hold firmly, as within the arms or in the hand; embrace; as, the vine *clasps* the trellis; the child *clasps* its mother's neck. 2. To fasten together with or as with a clasp; close tightly together. I shrieked and clasped my hands in ecstasy! SHELLEY *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty* st. 5.

3. To furnish with a clasp, as a hook.

II. 1. [Rare.] To envelop or fold round; cling. [ME. *clasp*, *clasp*; cp. *clasp*, 1. *clasp*; 2. *clasp*; 3. *clasp*; 4. *clasp*; 5. *clasp*; 6. *clasp*; 7. *clasp*; 8. *clasp*; 9. *clasp*; 10. *clasp*; 11. *clasp*; 12. *clasp*; 13. *clasp*; 14. *clasp*; 15. *clasp*; 16. *clasp*; 17. *clasp*; 18. *clasp*; 19. *clasp*; 20. *clasp*; 21. *clasp*; 22. *clasp*; 23. *clasp*; 24. *clasp*; 25. *clasp*; 26. *clasp*; 27. *clasp*; 28. *clasp*; 29. *clasp*; 30. *clasp*; 31. *clasp*; 32. *clasp*; 33. *clasp*; 34. *clasp*; 35. *clasp*; 36. *clasp*; 37. *clasp*; 38. *clasp*; 39. *clasp*; 40. *clasp*; 41. *clasp*; 42. *clasp*; 43. *clasp*; 44. *clasp*; 45. *clasp*; 46. *clasp*; 47. *clasp*; 48. *clasp*; 49. *clasp*; 50. *clasp*; 51. *clasp*; 52. *clasp*; 53. *clasp*; 54. *clasp*; 55. *clasp*; 56. *clasp*; 57. *clasp*; 58. *clasp*; 59. *clasp*; 60. *clasp*; 61. *clasp*; 62. *clasp*; 63. *clasp*; 64. *clasp*; 65. *clasp*; 66. *clasp*; 67. *clasp*; 68. *clasp*; 69. *clasp*; 70. *clasp*; 71. *clasp*; 72. *clasp*; 73. *clasp*; 74. *clasp*; 75. *clasp*; 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A classic is properly a book . . . which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell Among my Books, Spenser in second series*, p. 126. [H. M. & Co. 1886.]

2. Any author, ancient or modern, whose work is generally accepted as being a standard of excellence: distinguished from romantic.

And so Macaulay dwelt at ease in his pleasant retreat, a classic in his own life-time.

G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 380. [H. 1877.]  
 3. One who is familiar with classical literature. 4. *pl.* Specif., the literature that has descended from the Greeks and Romans, especially as studied in modern colleges.—*The Six Classics*, see *THE FIVE CLASSICS*, under *FIVE*.

**class-cal**, 1 klas'-kal; 2 clās'-cal, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans, their history, literature, or art; specif., pertaining to Greek and Roman literature and art during the period of highest culture; as, classical mythology; the revival of classical learning.

The social life of Athens in the classical age was such that only very able men could take any pleasure in it.

JOSEPH COOK *Heredit* lect. iii, p. 12. [O. & Co. 1879.]

2. Having a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin literature; as, a classical scholar. 3. Adhering to rules and forms of Greek and Roman masterpieces of literature; as, the classical drama; the classical school of literature, as opposed to the romantic. 4. Resembling or modeled after the highest forms of ancient art; as, classical features. 5. *Mus.* (1) Subordinating ideas to form. (2) Composed by the great masters.

It [classical] is used of works which have held their place in general estimation for a considerable time, and of new works . . . of the same type and style. Hence the name has come to be especially applied to works in the form which was adopted by the great masters of the letter part of the 18th century, as instrumental works in the sonata form, and operas constructed after the received traditions; and in this sense the term was used as the opposite of "romantic."

GEORGE DICK *Of Music and Musicians* vol. i, p. 547. [MACMILLAN, '08.]  
 6. Of or pertaining to a class. 7. *Ecd.* Of or pertaining to a classis. 8. *Classis*. 9. Relating to or naming the doctrines of Adam Smith and his adherents, Mill, Malthus, etc., who used, in general, the deductive method; as, the classical economists as distinguished from the historical economists. [*< L. classis*; see *CLASSIC*.]

*Syn.*: see *PURE*.

**class-cal-ism**, 1 klas'-kal-izm; 2 clās'-cal-izm, *n.* 1. Adherence to or imitation of Greek or Roman art. 2. Knowledge of Greek and Roman literature or antiquities. 3. Same as *CLASSICISM*, 1 & 2.—*class-cal-ist*, *n.*

**class-cal-ty**, 1 klas'-kal-ty; 2 clās'-cal-ty, *n.* [*-TIES*, 1 -ty; 2 -ties, *pl.*] 1. The quality of being classical, especially of being conformed to ancient Greek and Roman standards. 2. An instance, exemplification, or piece of classicality; a classical characteristic. 3. Same as *CLASSICISM*, 4. *class-cal-ness*.

**class-cal-ly**, 1 klas'-kal-ly; 2 clās'-cal-ly, *adv.* 1. In classical style or manner; with classical learning or culture. 2. [*Rare*.] According to class; by classes; as, plants ranged classically.

**class-cl-sm**, 1 klas'-cl-sm; 2 clās'-cl-sm, *n.* 1. *Classis* style. 2. Any idiom found in the classics. 3. Adherence to or imitation of the classic style in literature or art. In music, *classicism* or the classical style is the antithesis of *romanticism* or the romantic style. Compare *ROMANTICISM*.

Our poet was always beautiful and at ease whenever her classicism blossomed on the spray of her own song. E. C. STENMAN *Victorian Poets*, E. B. Browning p. 122. [O. & Co. 1876.]

4. *Classical* scholarship.

**class-cl-st**, 1 klas'-cl-st; 2 clās'-cl-st, *n.* 1. One versed in the classics; an adherent or imitator of classic style. 2. An educator who advocates the study of the classics, especially in colleges.—*class-cl-stic*, *a.* Of, relating to, or characterized by classicism.

**class-cl-ze**, 1 klas'-cl-ze; 2 clās'-cl-ze, *vt. & tr.* [*-CIZEN*; -iz-; *pl.*] To make classic; affect the classic style. *class-cl-ize*; *class-cl-ized*; *class-cl-izing*.

**class-cl-co**, 1 klas'-cl-co; 2 clās'-cl-co, *n.* From Latin *classicus*, classic or classical; a combining form.

**class-cl-a-ble**, 1 klas'-cl-a-ble; 2 clās'-cl-a-ble, *a.* *class-cl-a-ble*, 1 klas'-cl-a-ble; 2 clās'-cl-a-ble, *a.* That may be classified. [*CLASSIFIC.*]

**class-cl-ant**, 1 klas'-cl-ant; 2 clās'-cl-ant, *a.* Same as *class-cl-ic*, 1 klas'-cl-ic; 2 clās'-cl-ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting classification. 2. Distinguishing a class or species. [*< L. classis*, class, + *facio*, make.]—*class-cl-ify*, *v.*

**class-cl-i-fi-ca-tion**, 1 klas'-fi-kā'-shon; 2 clās'-fi-kā'-shon, *n.* 1. The net or process of arranging by classes; a grouping into classes; the putting together of like objects or facts under a common designation; a process based on similarities of nature, attributes, or relations.

Classification may proceed by the gathering together of similar things into a class, or by the descent of differentiation from a more or less specific division. The special classifications in the various sciences, physical or mental, will be found under their particular names. See, for example, *BOTANY*, *MATHEMATICS*, *ZOOLOGY*, etc.

In order to reach the most valuable scientific results, classification should keep in view the most important properties. D. S. GAZDAR *Practical Logic* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 42. [E. & N. 1881.]

2. A system of objects, facts, or ideas considered as having been classified; specif. (*Biol.*), a series of combinations of organized beings into more or less comprehensive groups, as species, genera, families, orders, classes, branches (or subkingdoms), kingdoms, and various intermediate categories.

A natural and true classification, then, is a statement of near or remote relationships, actual or hypothetical, of differentiation the forms sought to be classified have undergone in their descent from a more or less remote ancestor.

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, vol. iv, p. 816. [*< L. classis*, class, + *facio*, make.]

—*artificial* classification, classification based on superficial or accidental rather than on radical agreements and differences.—*expansive c.*, in library usage, any classification of books in which new subclasses may be easily and conveniently inserted at any point without interfering the notation; specif. [*E. C.*], the system devised by C. A. Cutter, using letters of the alphabet in the notation and a corresponding large number of coordinate classes and subclasses.—*sympodial c.*, a system of separating into groups which is founded on the consecutive branches of phenomena.—*class-cl-i-fi-ca-tion-al*, *a.*

**class-cl-i-fi-ca-tion**, 1 klas'-fi-kā'-shon; 2 clās'-fi-kā'-shon, *n.* [*Rare*.] A classifier.

**class-cl-i-fi-ca-tion**, 1 klas'-fi-kā'-shon; 2 clās'-fi-kā'-shon, *n.* Of or pertaining to classification.

**class-cl-i-fi-er**, 1 klas'-foi'-er; 2 clās'-fi-er, *n.* 1. A person or thing that classifies, or fixes or applies the rule of classification. 2. A machine that separates ore-pulp; also, a separator. 3. A class-mark or symbol. 4. In the Chinese language, a numerative.

**class-cl-i-fi-ty**, 1 klas'-foi-ty; 2 clās'-fi-ty, *vt.* [*-FIEN*; -FY-ING.] To arrange in a class or classes on the basis of observed resemblances and differences; as, to classify minerals.

He classified men as the naturalist classifies the animal kingdom. E. P. WHITFIELD *Life of Elizabeth* p. 49. [O. & Co. 1871.]

[*< L. classis*, class, + *-fy*.]  
*Syn.*: see *ARRANGE*.—*Prep.*: animals and plants are classified according to structural resemblances in species, genera, etc.; diatoms are classified with algae; sodium is classified among the metals.

**class-cl-i-fi-ty**, 1 klas'-foi-ty; 2 clās'-fi-ty, *vt.* [*-FIEN*; -FY-ING.] 1. *Ecd.* A court in some Reformed churches, composed of ministers and ruling elders, ranking between the consistory and the synod, and answering to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church; also, the district represented by such a body. 2. Same as *CLASS*, 4. 3. Same as *CLASS*, 2 (3). 4. [*U. S.*] A class in a college or seminary. 5. A distinction made according to rank or status; class. 6. A compartment of bookshelves in a library.

**class-man**, 1 klas'-man; 2 clās'-mān, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] 1. One of a class in college. 2. In English universities, a candidate for a degree who has been ranked in an honor class on account of his standing at examinations; honor man; distinguished from *passman*, who is unclassified.

**class-mate**, 1 klas'-mēt; 2 clās'-māt, *n.* A member of the same school or college class.

**class-y**, 1 klas'-y; 2 clās'-y, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Stylish; high-class. **class-y**, 1 klas'-y; 2 clās'-y, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] Khalasi; perverted form. [*class*; see *CLASH*.]

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**clat-ter-traps**, 1 klāt'-traps; 2 clāt'-traps, *n. pl.* [*Colloq.*] Showy trifles; gewgaws; baubles; knickknacks.

**clat-ter-y**, 1 klāt'-er-y; 2 clāt'-er-y, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Characterized by clatter; clattering.

**clat-ty**, 1 klāt'-ty; 2 clāt'-ty, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Untidy; slovenly; dirty.—*clat-ty-ness*, *n.*

**claud**, 1 klūd; 2 clād, *n.* [*North Eng.*] A ditch; also, a Clau'da, 1 klūd'-da; 2 clād'-da, *n.* [*Bib.* Acts xviii, 16.]

**Claude**, 1 klūd or (F.) klōd; 2 clād or (F.) clōd, Jean (1619-1711) 1687. A French Protestant minister; on revocation of the Edict of Nantes retired to The Hague; *Defence of the Reformation*.

**Claude glass**, 1 klūd glās; 2 clōd glās, A Claude Lorrain mirror. See *MIRROR*. [*< L.* likeness of effects to a picture by Claude Lorrain.]

**Claude Lorrain**, 1 klūd lō-rēn' or (F.) lō'rān'; 2 clād lō-rān' or (F.) lō'rān', A pseudonym of Claude Gellée (1600-1682), a French landscape painter; *Enthusiasm* and *Ahasuerus*.

**clau'dent**, 1 klūd'-dent; 2 clād'-dent, *a.* [*Rare*.] Shutting or closing, as muscles; capable of closing up.

**clau'dent**, 1 klūd'-dent; 2 clād'-dent, *a.* A flat ready-made plastron or scarf, somewhat resembling an ascot.

**Clau'det**, 1 klūd'-de; 2 clād'-de, Antoine François (1771-1797-1798) 1867. A French photographer; improved Daguerre's process; invented focimeter, photogaphometer, stereomicroscope, etc.

**clau'de-tite**, 1 klūd'-de-tit; 2 clād'-de-tit, *n.* *Mfneral.* A lamellar pearly-white arsenious acid (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< F. Claudet*, its discoverer.]

**Clau'di-a**, 1 klūd'-di-a; 2 clād'-di-a, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. *Clau'det*. D. G. lt. Sp. Sw. *Clau'di-a*, 1 klūd'-di-a; 2 clād'-di-a, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'-di-us; 2 clād'-di-us, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. *Clau'det*. Dan. D. G. Sw. *Clau'di-us*, 1 klūd'-di-us; 2 clād'-di-us, *n.* 1. A Latin poet (365-403); friend of Statius; *Rape of Proserpine*, etc. *Clau'di-us*, 1 klūd'-di-us; 2 clād'-di-us, *n.* 1. Of, relating to, or suggestive of the poet Claudianus.

**Clau'di-o**, 1 klūd'-di-o; 2 clād'-di-o, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

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closes the aperture of the shell in certain puid land-  
snails (genus *Clausilia*). [*< L. clausus*; see CLAUSE.]  
claus'it-umt. — claus-sil'it-umt. *a. Resembling a clausillium*  
furnished with a lid, as a land-snail.  
Claus'sil-us, 1 klau'si-us; 2 clau'si-us, Rudolf J. E. (1782-  
1888). A German physicist; mathematician; discovered  
principle of the vial in mathematical physics.

Claus'thal', n. Same as KLAUS'THAL.  
Claus'thal-ite, 1 klau'stäl-ite; 2 clau'stäl-ite, n. *Mineral*. A  
granular, metallic, bluish-gray, opaque lead selenide (PbSe),  
crystallizing in the isometric system. [*< Claus'thal, Ger-  
many*.]

claus'tral, 1 klös'tral; 2 cläs'tral, a. 1. Of pertaining to  
a cloister; cloisterlike; cloistral; hence, retired; as,  
claustral seclusion.

The only schools of that period are the episcopal and claustral  
schools, the first annexed to the bishops' palaces, the second to the  
monasteries. *Compend. Hist. Pedagog. tr. by Payne, ch. 4, p. 69.* In. c. n. 1886.]

2. Of or pertaining to a claustrum. [*< LL. claustris*,  
-trā, *n. claustrum*; see CLOISTER, n.]

claus'tra'tion, 1 klös'trā-shān; 2 cläs'trā-shān, n. [*Rare*.]  
The act of closing in a cloister.

claus'tro-pho'hil-a, 1 klös'trō-fō'hil-a; 2 cläs'trō-fō'hil-a, n.  
*Pathol.* A morbid dread of confined places. [*< L. claustrum*,  
CLOISTER, + *-phobia*.] — claus'tro-pho'hic, a.  
claus'trum, 1 klös'trum; 2 cläs'trum, n. [*TRA, pl.*] [*L.*]  
*Anat.* A thin layer of gray matter in the substance of the  
hemispheres of the brain, between the external capsule and  
the island of Reil. See *ILLUS*, under CAPSULE.

clau'su-lar, 1 klös'zū-lar; 2 clä'zū-lar, a. Of the nature  
of a clouser; consisting of or having clausers.

clau'sule, 1 klös'zū-lar; 2 clä'zū-lar, n. [*Rare*.] A little clause.

clau'sure, 1 klös'zū-lar; 2 clä'zū-lar, n. [*Rare*.] A book-  
clasp. 2. [*Rare*.] Enclosure. 3. Closure of a cavity or  
duct.

claut, 1 klöt; 2 clät, v. [*Scot.*] To scratch up; claw together;  
claut, n. [*Scot.*] 1. A mud-rake, hoe, or the like; hence,  
groping clutch. 2. Mud or rubbish heaped together.

clautch, 1 klötch; 2 cläch, n. [*Scot.*] Same as CLATCH, n.

clav'a, 1 kläv'a; 2 cläv'a, n. [*CLAV, v.* 1-VI; 2-VI, pl.]

1. *Anat.* An enlargement on the posterior median  
column of the medulla oblongata, at the calamus  
scriptorius. See *ILLUS*, under MEDULLA OBLONGATA. 2.  
*Entom.* The enlarged apical joints of an antenna.

[*L.*, knotty branch.]

clav'al, 1 kläv'al; 2 cläv'al, a. Of or pertaining to the  
clavo of the brain.

clav'al, a. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to a clavo.

clav'a-re, 1 kläv'rē; 2 cläv'rē, n. pl. *Bot.* A family  
of fleshy fungi, usually club-shaped or coral-like-branched.

clav'a-re, 1 kläv'rē; 2 cläv'rē, n. [*CLAV, v.* 1-VI; 2-VI, pl.]

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clav'a-re, 1 kläv'rē; 2 cläv'rē, n. [*CLAV, v.* 1-VI; 2-VI, pl.]

board instrument whose tones were produced by the  
blow of brass "tangents" on horizontal strings: a  
forerunner of the pianoforte.

The clavicord... was in-  
vented in or about the year  
1450... and enjoyed great  
popularity in France, Spain,  
and Germany until the nine-  
teenth century. FRANK H.  
VIZETELLY in *The New Age*  
Sept., '09, p. 194.

[*< LL. clavicordium*, *< L.*  
clavis, key, + chorda; see  
CHORD, a.] — clav'i-chord-  
ist, n.

clav'i-cl-the'ri-um, 1  
kläv'i-cl-the'ri-um; 2  
cläv'i-cl-the'ri-um, n.

[*-ri-a, pl.*] An upright harpsichord or spinet. [*< L.*  
clavis, key, + clathra, see CLATHRA.] clav'i-cl-therni.

clav'i-cl-therni, 1 kläv'i-cl-therni; 2 cläv'i-cl-therni, n.

clav'i-cl-therni, 1 kläv'i-cl-therni; 2 cläv'i-cl-therni, n.

clav'i-cl-therni, 1 kläv'i-cl-therni; 2 cläv'i-cl-therni, n.

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clav'i-cl-therni, 1 kläv'i-cl-therni; 2 cläv'i-cl-therni, n.

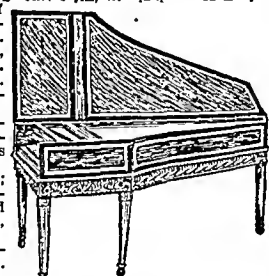


Clavicord.

Inscribed "Barthold Fritz fecit.  
Brunn-schweig, anno  
1751." German, 18th cen-  
tury. (Victoria and Al-  
bert Museum, London.)

Edible Species of Clavicorn.

1. C. botrytis. 2. C. flava.



Clavicorn.

Made by Pascal Taskin of Paris.  
Dated 1786. (Victoria and Albert  
Museum, London.)

Clavicorn.

Signed "Johannes Antonius Basso. Vono-  
tus. Italia. 1774. (Victoria and  
Albert Museum, London.)

clav'i-cy-the'ri-um, 1 kläv'i-cy-the'ri-um; 2 cläv'i-cy-the'ri-um, n.

clav'i-cy-the'ri-um, 1 kläv'i-cy-the'ri-um; 2 cläv'i-cy-the'ri-um, n.

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clav'i-cy-the'ri-um, 1 kläv'i-cy-the'ri-um; 2 cläv'i-cy-the'ri-um, n.

1. A key; hence, a clue or aid for the solution of problems,  
for interpreting writings in cipher or in a foreign language;  
a glossary. 2. Arch. The keystone of an arch.

clav'o, 1 kläv'o; 2 cläv'o, n. [*Sp. Am.*] Iroa ore; in Mexican  
mines, a mass of rich ore.

clav'o-del'toid, 1 kläv'o-del'toid; 2 cläv'o-del'toid, n. I.

a. Corresponding to the clavoid portion of the human  
deltoid. II. n. A clavoid muscle. [*< CLAVICL*  
+ *-toid*.]

clav'o-la, 1 kläv'o-la; 2 cläv'o-la, n. [*L.* 1-lr; 2-lr,  
pl.] *Entom.* Same as CLAVA, 2. [*Dim.* of *L. clavo*,  
club.] clav'o-let, n.

clav'o-mas'toid, 1 kläv'o-mas'toid; 2 cläv'o-mas'toid, a. &  
n. Same as CLEOMASTOID. [*< CLAVICL* + *-mastoid*.]

clav'o-yu-la, 1 kläv'o-yu-la; 2 cläv'o-yu-la, n. [*L.* 1-lr; 2-lr,  
pl.] 1. *Bot.* The club-shaped part of the receptacle  
in certain fungi. 2. *Spong.* A spicule thickened and  
toothed at one end and smooth at the other. 3. *Echin.*

One of the knobbed ciliated bristles on the exterior of  
certain sea-urethra. [*Dim.* of *L. clava*, club.] — clav'o-  
let, n.

clav'o-yu-la, 1 kläv'o-yu-la; 2 cläv'o-yu-la, n. [*L.* 1-lr; 2-lr,  
pl.] 1. *Bot.* The club-shaped part of the receptacle  
in certain fungi. 2. *Spong.* A spicule thickened and  
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in certain fungi. 2. *Spong.* A spicule thickened and  
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One of the knobbed ciliated bristles on the exterior of  
certain sea-urethra. [*Dim.* of *L. clava*, club.] — clav'o-  
let, n.

clav'o-yu-la, 1 kläv'o-yu-la; 2 cläv'o-yu-la, n. [*L.* 1-lr; 2-lr,  
pl.]



KEY 1: *alsle*; *au* = out; *oll*; *lū* = *leud*; *chin*; *go*; *Jet*; *η* = *sing*; *so*; *Ship*; *thin*, *this*; *agure*; *F. hoñ*, *dūne*; *n* = *loch*. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.  
KEY 2: *hōok*, *bōōt*; full, *rūle*, *cūre*, *hūt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *hōy*; *e* = *k*; *ç* = *s*; *gō*, *gēm*; *ink*; *ç* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F. hoñ*, *dūne*; *n* = *loch*.

cockle fossils of the *Carditida* have been found.—clay's band', *n.* *Mining*. Clay ironstone or iron ore, particularly when laminated.—c. bank, *n.* 1. A bank or deposit of clay. 2. A tall dumpy color. 3. [Dial., So. U. S.] A yellowish horse.—c. bar, *n.* *Mining*. A bar for forcing clay into, and plastering the sides of, a blast-hole. clay'er; clay'ing-har', *n.*—c. head, *n.* A whorl or disk of baked clay found in prehistoric tombs, harrows, or mounds.—c. brail, *n.* 1. Dull; stupid; doltish.—c. burning, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Agric.* A process of turning over and then turning the soil for the purpose of reordering it more fertile.—c. cold, *n.* Cold as clay; clammy.—c. course, *n.* *Mining*. A gouge or layer of clay alongside a vein of ore.—c. dikes, *n.* [Scot.] *Mining*. A band consisting of gravel, sand, and clay running through coal deposits, so called from its originally having formed the bed of a stream.—c. dog, *n.* Same as CLAY-STONE.—c. eater, *n.* A person addicted to chewing or eating a fatty clay; o practise common in many parts of the world.—c. fever (*Vel.*), the disease of scratches in horses.—c. hole, *n.* *Geol.* An oval cavity in sedimentary rocks (as lo sandstones), filled with fine clay or mud.—c. iron ore, or c. ironstone, iron ore, as the oxid or carbonate, mixed with clay.—c. mill, *n.* A mill for preparing clay.—c. pan, *n.* A clayey hollow on the surface of the ground, which retains rain water.—c. pit, *n.* A pit or deposit from which clay is dug.—c. press, *n.* *Ceram.* A press, operated by a screw and formed of a series of plates between which bags containing clay are placed, the excess of moisture in the clay being removed by the action of the screw.—c. slate, *n.* A variety of slate that splits readily into thin sheets suitable for roofing and other purposes.—c. stone, *n.* *Geol.* 1. One of the concretionary nodules, spheroidal, discoid, or of fantastic shape, frequently found in alluvial clay. 2f. [Eng.] An igneous rock composed of compact felspar.—c. sugar, *n.* Sugar treated with clay in the process of refining.—c. surface process (*Phot.*), a method of making fine-printing blocks.—fatty c., very uctuous clay, as hole.—flint c., a fire-clay of flinty consistency.—joint c., a calcareous clay which tends to break up into small cubical blocks.—Mytilus c. (*Geol.*), a marine Pleistocene formation of the Baltic basin that was deposited on the Archipelago, c. exceedingly fine red, sometimes gray, or chocolate clay occurring in the oceans from a depth of 2,000 fathoms to the bottoms of the deepest abysses and resulting from the decomposition of volcanic dust that has settled to the ocean bottom. It may contain the remains of *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria*.—slip c., clay which is easily fusible and forms a natural glaze when applied to stoneware and burned at a proper temperature.—Yoldia c., a marl, shallow-water, Pleistocene deposit of the Baltic basin laid down during a submergence that followed the maximum extension of glaciation and containing nuhold shells of the genus *Yoldia*. Overlaid by the Area clay.—clay'en, *a.* [Archeol. or Obs.] Of clay.—clay'ey, *a.* Of, abounding in, or mixed with clay; resembling or smeared with clay: used also figuratively.

It seems to be generally agreed that clayey soils are not adapted to its [the potato's] growth. GREENEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 29, p. 176. (R. ASS. 1871.)

—clay'ish, *a.* Like or containing clay; somewhat clayey.  
Clay, *n.* 1. Alexander Stephens (?/1853-4/1910), a United States Senator; represented Georgia from 1897. 2. Green (?/1757-40/1826), an American general; surveyor; pioneer; settled in Kentucky, 1776; defended Fort Mifflin (Ohio) against the British and Indians. 3. Henry (?/1777-40/1852), an American lawyer; statesman; speaker; commissioner at Treaty of Ghent, 1814; promoted Compromise Bill of 1850, which postponed slavery question. 4. A county in E. central Alabama; 694 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. 5. A county in N. E. Arkansas; 649 sq. m.; county-seat, Corns. 6. A county in N. E. Florida; 622 sq. m.; county-seat, Green Cove Springs. 7. A county in W. S. W. Georgia; 216 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Calles. 8. A county in S. E. central Illinois; 468 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisville. 9. A county in S. W. central Indiana; 357 sq. m.; county-seat, Brazil. 10. A county in N. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Spencer. 11. A county in N. E. central Kansas; 651 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay Center. 12. A county in S. E. central Kentucky; 457 sq. m.; county-seat, Manchester. 13. A county in W. central Minnesota; 1,022 sq. m.; county-seat, Moorhead. 14. A county in E. N. E. Mississippi; 399 sq. m.; county-seat, West Point. 15. A county in W. N. W. Missouri; 407 sq. m.; county-seat, Liberty. 16. A county in S. E. central Nebraska; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay Center. 17. A county in S. W. North Carolina; 185 sq. m.; county-seat, Hayesville. 18. A county in S. E. South Dakota; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Vermillion. 19. A county in N. central Tennessee; 260 sq. m.; county-seat, Celina. 20. A county in N. central Texas; 1,250 sq. m.; county-seat, Henrietta. 21. A county in W. central West Virginia; 348 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay.

Clay, Mount. A peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; 5,533 ft. high.

Clay'horne, 1 klē'horn; 2 clā'horn, William (1589?-1670). An English settler in America; occupied Keat Island, Chesapeake Bay; Secretary of Virginia, 1625.

Clay Center, *n.* city, county-seat of Clay county, Kan.

Clay City', *n.* a town in Clay county, Ind.

Clay Cross, *n.* an urban district and town in Derbyshire, England.

clayd, *pp.* Clayed. S. S.

clay'et, *n.* Fort. A hurdle to cover lodgments.

clay'more, 1 klē'mōr; 2 clā'mōr, *n.* A heavy two-handed and double-edged broadsword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; sometimes (but incorrectly), a one-handed basket-hilted broadsword; by extension, a person armed with such a weapon; as, he Scottish claymores 3 feet long, had a thousand claymores. 2. A modern claymore, with a his command. [*< Gael. iron basket-hilt.*]

claidheamh, *n.* *< claidheamh*, sword, + *mor*, great.]

clay'pan', *n.* c. slate, etc. See under CLAY.

Cloy'ton, 1 klē'ton; 2 clā'ton, *n.* 1. John (1693-1773), an American physician; botanist; emigrated from England to Virginia, 1705. 2. John Middleton (1796-1856), an American lawyer; statesman; diplomat; negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 1850. 3. A county in N. W. central Georgia; 142 sq. m.; county-seat, Jonesborough. 4. A county in N. E. Iowa; 745 sq. m.; county-seat, Elkader. 5. A town in Yorkshire, England. 6. A borough in Gloucester county, N. J. 7. A village in Jefferson county, N. Y. 8. West C., a town in Yorkshire, England.

Clayton-Bulwer treaty. A treaty ratified July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provided that neither country should have exclusive control over any interoceanic canal in Central America, or erect any fortifications in the region. It was abrogated by the

Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified by the United States Senate, Dec. 16, 1901.

Clay-ton'la, 1 klē'ton'la; 2 clā-ton'la, *n.* Bot. 1. A genus of low herbs of the purslane family, with usually terminal clusters of pretty flowers. Two species in the eastern United States are called spring-beauty. 2. [c.] A plant of this genus. [*< John Clayton*, botanist, of Virginia.]

Clay-ton-le-Moors', 1 klē'tan'le-mōrz' or -mōrz'; 2 clā-ton'le-mōrz' or -mōrz', *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

Clay-ton's Peak. A mountain in Utah; 11,889 ft. high.

Clay-ville, 1 klē'vil; 2 clā'vil, *n.* A borough in Jefferson county, Pa.

clēd, *abbr.* Cleared.

cleach, 1 klēch; 2 clēch, *cl. & fl.* [Dial., Eng.] To lift in the hollow of the hand or, in a shallow vessel; clutch, cleech.

—cleach'ing-net', *n.* A scoop-net. cleach-net'.

clead, 1 klēd; 2 clēd, *cl. & fl.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To clothe; also, to shelter. cleed; cled; cled.

clead'ing, 1 klēd'ing; 2 clēd'ing, *n.* 1. *Mech.* Any covering, casing, or lining of plank, boards, or felt, etc., to prevent radiation of heat, or give increased strength and tightness; as, the cleading of a mill-dam, of a steam-boiler, of a coffer-dam, or of a shaft. 2. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Apparel; clothing. 1. clead'ing, clead'ing.

cleam, 1 klēm; 2 clēm, *cl. & fl.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To smear; plaster; also, to cause to adhere. 2. To adhere; stick.

—cleam'er, *n.* A piece of wool caught up by a fleece from the refuse of the shearing-board.

clean, 1 klēn; 2 clēn, *v. I. t. I. t.* 1. To remove dirt or impurities from; cleanse; purify; as, to clean clothes. 2. To free from foreign, pernicious, or inedible matter, or from anything that clogs or encumbers; as, to clean a field of weeds; to clean a fish.

II. t. 1. To be subjected to or perform the act of cleaning; frequently with up. 2. To discharge the offspring; as of domestic animals. Syn: see CLEANSE; PURIFY.

—clean'out', *n.* A receptacle of metal with a removable screw top fastened to a pipe and useful as a drain or a collector of waste, which can easily be cleaned; term used in plumbling.—to c. down, to clean by sweeping from top to bottom.—to c. out. 1. [Slang.] To take all the money or means away from. 2. [Colloq.] To whip thoroughly; vanquish, as to a fight. 3. To empty; to leave bare; to exhaust.—to c. the board [Colloq.], to remove the cooties of; clear; hence, to overcome all opposition; win out.—to c. up. 1. To clean by sweeping, etc.; clean completely and thoroughly. 2. *Mech.* To make accurate; true up, as a tool. 3. [Slang.] To win a gambling-stake or speculative profit.

clean, *a.* 1. Free from dirt, filth, impurity, foreign or undesirable matter, soil, or stain; pure; as, clean water. Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Job xiv, 4.

2. Without defilement. (1) Morally pure; as, clean literature; or clean man. (2) A man's business he cannot clean, his character cannot be clean. W. M. Thackeray, *Ed. Post*, and *Principle* ch. 14, p. 283. [c. z.]

(3) Ceremonially pure; conforming to the ceremonial law: said among the Jews of persons, animals, etc. It was necessary that an officiating priest should be in every point ceremonially 'clean' during his period of duty. *Gazette* *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 93. [A. 1880.]

(4) Cleanly in habits; as, clean animals. 3. Free from knots or knot-holes; clear; smooth; as, clean timber.

4. Having no blemish or imperfection, as a gem; complete; perfect; whole; as, clean copy. 5. Free from blemish; not awkward; dexterous; as, a clean trick. 6. Completely cleared or rid of something, or effecting such clearance.

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest. Lev. xlii, 22.

7. *Naut.* Free from danger; unobstructed, as the bottom or "holding-ground" of a harbor. 8. *Naut.* (1) Carrying no freight: said of a ship. (2) Having no blubber or oil; empty: said of a whaler. 9. Well-proportioned; symmetrical.

Yet, built after the old-fashioned model, her lines were as clean as those of an Aberdeen clipper. W. C. Russell, *John Holdsworth* ch. 2, p. 5. [a.]

10. *Advertising*. That does not mislead; honest; bona fide; as, a clean advertisement. 11. Deficient in feathers, in contrast to feathered, as the feet of ordinary pigeons. 12. [Archeol. or Obs.] Free from harbarisms; characterized by purity, as style. 13f. Unencumbered, as property. [*< AS. clēne, clēn.*] *cleanet*; *clēnet*; *clēnet*.

Syn: see INNOCENT; NEAT; PURE. Ant: Corrupt; dirty; impure; unclean; vile.

—clean'a-lier, *a.* Capable of being cleaned or cleansed.—clean acceptance, same as GENERAL ACCEPTANCE.—c. bill of health, a certificate from a consul or from health officers that a ship is free from contagion and sails from a port free from infectious disease; also, a certificate that a person or thing is free from disease or infection.

—c. bill of lading (*Com.*), a written document that contains no qualifying clauses or restrictions and is, therefore, readily negotiable.—clean'bred', *a.* Carefully bred; thoroughbred.—c. cut, *a.* Formed as with skillful neatness; sharply defined; shapely; precise.—c. cutting method, see METHOD, *n.*—c. fingered, *a.* Possessing clean fingers. Specif.: (1) Honorable; honest. (2) [Slang.] Dexterous: a term applied to pickpockets. (3) *Handed*, *a.* Free from wrong-doing, especially as to money matters or the taking of bribes; uncorrupted; guileless.—c. handedness, *n.*—c. limbed, *a.* Having well-formed limbs or parts; symmetrical.—c. lived, *a.* Leading a clean life; being of pure character and habits; decent.—c. score (*Sport*), a score unblemished by defeat; a score made up only of victories and draws.—c. skin, *n.* [Australia.] An unbranded animal: said of cattle.—c. timbered, *a.* Figuratively, well-formed; symmetrical.—c. up, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A general cleaning. 2. *Mining*. The act of collecting the gold after washing or stamping; also, the gold so collected. 3. [Slang.] U. S. (1) Front realized. (2) An act by an executive authority whereby certain laws or regulations are rigorously enforced, and the offenders punished or removed; a shake-up.—c. up barrel (*Gold-mining*), a revolving mechanical contrivance containing mercury and iron balls which grind the refuse of the stamp-mill and make an amalgam.—c. up pan (*Gold-mining*), a cast-iron apparatus used after a clean-up to extract gold from the refuse.—to do the c. thing [Colloq.], U. S., to act honorably.—to make a c. breast, to make a full, unreserved confession or disclosure; unbearably to mind.—to show a c. pair of heels, to escape by flight; perhaps from the idea of the feet being moved so rapidly as to gather no dust.

clean, *adv.* 1. In a clean manner; without limitation, omission, or remainder; unqualifiedly; wholly.

Fire does put out same people's reason clean.

CHAS. READ, *Hard Cash* ch. 38, p. 283. [a.]

2. [Archaic.] Without miscarriage; cleverly; dexterously. 3f. Brightly; clearly. [*< AS. clāne, < clāne* (a), clean.] *clēnt*.

cleand, *pp.* Cleaned. S. S.

clean'er, 1 klēn'er; 2 clēn'er, *n.* A person or thing that cleans. (1) A curriers' straight broad two-handled knife.

(2) A mold-smoothing tool or seeker. (3) A machio for removing foreign matter from grain or seed. (4) One of a pair of ear-cylinders receiving the disengaged fibers from the work and returning them to the large drum. (5) A device for removing soot or scales from the flues or tubes of a boiler.

—vacuum cleaner, a device for cleaning carpets, hangings, etc., by mechanical suction.

clean'ing, 1 klēn'ing; 2 clēn'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making clean.

2. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc., or the act or time of discharging it. 3. *Forestry*. A thinning made to remove undesirable trees in a stand which has not reached the small-pole stage. 4. *pl.*

That which is accumulated by sweeping or cleansing; sweepings.—clean'ing-eye', *n.* A metal screw-cap placed at the bottom of a trap, to facilitate cleaning.—c. foot, *n.* An appendage of an exopodite to some crustaceans for cleaning a branchial chamber.—c. pit, *n.* A pit over which locomotives and electric cars are placed for the purpose of overhauling and general cleaning.

clean'ish, 1 klēn'ish; 2 clēn'ish, *a.* Passively or somewhat clean.

clean'ly, 1 klēn'ly; 2 clēn'ly, *a.* 1. Habitually free from dirt; or carefully avoiding filth; neat; tidy; as, a cleanly person or place. 2f. Pure in mind or in quality; innocent; without blemish; as, a cleanly writer; cleanly speech. 3f. Cleanse or making clean. 4f. Free from awkwardness; adroit; clever. 5f. Free from impurity or filth; clean. 6f. Characterized by purity or elegance; said of language. [*< AS. clānlic, < clāne*, clean, + *lic*, body.]

Syn: see NEAT.—clean'ly, *adv.*—clean'ly-ness, *n.* clean'ly, 1 klēn'ly; 2 clēn'ly, *adv.* 1. In a clean manner; neatly; perfectly; completely; entirely.

I saw a file within a head of amber cleanly buried. *Herbert* *Amber* *Head* 1. 2.

2. With moral purity; innocently; purely; chastely. 3f. Dexterously; adroitly; clearly. *clean'ly*; *clean'ly*.

clean'ness, 1 klēn'nes; 2 clēn'nes, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clean or cleanly; bodily or ceremonial purity. 2. Unblemished character; pureness or neatness of style. *clean'ness*.

cleansc, 1 klēnz; 2 clēnz, *v.* [CLEANSE, CLEANSZP; CLENSC; CLEANSING.] I. t. To free from defilement, physical or moral; clear of everything foul or dangerous; clean; purge; as, to cleanse the stomach of bile, the garden of weeds, the heart from sin. II. i. 1. To perform cleansing; as, the soap cleanses easily. 2. To submit to the process of cleansing; as, the cloth cleanses well. [*< AS. clēnsan, < clāne*, clean.]

Syn: brush, clean, disinfect, dust, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe. To clean is to make clean by removing dirt, impurities, or soil of any kind. *Cleane* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean*. *Hercules cleaned* the Augean stables. *Cleane* is especially applied to purifying processes where liquid is used, as in the flushing of a street, etc. We brush clothing if dusty, sponge it, or sponge it off, if soiled; or sponge off a spot. Furniture, hooks, etc., are dusted; floors are mopped or scrubbed; metallic utensils are scoured; a room is swept; soiled garments are washed; foul air or water is purified. *Cleane* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. See AMEND; PURIFY.

Ant: defoul, besmear, besmirch, bespatter, contaminate, corrupt, rebas, deile, deprave, soil, spoil, vitiate.—*Prep.*: *cleane* of or from physical or moral defilement; *cleane* with an instrument; by an agent: the room was cleansed by the attendants with soap and water.—*cleans'a* (or -i)-hi(c), *a.*—*cleans'er*, *n.*

cleans'ing, 1 klēnz'ing; 2 clēnz'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making thoroughly clean; purification. 2. [Archaic.] The dirt, etc., removed in cleaning. 3. The afterbirth; also, the lochia, or its discharge.—*cleans'ing*, *days*, *n. pl.* The four days beginning with Ash Wednesday.—c. d'gits, *n. pl.* Abortive toes, as the second and third on the hind feet of kangaroos, used only in cleaning fur.—c. sight, *n.* The flight of bees from their hive after long confinement, for the sake of discharging their feces.

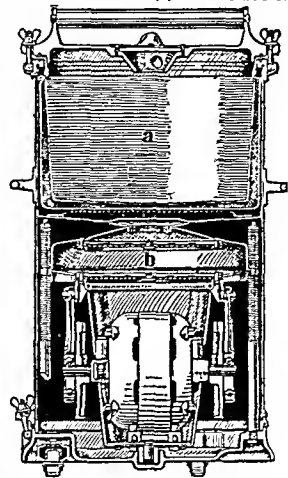
Clē'ante, 1 klē'ant; 2 clē'ant, *n.* 1. In Molière's *Tartuffe*, Orgon's brother-in-law; noted for his piety. 2. In Molière's *Malade Imaginaire*, the lover of Angélique, to whom, in guise of a music-master, he makes love in the presence of her father. 3. In Molière's *L'Avare*, the son of Harpagon, a miser; both wish to marry Mariane; Cléante by hiding the miser's casket of gold succeeds.

Cle-an'thes, 1 klē-an'thiz; 2 clē-an'thiz, *n.* A Creek Stoic philosopher of the 3d century B. C. *kle-an'thes* [Cr.]

cleap, 1 klēp; 2 clēp, *n.* *Mining*. A cleaving crosswise of the bedding in a coal-seam; a cleat.

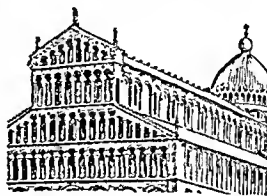
clear, 1 klēr; 2 clēr, *v. I. t. I. t.* 1. To make clear; free from foreign or undesirable matter; lighten; clean; clarify; as, to clear a table; the storm cleared the atmosphere. 2. To free from doubt or ambiguity; relieve of obscurity of mental impression.

It is marvelous how the still, dark hours of the night will clear one's thoughts and bring him to his place. A. McKENZIE, *Cambridge Sermons* ser. i, p. 11. [p. L. CO.]



Vacuum Cleaner, a, dust-chamber; b, vacuum pump.

of n hen. — cleeek'ln, cleeek'lng, n. A brood: litter.—



Clearstory, as shown by the Cathedral of Pisa, Italy.







KEY 1: alsle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; Chin; go; Jet; n = sing; so; ship; Chin, this; azure; F. boh, dūne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: book, bōot; full, rule, cūre, büt, būrn; öll, böy; c = k; ç = s; gō, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boh, dūne; n = loch.

clerk  
clinkerd

climac-ter-i-an, 1 klōi-mak-tēr-i-an; 2 clī-māc-tēr-i-an. n. [Rare.] One who affects climax in writing or speaking.  
climac-ter-ic, 1 klōi-mak-tēr-ik or klōi-mak-tēr-ik; 2 clī-māc-tēr-ic or clī-māc-tēr-ic (xiii), n. 1. Of or pertaining to a climax.  
Had I been able, in the subsequent composition, to construct more vigorous stanzas, I should, by such a sample, have purposefully enfeebled them, so as not to interfere with the climactic effect. For Words, *Philos. of Composition* in vol. ii, p. 266. [w. J. W. 1863.]

2. Relating to a climactic period. See pbrases. 3. Hence, marking or marked by a crisis. [*L. climactericus*; < Gr. *klīmaktērikos* < *klīmaktēr*, round of a ladder; < *klīmaz*; see CLIMAZ, n.] clī-mac-tēr-i-cal, -clī-mac-tēr-ic, a disease occurring at a climactic period or arising from changes in the physical condition of the body at such period. c. period, one of several critical periods supposed to occur in the health or constitution in the course of human life, as those of puberty and of menopause. c. years, the years in which the climactic periods respectively terminate. These have been variously estimated, especially by the ancients, as being the years indicated by the multiples of 7, or by the multiples of 9, or by the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. The Greek physiologists recognized five climactic years—the 7th, 21st, 49th, 63d, and the 81st. Certain periods of marked change in man's physical constitution are now termed climactic, without regard to any exact number of years.

climac-tēr-ic, a climactic period. clī-mac-tēr-i-cal, -clī-mac-tēr-ic, a climactic year. clī-mac-tēr-i-cal, -clī-mac-tēr-ic, n. The construction and use of the climax. clī-mac-tēr-i-cal, 1 klōi-mak-tēr-ik; 2 clī-māc-tēr-ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a climax; ascending in thought or expression.

Climactic order itself expresses an idea—that of rise in thought. *Austin Phelps English Style* p. 264. [s. 1883.] clī-mac-tēr-i-cal, -clī-mac-tēr-i-cal, n. In the manner of or employing climax.

climac-tēr-i-cal, 1 klōi-mak-tēr-ik; 2 clī-māc-tēr-ic, n. Geol. A peculiar set of markings found on the surface of beds of Cambrian sandstone in the Lake Champlain region, supposed to be the trails of some extinct form of crustacean or mollusk, to which the generic name is tentatively assigned. [*< Gr. klīmaz*, ladder, + *technos*, track.] clī-mat, 1 klī-māt; 2 clī-māt, n. [F.] The portion of a grape-district producing wine of a given kind or quality; a term used in Burgundy; as, *climat* of Musigny, Chamberlain, etc.

clī-mat, 1 klī-māt; 2 clī-māt, n. [Poet.] To dwell; reside. clī-mat, n. 1. The sum total of the atmospheric conditions of a locality, esp. affecting health and comfort; the average weather of a place or region, as regards temperature, moisture, and prevailing winds; as, a hot climate; a rigorous climate. 2. A region of the earth, especially one considered in relation to its temperature, moisture, etc.; a climate; as, we live in a capricious or rigorous climate. 3. [Archaic.] In early geography, a zone of the earth's surface comprised between two specified parallels of latitude; the original meaning. The old geographers reckoned 7 climates; the later ones 24, from the equator to either of the polar circles, each representing an increase of half an hour in the length of the longest day. At the present day the earth is divided into various irregular regions, each differing as to temperature, rainfall, moisture, pressure, the inclination of the sun, and the amount of cloudiness. [*< F. climat*, < *L. clima* (c), < *Gr. klīmā* (c), region, < *klīmā*, slope.] clī-mat, -continental climate, the type of climate characteristic of the interior of a continent, beyond the influence of winds from the ocean. It is marked by wide ranges of temperature, both annual and diurnal—geological c., the climatic conditions prevailing during any geological epoch—glacial c., the climate of a glacial period—interglacial c., climatic conditions of a region present during the intervals occurring between different glacial epochs.—landward c., the climate prevailing on the landward slope of an elevation.—optical c., a climate characterized by the optical state of the atmosphere in respect to color, haze, transparency, etc.—photochemical c., a climate considered with regard to the chemical activity of the direct rays of the sun.—seaward c., a climate peculiar to mountain slopes which face the sea and which are away from the influence of land breezes—solar c., a climate which would result from the direct influence of the sun's rays upon an atmosphereless and waterless earth—telluric c., the solar climate when altered by the presence of the atmosphere, continents, oceans, etc.—thermal c., a climate characterized by the heating power of the solar rays without regard to chemical or optical effects.

clī-mat-ic, 1 klōi-mat-ik; 2 clī-māt-ic, a. Of or pertaining to climate. clī-mat-ic, 1 klōi-mat-ik; 2 clī-māt-ic, -clī-mat-ic, n. With regard to climate.—clī-mat-ic-ly, n. The conditions, either of the subject or the environment, necessary to acclimatization.

clī-mat-ion, clī-mat-ic. Same as ACCLIMATION, etc. clī-mat-ic-ly, 1 klōi-mat-ik; 2 clī-māt-ic, n. A genus of acanthoid fossil fishes very recently found in the old red sandstone deposits of Great Britain and Ireland. [*< Gr. klīmā*, slope.]

clī-mat-og-ra-phy, 1 klōi-mat-og-ra-fī; 2 clī-mat-og-ra-fy, n. A description of the climate of a place or region; descriptive climatology. [*< Gr. klīmā* (c) (see CLIMATE) + *-graphy*, < *clī-mat-og-ra-phy*, n.]

clī-mat-ol-og-y, 1 klōi-mat-ol-og-y; 2 clī-mat-ol-og-y, n. An account or study of climatic phenomena and their causes; the science of climate; a branch of meteorology; as, the climatology of the United States. *Climatology* embraces the study of the temperature, rainfall, humidity, velocity and direction of the wind, etc., with detailed records of their variations for any day, month, year, season, or locality. It notes also the liability to any sudden change, and provides important data of particular value to the agriculturist and the navigator. [*< CLIMATE* + *-ology*, < *clī-mat-ol-og-y*, n.]

clī-mat-ol-og-y, 1 klōi-mat-ol-og-y; 2 clī-mat-ol-og-y, n. A measuring climate, or an element of climate. clī-mat-ol-og-y, 1 klōi-mat-ol-og-y; 2 clī-mat-ol-og-y, n. A measuring climate, or an element of climate. clī-mat-ol-og-y, 1 klōi-mat-ol-og-y; 2 clī-mat-ol-og-y, n. A measuring climate, or an element of climate. clī-mat-ol-og-y, 1 klōi-mat-ol-og-y; 2 clī-mat-ol-og-y, n. A measuring climate, or an element of climate.

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subjecting a patient to a change of climate. clī-mat-ol-og-y, 1 klōi-mat-ol-og-y; 2 clī-mat-ol-og-y, n. A measuring climate, or an element of climate.

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ting or breaking. clīnch-ing-nail?—c.-ring, n. An opening with the ends overlapping: lap-ring.—inside c. (Nail), a knot used for securing hawsers.

clīnch, n. A county in S. E. Georgia; 1,077 sq. m.; county seat, Homerville.

clīnch'er, 1 klīnch'er; 2 clīnch'er, n. A clench. clīnch'er, clīnch'er-hull? c.-work. See CLINKER-BUILT, etc.

clīnch-mountain, n. A ridge in N. E. Tennessee and S. W. Virginia, between Clinch and Holston rivers.

clīnch-river, n. A river in S. W. Virginia and E. Tennessee; 300 m. long to Tennessee river.

clīnch, pp. Clīnched. S. S.

clīng, 1 klīng; 2 clīng, v. [CLUNG; CLING'ING.] I. t. 1. [Archaic.] To cause to shrink or contract; shrivel. 2. [Dial.] To apply closely; cause to stick; clasp.

II. t. 1. To hold on to something firmly by grasping, embracing, winding round, etc.; figuratively, to adhere tenaciously, as to a party, idea, or custom.

It is characteristic of a high organization not to clīng strongly to life—at any rate, to life under mortal conditions. J. Hawthorne *Hawthorne and his Wife* vol. ii, p. 338. [r. & r. 1883.]

2. To adhere closely, as a wet or glutinous body; stick. 3. [Dial.] To shrivel up and adhere. [*< AS. clīngan*, dry up, shrivel up.] Syn: adhere, cleave, cohere, fasten, hold, hold on, stick, twine.—Ant: leave, let alone, let go, separate.—Prep: clīng to an object with the hands; clīng to a hope, purpose, etc. clīng'er, n.—clīng'fish, n. A small carnivorous gobiesocoid fish of warm seas, with a very large sucking-disk by which it clings to stones.

clīng, n. 1. A clingstone peach. 2. [Rare.] The act of clinging; adherence. 3. An embrace; clasp.

clīng'ing, 1 klīng'ing; 2 clīng'ing, pa. Adhering closely, as a garment; as, the sheath-gown has a clīng'ing effect.—clīng'ing-ly, adv.—clīng'ing-ness, n.

clīng'man, 1 klīng'man; 2 clīng'man, n. One of the Great Smoky Mountains, between Sevier county, Tenn., and Swain county, N. C.; 6,619 ft. high. [FRAK.]

clīng'man's Peak or Black Dome. Same as MITCHELL'S clīng'stone, 1 klīng'ston; 2 clīng'ston. I. n. Having the pulp adherent to the stone; noting a class of peaches: opposed to *freestone*. II. n. A clingstone peach.

clīng'y, 1 klīng'y; 2 clīng'y, a. [Rare.] Having a tendency to cling; sticky; tenacious.

clīn'ic, 1 klīn'ik; 2 clīn'ic, n. 1. The teaching of medicine and surgery practically at the bedside or in the presence of patients, as in a hospital or dispensary; a clinical lecture; clinique. 2. [Rare.] A bedridden person. 3. *Ch. Hist.* A person baptized on a sick-bed or death-bed. See CLINICAL BAPTISM, under BAPTISM.

[*< F. clinique*, < *L. clinicus*, bedridden person, < *Gr. klīnikos*, of a bed, < *klīnō*, recline.]

clīn'ic-al, 1 klīn'ic-al; 2 clīn'ic-al, a. Of or pertaining to a sick-bed; or of having a clinic.

His [Howells'] observation is clinical rather than pictorial, and his figures, though lifelike, scarcely seem to be alive. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1891, p. 57.

clīn'ic-ly, -clinical convert, a person converted on a sick-bed or death-bed.—c. lecture, a lecture in medicine or surgery illustrated by the immediate examination of cases.—c. medicine or surgery, medicine or surgery as taught by clinics.—clīn'ic-ly, adv.

clīn'ic-ly, 1 klīn'ic-ly; 2 clīn'ic-ly, n. A physician whose methods of treatment, observations, etc., are based on clinical work; also, one who holds clinics or whose specialty is the giving of clinical instruction.

clīn'ic-ist, 1 klīn'ic-ist; 2 clīn'ic-ist, n. A student of medicine and surgery by the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

clīn'ic-co-path'o-log'ic-al, 1 klīn'ic-co-path'o-log'ic-al; 2 clīn'ic-co-path'o-log'ic-al, a. Relating to both bedside and laboratory examinations for disease.

clīn'ic-d, 1 klīn'ic-d; 2 clīn'ic-d, n. pl. *Zoh.* A family of blennioid fishes with an oblong body and the spinous part of the dorsal longer than the soft, and with pungent spines. [*< CLINUS*, < *clīn'ic*, n.—*clīn'ic*, a. & n.]

clīn'ic-um, 1 klīn'ic-um; 2 clīn'ic-um, n. [*< I.-a, pl.*] *Bot.* In lichens, a filament in a cinosporangium from which cinosporangia are abjected. [*< Gr. klīnō*, incline.]

clīn'ic-ue, 1 klīn'ic-ue; 2 clīn'ic-ue, n. [F.] A clinical lecture; clinique.

clīn'ic-um, 1 klīn'ic-um; 2 clīn'ic-um, n. [*< I.-a, pl.*] *Bot.* A receptacle used chiefly in compounds derived from Greek; as, *periclinium*, an involucre around the receptacle. [*< Gr. klīnō*, bend.]

clīnk, 1 klīnk; 2 klīnk, v. I. t. 1. To cause to make a short, sharp, slight ringing sound, the result of impact; chink; as, to clīnk coin, glasses, etc. 2. To strike smartly. 3. [*< Scot. & North. Eng.*] To clench, snatch, or seize; weld. II. t. 1. To make the sound defined above. 2. [Rare.] To rime or jingle. [Imitative nasalized form of CLINK.] clīnk'et.

clīnk, n. 1. A sharp, short, slight ringing sound, as of glass or small metallic bodies in collision.

The south wind blew the sound of hoof and wheel, Clatter of brazen shields and clink of steel. *Monks' Early Parodies, Love of Alcester* l. 160.

2. [*< Scot. & Dial. Eng.*] A smart blow; "clīp." 3. [*< Scot.*] (1) Money; chink. (2) A telltale. 4. [*< Slang Eng.*] A prison. 5. pl. [*< Prov. Eng.*] Long iron nails. 6. [*< I.-a*], keyhole.

clīnk, n. [*< I.-a*] An inferior grade of small beer drunk chiefly by harvest laborers.

clīnk'ant, a. Same as CLINKANT.

clīnk'er, 1 klīnk'er; 2 klīnk'er, n. & r. To form or cause to form a clinker; become clogged with clinker.

clīnk'er, n. A thing that clinks. Specif.: (1) An irregular mass of incombustible partly melted matter left by coal in burning. (2) One of the large irregular porous fragments of lava, resembling furnace-clinkers, ejected from volcanoes. (3) A brick impregnated with nitre and burned very hard: used especially for floors and pavements. (4) A vitrified or overburned brick, giving a clinking or glassy sound when struck; an adherent mass of bricks fused by excessive heat. (5) A metal-heeled shoe used in some stage-dances. (6) [*< I.-a*] A scale of black oxid formed on red-hot iron. (7) A red iron oxid used to polish steel. [*< D. klīnkard*, < *klīnken*, ring. In its general sense < *CLINK*, r.]—clīnk'er-har, n. A har across the ash-pit of a furnace to support the sliding-tool.—c.-door, n. An ash-pit door.—sterile c., a layer of porous purified clinders used to absorb organic matter from sewage, in sewage-disposal plants.

clīnk'er, n. A clench.—clīnk'er-hull? a. *Naut.* Built with planks (or rarely metal plates) having the edges overlapping and riveted together. When the planks of an iron vessel overlap, it is usually said to be *lap-jointed*.—c.-work, n. Lap-jointed work: applied to planking.

clīnk'erd, pp. Clīnk'erd. S. S.







able for women's outer garments.—little C. (small) =

small sail-spread.—long c., a certain weave of fine cotton cloth.—milled c., full of woolen cloth.—Oriental c., a woven smooth-faced cloth.—paper c., cloth that has an adherent paper facing on one or both sides.—to carry much c. (Naut.), to have a large spread of sail.—Willing c., a German broadcloth from which liveries and military and naval uniforms are made.

clothe, 1 klōh; 2 clōh, v. [CLOTHEN or CLAN; CLOTH-ING.] 1. To cover or provide with clothing; dress. Who gives the lilies clothing. Will clothe his people too.

2. Figuratively, to cover as if with clothing; invest; as, to clothe fields with verdure; to clothe a form with grace. Faith clothes me with the power of God.

3. Naut. To rig, as a bowsprit, mast, or a ship. 4. To attire with; put on; don as clothing.

II. 1. [Archaic.] To wear or put on clothes; dress. [AS. clāthan, < clāth, cloth.] clōathn.—clothed, a. Naut. Brought well down to the deck: said of a ship's courses.

clothes, 1 klōthz; 2 clōth (xīn), n. pl. 1. The various articles of raiment worn by human beings; garments collectively.

Clothes is the first element in several compound words relating to laundering, self-explaining by reference to the second element; as, clothes-basket, c.-dryer, c.-horse, c.-line, c.-pin, c.-sprinkler, c.-winger.

Clothes are for necessity; warm clothes for health; cleanly for decency; lasting for thrift; and rich for magnificence. FILLER Holy and Profane State, Of Apparel p. 197. [L. n. & co. 1864.]

2. Covering for a bed; bedclothes. [AS. clāthas, pl. of clāth, cloth.] clōathst. Syn.: see mass.

—clothes-brush, n. A brush for cleaning clothes.—c-man, n. [MEN, pl.] A dealer in clothes; a clothier.—c-moth, n. One of various insects, the larvae of which feed on furs, woollens, feathers, etc., and spin cases out of the material on which they feed.

The common *Tinea pellionella* is grayish, with two or three dusky spots on the forewings.—naked c-moth, a moth (*Tinea biselliella*) destructive to fabrics and furs, on which its larvae feed.—c-press, n. A closet for clothes; wardrobe.—c-stongs, n. An implement for grappling clothes or garments and removing them from a dyewat.

cloth'er, 1 klōth'er; 2 clōth'er, n. 1. One who makes or sells cloths or nells. 2. Another species (*Ti-*clothing; especially, one *neatopetella*), regarded as the wool-seller-made cloth.

ing. 2. [U. S.] One who dresses cloth; a fuller.

cloth'ng, 1 klōth'ng; 2 clōth'ng, n. 1. Dress in general; garments; raiment; apparel. 2. Naut. The bowsprit-rigging. 3. A non-conducting covering, or jacketing, on an engine-cylinder, pipe, or boiler; also boarding, planking used as a covering or lining; cleading. 4. See CARN-CLOTHING, under CARN. 5. [Austral.] Same as CLOTHING-WOOL. 6. Saddlery. Horse blankets. 7. The manufacture of cloth. 8. [Eng.] A livery or trade-gild. Syn.: see dress.—cloth'ng-wool, n. [Austral.] A compact, fine, short-fibered wool suitable for felting.

Clo'tho, 1 klō'tho; 2 clō'tho, n. Class. Myth. One of the three Fates, or Parcae, the youngest, supposed to preside at births. She holds the distaff and spins the thread of life. See PARCA; LACHESIS; PARCE. [L., < Gr. Klōthō, klōthō, spin.]

clo'thred, 2. Clottered. 3. Clotted. 4. Clotted. 5. Clotted. 6. Clotted. 7. Clotted. 8. Clotted. 9. Clotted. 10. Clotted. 11. Clotted. 12. Clotted. 13. Clotted. 14. Clotted. 15. Clotted. 16. Clotted. 17. Clotted. 18. Clotted. 19. Clotted. 20. Clotted. 21. Clotted. 22. Clotted. 23. Clotted. 24. Clotted. 25. Clotted. 26. Clotted. 27. Clotted. 28. Clotted. 29. Clotted. 30. Clotted. 31. Clotted. 32. Clotted. 33. Clotted. 34. Clotted. 35. Clotted. 36. Clotted. 37. Clotted. 38. Clotted. 39. Clotted. 40. Clotted. 41. Clotted. 42. Clotted. 43. Clotted. 44. Clotted. 45. Clotted. 46. Clotted. 47. Clotted. 48. Clotted. 49. Clotted. 50. Clotted. 51. Clotted. 52. Clotted. 53. Clotted. 54. Clotted. 55. Clotted. 56. Clotted. 57. Clotted. 58. Clotted. 59. Clotted. 60. Clotted. 61. Clotted. 62. Clotted. 63. Clotted. 64. Clotted. 65. Clotted. 66. Clotted. 67. Clotted. 68. Clotted. 69. Clotted. 70. Clotted. 71. Clotted. 72. Clotted. 73. Clotted. 74. Clotted. 75. Clotted. 76. Clotted. 77. Clotted. 78. 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2. Manifesting awkwardness, as a *clumsy* sentence; *clumsy* garments. 3. Unwieldy or cumbrous, as in



C. O., Co., c. o. See ABBREVIATION.

co-a-er-ate, 1 kō-sū-rē-vē ko-as-er-vē; 2 cō-a-er-āt or cō-a-er-āt, cf. [Rare.] To heap together; pile up. — *cu-a-er-āt, n.* — *co-a-er-āt, n.*

coach, 1 kōch; 2 cōch, *n.* I. 1. To tutor or train; prepare by training or drilling; as, to coach a student for examination; to coach a boat's crew for a race.

As the infant learns his mother tongue up to the time he is considered of proper age to be coached with 'rules and exceptions,' just so should he continue to learn his native language to the end of his days. N. SHERRARD *Before an Audience* p. 101. [r. & w. 1853.]

[The] captain of last year's crew will be here... to coach the team. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 12, 1891, p. 4, col. 3.

2. To place or carry in a coach; also, to drive over (a road) in a coach.

So, the Archbishop...

*Coached her and carried her to the Count again.*

Browning *Ring and Book* pt. iii, l. 1007.

3. Baseball. To stand by first or third base and assist and direct verbally the base-runner.

II. i. 1. To drive or ride in a coach, especially a tall-ho coach. 2. To study with a coach or trainer. 3. To act as coach or trainer.

coach, [Australia]. I. *n.* & *tr.* To allure by a decoy; use a decoy. II. *n.* A tame animal, as a horse or bullock, used as a decoy to attract wild animals of the same species.

coach, *n.* 1. A large four-wheeled close carriage. (1) A carriage for four or more horses, with seats on top as well as inside, used for traveling or for pleasure; a four-in-hand or tally-ho. (2) A private or public vehicle for four persons. Its body is all of rigid material, and it has a box for the driver. (3) An ornate vehicle used on state occasions; as, the Lord Mayor's coach in London.

2. A tutor or a trainer. (1) One who prepares a pupil for examination.

The books... are expensive, and often a further expense is entailed by the cost of securing a coach.

A. M. STEPHAN *Oxford* ch. 10, p. 183. [r. & c. 1878.]

(2) One who instructs a team or crew in the technique of a game or sport. See TRAINER. 3. Zool. The upper jawbone of a sperm whale. 4. A railway passenger-car, in distinction from a sleeper or drawing-room car; also any passenger-car. 5. *Naut.* An apartment under the poop-deck of a large ship of war; usually the captain's quarters. [*F. coche, prob. < Hung. kocsi, < Koati, village in Hungary.*] *cochet*, — coach and

four, a coach drawn by four horses. — *coach-band*, *n.* A metallic rim on the outer end of the hub of a wheel, protecting the wood and furnishing an ornamental effect. — *coach-bell*, *n.* [Scot.] The earwig. — *c-box*, *n.* A coachman's

seat. — *c-colors*, *n. pl.* Japan colors. — *c-dog*, *n.* A Dalmatian. See DOG. — *c-fellow*, *n.* One of a span of coach horses; hence, by extension, a mate; companion. — *c-guard*, *n.* An outrider on a coach. — *c-leaves*, *n. pl.* Blinds of coach windows. — *c-master*, *n.* One who owns a coach or carriage; also, the proprietor of a livery-stable. — *c-office*, *n.* A ticket- or booking-office for passengers and parcels by stage. — *c-screw*, *n.* A V-threaded, square-headed screw-bolt. — *coach-smith*, *n.* A blacksmith who irons coaches. — *coach-smithing*, *n.* — *c-stand*, *n.* A place where coaches stand on call. — *c-whip*, *n.* I. A whip used by a coach-driver. 2. *Naut.* A long narrow pennant at the mast-head of a war-vessel. — *coach-wood*, *n.* The wood of an Australian tree (*Ceratopetalum apiculatum*) of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceae*), used in cabinetwork; also, the tree. — *Concord c.*, a form of stage-coach, first made in Concord, N. H., heavier than the Troy coach, furnished with brakes, and adopted to travel on mountainous or rough roads, hence adopted throughout the western United States in advance of railroads. — *Troy c.*, the passenger-coach commonly used in travel in the United States prior to the building of railroads. The best of these coaches were built in Troy, N. Y.

Accommodating nine inside, and usually six, including the driver, outside, with a good supply of baggage covered with a heavy leather boot in the rear, and drawn by four or six spirited horses, these vehicles... were the admiration of all beholders;... and the stage-proprietor who could assure his customers that he used only the best Troy coaches was sure of ample patronage. R. S. TUCKER in *Univ. Cyclop.* vol. ii, p. 369. [A. O'S.]

— *coach-tel*, *n.* As many as a coach will contain. — *coach-tul*, *n.* A little coach. — *coachwright*, *n.* One who builds coaches.

coach-ee, 1 kōch; 2 cōch, *n.* 1. A coach-driver.

2. An early American coach-like vehicle, usually built high from the ground and with rolling side curtains instead of panels; occasionally made with the front open so that the top covered the driver as well as the two passengers. 3. One who coaches, as by a tutor. — *coach-er*, 1 kōch-er; 2 cōch-er, *n.* 1. One who coaches; a coach. 2. Baseball. A player stationed near first or third base to direct the progress of the base-runners. 3. A coach-horse.

— *coach-er's lines*, the lines on a baseball field defining and limiting the position of the coaches.

coach-fel'low, *c-guard*, etc. See COACH, *n.*

coach'ing, 1 kōch'ing; 2 cōch'ing, *n.* I. The act of driving a coach for pleasure, especially a tall-ho coach. 2. The act or calling of a tutor or trainer.

coach-man, 1 kōch'man; 2 cōch'man, *n.* [—*MEX. pl.*] 1. One who drives a coach; especially, one who has charge of a private stable and drives the carriage. 2. A seranoid fish (*Dulcis auriga*) of tropical American seas, having a whip-like dorsal spine. 3. Angling. A kind of artificial fly. 4. Same as COACHWHIP BIRD. — *coach-man-ship*, *n.* The art of driving a coach.

coach-mas'ter, *c-screw*, *c-smith*, etc. See COACH, *n.*

coach-pp, Coached. S. S. coach-whip, 1 kōch'whip; 2 cōch'whip, *n.* 1. A harmless colubrine serpent (genus *Masticophis*), especially *M. flagelliformis* of the southern United States, with

a long tapering tail marked like a braided whip-lash. 2. The woodpecker — *coachwhip bird* [Australia], a passerine bird (*Phodopus creptans*) whose note sounds like the crack of a whip. See ILLUS. in preceding column.

coach'wood, *n.* See under COACH, *n.*

coach'y, 1 kōch'y; 2 cōch'y, *n.* I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a coach; coaching. 2. Having the style and action of a coach-horse. II. *n.* Same as COACHES.

co-a-ct', 1 kō-akt'; 2 cō-act', *tr.* [Rare.] To act or work together. [*< co- + act, r.*] — *co-a-ct'ive*, *a.* Acting concurrently. — *co-a-ct'iv-ly*, *adv.* — *co-a-ct'iv-ty*, *n.* United or concurrent activity. — *co-a-ct'or*, *n.* One who acts with another.

co-a-ct', 1 kō-akt'; 2 cō-act', *tr.* 1. To force together; compel or restrain. 2. To compress; reduce; concentrate. [*< L. coact, (freq. of coag; see COAGULANT; — co-a-ct'ive*, *a.* 1. Having power to control or constrain; compulsory. 2. Acting or working in conjunction. — *co-a-ct'iv-ly*, *adv.* — *co-a-ct'iv-ty*, *n.* The quality of being coactive. [concent; unity of action.]

co-a-ct'ion, 1 kō-ak'shon; 2 cō-ak'shon, *n.* Action in co-a-ct'ion, 1 kō-ak'shon; 2 cō-ak'shon, *n.* The exertion of force in compulsion or restraint.

Co-ad, *abbr.* Coadjutor.

co-a-dapt', 1 kō-a-dapt'; 2 cō-a-dapt', *tr.* To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — *co-a-dap-ta-tion*, *n.*

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metal pin used in the same manner as such tenon. 2. *Naut.* A cylindrical piece of hard wood let into two timbers as a security against slipping. [Prob. same as coak, *n.*] Same as COKE.

coak'ing, *n.* Same as CALKING.

coaks, 1 kōks; 2 cōks, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Cinders; brands.

coak'um, 1 kōk'um; 2 cōk'um, *n.* Bot. The pigsberry or pokeweed (*Physalis peruviana*).

coal, 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *n.* I. 1. To supply, as a ship, with coal. 2. To reduce to coal, as wood. 3. [Rare.] To write or sketch with charcoal. II. i. To take in coal, as a locomotive.

coal, *n.* 1. Mineral. An amorphous substance derived by the carbonization of vegetation of prehistoric ages, containing free carbon and different hydrocarbons and also complex substances carrying oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, contaminated with various amounts of mineral matter, such as pyrites, gypsum, lime, magnesia and silica, soda and potash; found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel.

It is brittle, compact, massive, and sometimes laminated, and varies in color from black to brown. Coal is classified into anthracite or hard coal, bituminous or soft coal, subbituminous or cannel, and lignite and peat, according to the amount of volatile matter it contains. Graphitic anthracite has from 1 to 3 per cent. of volatile matter; anthracite, 3 to 10 per cent.; semianthracite, 10 to 15 per cent.; bituminous, 15 to 25 per cent.; subbituminous, above 25 per cent. Bituminous coals that swell and cake when heated are called caking and are used for the production of coke; they are called cannel (or jet) when rich in gas with low heating power. Subbituminous coals include lignite or brown coal, which has over 50 per cent. of volatile matter; as also has peat coal. Anthracite coal in the American market is commonly graded into the following sizes: steamboat, broken grate, egg, stove, nut, pea, buckwheat, rice, barley (the latter being the smallest, and also known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 buckwheat). The American coal deposits run from low to high volatility from east to west; thus anthracite is furthest east, the semibituminous and bituminous in the western Appalachian coal-field, and the cannel and lignite coal in the middle west and extreme west.

2. One of the pieces into which coal is broken for use; in Great Britain used in the plural equally with the singular in a collective sense.

3. A glowing or charred fragment of wood or other fuel. And his heart was hot within him. Like a living coal his heart was.

LONGFELLOW *Hovvath* pt. iv, st. 4.

[*< AS. col.*] *colet*, — *Albert coal*, same as ALBERTITE. — *algotheer*, *c.*, a mixture of large and small coal. — *black c.*, a coal that really oxidizes, and is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 buckwheat. The American coal deposits run from low to high volatility from east to west; thus anthracite is furthest east, the semibituminous and bituminous in the western Appalachian coal-field, and the cannel and lignite coal in the middle west and extreme west.

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[*< AS. col.*] *colet*, — *Albert coal*, same as ALBERTITE. — *algotheer*, *c.*, a mixture of large and small coal. — *black c.*, a coal that really oxidizes, and is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 buckwheat. The American coal deposits run from low to high volatility from east to west; thus anthracite is furthest east, the semibituminous and bituminous in the western Appalachian coal-field, and the cannel and lignite coal in the middle west and extreme west.

2. One of the pieces into which coal is broken for use; in Great Britain used in the plural equally with the singular in a collective sense.

3. A glowing or charred fragment of wood or other fuel. And his heart was hot within him. Like a living coal his heart was.

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KEY 1: alsle; au = out; oll; lú = feud; chin; go; let; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: hōk, bōt; full, rñe, cñe, bñt, bñr; ē = k; ē = s; go, gem; ink; ē = z; thin, this; F. hoñ, dñe; n = loch.

C. O.  
coat

than the rest of the distillate: used in the preparation of illuminating-gas.—c.-oil, n. Same as PETROLEUM.—c.-passer, n. Noun. One who passes coal from a ship's hunkers to its furnaces and withdraws the ashes, etc.: in the United States navy, the lowest position in the ratings of the engineering-room.—c.-pipe, n. Geol. The cast of a tree in sandstone or other rock: sometimes found standing vertically in coal-mines.—c.-pit, n. 1. A pit from which mineral coal is obtained. 2. A pit for making charcoal.—c.-plant, n. 1. A fossil plant of the Carboniferous era. 2. Plants participating in the vegetal accumulation from which coal has been formed.—c.-pocket, n. A building subdivided into many hunkers for the storage of coal and provided with many mechanical appliances for crushing, loading, and unloading it.—c.-rashings, n. pl. [Eng.] Small pieces of shale containing coaly matter.—c.-room, n. Same as ROOM, n. 5.—c.-sack, n. 1. A sack for coal. 2. One of several dark spaces in the Milky Way, especially one near the Southern Cross: so called by sailors.—c.-salt, n. Sodium chloride, or common salt, obtained by evaporating sea-water: a name given because of its dark color, due to smuts settling upon it during evaporation.—c.-scuttle, n. A coal-hod.—c.-scuttle honnet, an old-fashioned honnet with projecting sides.—coal'sey, n. [Local, Eng.] Coalfish-ry.—c.-slack, c.-slake, n. Same as SLACK, n.—c.-stone, n. A kind of canal coal.—c.-swamp, n. Marshy or swampy lands, or shallow waters near seacoasts abounding in carboniferous vegetation.—c.-star, n. The black pitch distilled from bituminous coal, condensed in the manufacture of coal-gas and used in the arts. It yields the *catkins* and *similar compounds*—c.-star colors, a class of coloring-matters derived from coal-tar, as the aniline colors.—c.-tar naphtha, same as COAL-NAPHTHA.—c.-tit, n. The European black-headed titmouse (*Parus ater*).—c.-titanium, c.-titanium, c.-vend, n. 1. The state of the coal market. 2. The restricted output formerly allowed each mine by the rules of a combination of English colliery-owners.—c.-flower, n. An engineer who surveys coal-mines, or who oversees the operation of a coal-mine, in the interest of the owner or operator.—c.-wall, n. Same as COAL-FACE.—c.-whipper, n. 1. [Eng.] A man or a machine that raises coal from a ship's hold. 2. One who measures coal and keeps a record for the collection of dues upon it.—c.-whiffing, n. Same as COAL-TISH, 1.—c.-works, n. A coal-mine and its appurtenances; a colliery. c.-workings—c.-work, c.-an inferior grade of coal found in thin seams, dry, and carrying only a small percentage of volatile matter.—throus, c., same as MOTHER-COAL.—flaxseed c., a minute size of anthracite.—peat c., a soft earthy lignite.—run-of-the-mine c., bituminous and other coal as obtained from the mine before sifting and separating.—through c. [S. Wales], altogether coal. Other compounds with coal as the first element are practically self-explaining: as, coal-bed, c.-bin, c.-hunker, c.-chute, c.-field, c.-hearer, c.-mine, c.-wagon, c.-yard.

Coal, n. A country in Oklahoma.  
Co-a-la, n. Same as KOALA.  
Coal City, n. A village in Grundy county, Ill.  
Coal Creek, n. A village in Anderson county, Tenn.  
Coal Dale, n. A village in Schuykill county, Pa.  
Coal-le-do, 1 kō'le-dō; 2 cō'le-dō, n. Geol. An Eocene coal-bearing formation near Coaledo, Oregon.  
coal'er, 1 kō'ler; 2 cō'ler, n. 1. Finance. A railway whose chief business is transporting coal, as a road directly connected with coal-producing regions. 2. pl. [Colloq., U.S.] Finance. Stocks of coal-carrying railroads. 3. A person who makes a business of supplying ships with coal.  
coal'er-y, n. A colliery.  
Co-a-les'ce, 1 kō'a-les'; 2 cō'a-les', ti. [L-ESCED'; L-ESCE'ING.] To grow or come together so as to form one body, combination, or product; fuse; blend; as, some word-elements coalesce in pronunciation. [C. L. coalesco; see COALESCEMENT, a.]

The ice yielded to the sun, rills were formed, which united to rivulets, and these again coalesced to rapid brooks.  
TYNDALL, *Hours of Exercise* ch. 17, p. 180. L. 1871.]  
Syn: see UNITE.—Prep. a thing coalesces with another or with others: two or more things coalesce to or in one, more commonly into.

co'a-les'cence, 1 kō'a-les'ens; 2 cō'a-les'eng, n. 1. The act or process of coalescing, or the state so produced. 2. Biol. The structural union of like parts or organs.  
co'a-les'cen-cy, n. 3. Psychol. The unobserved assimilation or combination of mental elements so as to form a whole in consciousness; the fusion of elementary sensational elements or mental images in a single object-perception or idea.—law of molecular coalescence, the physical law that crystals will grow rounded and adhere in spherical masses in a colloidal medium.

co'a-les'cent, 1 kō'a-les'ent; 2 cō'a-les'ent, a. Growing together; united; uniting: applied in biology to similar parts or organs when united in growth. [C. L. coalescent (-s), pp. of coalesco, < co-, together, + alo, nourish.]  
co'a-les'cent, n. One who or that which coalesces; specifically, a vowel, with a consonantal tendency, that coalesces with another vowel to form a single sound; as, in house, boy, aisle, the u, y, and i are coalescents.

The separation of the coalescents from the vowels being quite modern, their difference is seldom recognized in alphabets. This is a grave defect.

HALEMAN *Analytic Orthog.* ch. 8, p. 42. [L. 1860.]  
coal'face, c.-gas, c.-hulk, etc. See under COAL, n.  
Coal-grove, 1 kō'l-grov; 2 cō'l-grov, n. A village in Lawrence county, Ohio.

Coal-hill, 1 kō'l-hill; 2 cō'l-hill, n. A town in Johnson county, coal'er, n. Same as COAL-FACE.  
coal'ing-hoorn, 1 kō'ing-hōrn; 2 cō'ing-hōrn, n. A derick for loading coal from colliers into other vessels.  
coal'ing sta'tion, n. A port where coal can be obtained by steamships, especially one maintained by a nation for the purpose of supplying coal to its warships.

co'a-lite, 1 kō'a-lit; 2 cō'a-lit, a. United; coalesced; connate. [C. L. coalesco (pp. coallitus); see COALESCEMENT, a.]

co'a-lit'ion, 1 kō'a-lit'hon; 2 cō'a-lit'hon, n. 1. A voluntary joining of persons or parties, for the purpose of combining their resources, as in the support of some plan or policy, especially of states against a common enemy; the formation of an alliance, especially for temporary purposes. 2. Combination in a body or mass; coalescence.

The empire of Rome was firmly established by the singular and perfect coalition of its members.

GIBSON *Rome* vol. iii, ch. 39, p. 635. [F. & C. 1852.]  
[C. L. coallitio (n), < L. coallitus; see COALITE, a.]  
Syn: see ALLIANCE.—Prep. a coalition, or some opponents with others, against a common enemy; a coalition between the church and the world.—co'a-lit'ion-al, a.—co'a-lit'ion-er, n.—lit, n. An advocate of coalition; a member of a coalition.—co'a-lized, a. [Rare.] Brought into or united in a coalition. co'a-lized.

co'a-lize, 1 kō'a-liz; 2 cō'a-liz, ti. To effect or enter into a coalition.—co'a-liz'er, n.  
coal'jun'gle, n. See under COAL, n.  
co'a-liz'y, n. See CO-L, prefix.  
coal'man, c.-meter. See under COAL, n.  
coal'mle, 1 kō'm; 2 cō'm, n. [Eng.] The coalfish.  
coal'mill, c.-naphtha, etc. See under COAL, n.  
co-al'ti-tude, 1 kō'al'ti-tūd; 2 cō'al'ti-tūd, n. Astron. & Naut. The zenith distance of a star.

Coal'ton, 1 kō'l'ton; 2 cō'l'ton, n. A village in Jackson county, Ohio.

Coal'ville, 1 kō'l'vil; 2 cō'l'vil, n. A town in Leicestershire, England.

coal'y, 1 kō'y; 2 cō'y, a. Of, pertaining to, like, or containing coal. [Dial.] A collier.

co-am'hu-lant, 1 kō-am'hū-lant; 2 cō-am'hū-lant, a. Her. Walking side by side. Compare AMBULANT.

coam'ing, 1 kō'm; 2 cō'm, n. A raised boundary or curb about a hatchway, well, etc., to prevent water from washing in. [= COMING] combing.

Co-an', 1 kō-an'; 2 cō-an', n. 1. Titus (?/1801-12/1882), an American missionary and explorer in Hawaii; *Adventures in Patagonia, Life in Hawaii*. 2. Titus Munson (?/1836-1/1921), an American surgeon, poet, and editor; son of preceding, born in Hawaii.

Co-an'za, n. Same as KUANZA.

co-ap'pear, co-ap'prover. See CO-L, prefix.

co-ap'pre-hend', 1 kō-ap'rē-hend'; 2 cō-ap'rē-hend', ti. [Rare.] To apprehend together, or to apprehend (two or more things) at once.

co-ap't', 1 kō-ap't'; 2 cō-ap't', ti. To fit or adjust to each other. [C. L. coapto, < co-, together, + aptus, Apt.]

co-ap'tate', co-ap'tator, n. A surgical apparatus for adjusting and keeping in place a broken bone.

co-ap'ta'tion, 1 kō-ap'tā'shon; 2 cō-ap'tā'shon, n. 1. An act of adjustment or fitting together, especially, in surgery, of the parts of a broken bone. 2. The adjustment of one bone of a joint to another by a combined gliding and rolling movement, as in the articulation joining the kneecap with the condyles of the thigh-bone.

co'a-ra'tion, 1 kō'a-rā'shon; 2 cō'a-rā'shon, n. [Rare.] Cooperative tillage.

co-ar'b', 1 kō-ārb'; 2 cō-ārb', n. 1. Among the Celts, the head of a family or division of a clan; a fellow heir of the ancestral authority. 2. The abbot of a monastery or the bishop of a see. [C. Ir. comhorbo.] co-marb'; conrb'; currb.

[Its Irish Church's head, the Coarb, or Archbishop of Armagh, took into the hereditary chieftain of a clan.  
GARDNER *Short Hist. Enn. People* p. 439. [a. 1888.]

co-ar'bl-ter, n. See CO-L, prefix.

co-are't', ti. 1. To press or crowd together; compress. 2. To confine; restrain; repress. co-are'tate'.

co-are'tate, 1 kō-ārk'tē; 2 cō-ārk'tā, a. 1. Crowded together, as a panicle of flowers; compressed; contracted, especially at the base, as the abdomen of an insect. 2. Entom. (1) Contained within the hardened larval skin: said of pupæ, as of some flies. (2) Producing such a pupa; as, coarctate metamorphosis. [C. L. coarctatus, pp. of coarcto, coarcto, press together, < co-(cum), with, + arto, press together, < aris, close.] co-are'tat-ed'.

co-are'ta'tion, 1 kō-ārk'tā'shon; 2 cō-ārk'tā'shon, n. 1. Med. The stricture of a canal; the contraction of any cavity or orifice. 2. Restraint; confinement.

coarse, 1 kōrs; 2 cōrs, a. [COARS'ER; COARS'EST.] 1. Composed of large, thick, or rough particles; not fine or delicate in texture or structure; as, coarse yarn or salt.

Coarse complexions. And cheeks of sorry grain.  
MILTON *Comus* l. 749.

2. Inferior in kind or in quality; base; common; as, coarse food; coarse employment. 3. Showing lack of refinement or modesty; low; vulgar; indecent; as, coarse manners; coarse words. 4. [Prov. Eng.] Inclement; unpleasant; as, a coarse day. 5. Harsh or rough; said of a sound, especially one issuing from the chest during disease. [Prov. same word as COARSE, that which is in course, being ordinary, common.] coarse't.

Syn: see BLUFF; BRUTISH; COMMON; IMPUDENT; ROUGH; coarse-grained', a. 1. Formed of coarse particles or fibers, as stone or wood. 2. Not delicate or refined; vulgar; as, a coarse-grained disposition.—coars'ly, adv.—coars'on, ti. [Rare.] To make coarse; render rough or vulgar.—coars'ness, n.

coars'end, pp. Coarsened.

co-ar'tic-u-la'tion, 1 kō-ar'tik-yu-lā'shon; 2 cō-ar'tic-yu-lā'shon, n. The joining together, as of bones; specifically, a stiff jointing.—co-ar'tic-u-lat'ed, a.

co-as'se'sor, n. See CO-L, prefix.

co-as'sine, 1 kō-as'in; 2 cō-as'in, a. See COASSUS. [C. CO-L + co-as-sis'tance, co-as-sis'tant, etc. See CO-L, prefix.]

co-as'sume', ti. [Rare.] See CO-L, prefix.

Co-as'sus, 1 kō-as'us; 2 cō-as'us, n. Zool. A subgenus of American deer having the antlers short unbranched spikes, as in the tropical brockets.

coast, 1 kōst; 2 cōst, n. 1. To sail along (a shore); travel along (a harbor); as, to coast the shores of Africa.

2. To carry along a coast or river-hank. 3. To approach; pursue. 4. To accost. 5. To place according to the points of the compass. 6. To explore.

II. 1. To sail or travel along or near a coast; go or sail from port to port, keeping near the shore; hence, to feel one's way cautiously; as, we coasted along slowly.

2. [U.S.] (1) To slide or ride down a hill or incline, or on snow, ice, or a specially smoothed surface, as on a sled, or as on a bicycle without working the pedals. (2) To move by force of gravity alone, as in an aeroplane.

3. [Canadian.] To haul supplies into the woods on sleds. 4. [Slang, Austral.] To go without purpose from place to place. 5. To advance; go; investigate; approach.

6. To seek; touch the edge of. 7. To come near. 8. To go to head off quarry by taking "short cuts" when it swerves or doubles; said of falcons and hounds. [C. OF. costier, < coster, see COAST, n.] cost't.

coast, n. 1. (1) The margin of land next to the sea; the seashore; sometimes applied to a limited littoral district having some peculiar features; as, the Gold Coast. This term usually includes the natural appendages of the territory which rise out of the water, although they are not of sufficient firmness to be inhabited or fortified. Shoals perpetually covered with water are not, however, comprehended under the name of coast.

The West coast of Africa was half depopulated by this curse [the slave-trade]. MRS. H. GRATTAN-GUISSNESS *New World of Cent. Africa* ch. 1, p. 7. [F. & C. 1852.]

(2) [U.S.] Specifically, the Pacific coast west of the Sierras; with the definite article.

coast'ard, n. See ARMOR, n.

coast'ard, n. A figure wearing a coat; a face-card: now corrupted to *coar-card*.—c.-link, n. A pair of buttons linked or a hinton and a loop, for fastening a coat.—c.-

2. [Archaic.] The limiting or bounding line of a country, or the region enclosed within the bounds: chiefly pl. There remained not one locust in all the coasts of Egypt. Ez. x. 19.

3. [U.S.] The act of coasting on a sled or bicycle; also, the declivity or slope coasted upon. 4. [Archaic.] A side, as of any body or object; especially, the side of an animal, for cooking. 5. A rib in a ship's frame.

6. A place, district, or region. 7. A compass point; direction. [C. OF. coste, < L. costa, rib, side.] cost't; costef. Syn: see BANK.—clear the coast, get out of the way, or remove obstacles.—coast'guard', n. 1. [Gt. Brit.] Originally, customs agents stationed at prominent points or suspected places along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, a general coast-police. 2. [U.S.] An organized body of men distributed along the coast to man the life-saving stations. 3. A member of either body.—c.-line, n. 1. The contour of a coast. 2. A route of travel along a coast.—c.-liner, n. A vessel which plies along the coast.—c. of a ship, a rib of its frame.—c.-pilot, n. 1. A pilot of coasting-vessels. 2. A document descriptive of a coast, for the use of navigators. coast'ing-pl'tol', c.-rat, n. The South-African mole-rat (*Bathergus maritimus*).—c.-station, any established radiotelegraph station situated on land or on a ship that is moored permanently for communicating with ships at sea.—C. Survey, see SURVEY.—c.-waller, n. A customs officer in Great Britain who supervises the reception and dispatch of goods by coasters.—on the c. [Local, U.S.] near at hand.—the c. is clear, the way is open.—coast'ward, adv. Toward the coast. coast'wards'.—coast'wise, a. By way of or along the coast; as, the coastwise trade.—coast'wise, adv. Along the coast. coast'ways'.

coast'al, 1 kōst'al; 2 cōst'al, a. Of or pertaining to the coast; bordering or skirting a coast-line.

coast'er, 1 kōst'er; 2 cōst'er, n. 1. A person or vessel engaged in the coasting-trade; a coasting-vessel or its master. 2. [U.S.] (1) One who coasts on a sled or bicycle; also, a sled or toboggan suitable for coasting. (2) An elevated railway, much curved and dipped, along which passenger-cars run by gravity as an exciting amusement at pleasure resorts. 3. A dweller by the seacoast. 4. [Canada.] A teamster who hauls lumbermen's supplies. 5. A tray used in passing a decanter around a dining-table. 6. [Slang, Austral.] A loafer.—coast'er-brake', n. A free-wheel bicycle clutch-brake which enables a rider to coast without removing the feet from the pedals, and enables him to check his speed by back pressure on the pedals which operate the brake.

coast'ern, 1 kōst'ern; 2 cōst'ern, a. [Rare.] On or near a coast.

While inside this coastern entrance.  
HENRY ABERT *City of Decay* pt. vi, st. 5.

coast'ing, 1 kōst'ing; 2 cōst'ing, n. 1. The act or practice of sailing along a coast, as for trading. 2. [U.S.] The sport of sliding down-hill on a sled or car, or of riding a bicycle, as down a slope, without working the pedals. 3. The delineation of a coast, or the configuration of a coast-line.—coast'ing-lead', n. Naut. A heavy sounding-lead used in comparatively shallow water.—c.-pilot, n. Same as COAST-PILOT.—c.-trade, n. Trade between ports of the same country carried on by coasting-vessels.

coast'land'er, 1 kōst'land'er; 2 cōst'land'er, n. A dweller on the coast.

Coast Range. 1. An irregular range of mountains closely adjacent to the coast in California. 2. The mountains bordering the coast of British Columbia and continued northward as the Alaskan Alps.

coat, 1 kōt; 2 cōt, ti. 1. To cover or spread over with a surface layer, as of paint, tar, etc.; fur; as, a coated tongue.

The ice was coated by a kind of fur, resembling the nap of velvet.  
TYNDALL, *Hours of Exercise* p. 300. [L. 1871.]

2. To cover with or as with a coat. coat'.

coat', n. 1. A garment for outside wear. (1) An outer garment for the upper part of the body, usually of cloth, with sleeves, worn by men.

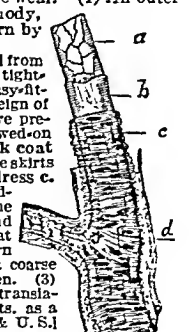
The coat of the middle ages varied from the loose tunic and cassock to the tight-fitting corset. The loose-skirted, easy-fitting modern coat dates from the reign of Charles II. Two general styles have prevailed since: one with long, broad sewed-on skirts, now represented by the frock coat or Prince Albert; the other with the skirts cut away at the sides, the present dress c. for evening wear. Among other modern styles are the cutaway c., with the skirts cut away diagonally in front, and the sack and Tuxedo c., any coat without a waist seam. (2) In modern usage, a similar garment, usually a coarse buttoned overcoat, worn by women. (3) An overcoat. (4) [Archaic.] In translations, any one of various garments, as a tunic, chiton, etc. (5) [Prov. Eng. & U.S.] A garment, worn by women or children, suspended from the waist; petticoat; skirt.

2. Any covering compared to or resembling the garment so named. (1) A natural covering of animals, as of hair or the like; as, a fine coat of wool. (2) A structure covering or lining an organ or part; as, the coats of the eye or of an artery. (3) Bot. The integument of some part of a plant, as the rind or husk of a fruit. (4) One of several successive or concentric layers, as of a bulb or a crystal, or in the growth of a tree; as, the coats of an onion; the coats of an agate. (5) Any layer covering a surface; as, a coat of ice, paint, or plaster.

3. Metallurgy. A thin covering of one metal on another produced by coating the latter with amalgam of the former metals, and driving off the mercury from venting, or out the amalgam by heat or fire. 4. Fig. coat, composed unattractively, anything that covers or invests. 5. Naut. A covering of canvas or tarpaulin fixed above the wedges of a mast, or round the rudder post or pumps, to keep out water. 6. Her. A coat of arms. 7. The distinctive vesture of an order of men; cloth. 8. A coat-card. [C. OF. cote, < LL. cota, < MHG. koltz, coarse mantle, < cote.]

—coat's-arm'or, n. See ARMOR, n.

—coat's-card, n. A figure wearing a coat; a face-card: now corrupted to *coar-card*.—c.-link, n. A pair of buttons linked or a hinton and a loop, for fastening a coat.—c.-



Arrangement of the Coats of an Artery.  
a, the endothelium; b, the intima, or inner coat, composed of a structureless basement membrane and delicate elastic tissue; c, the media, or middle coat, composed of a series of concentric layers of elastic tissue; d, the adventitia, or outer coat, composed of a series of concentric layers of elastic tissue.

money, n. A tax levied by Charles I. of England, ostensibly for clothing the army.—c. of arms (*Her.*), originally, a surcoat charged with heraldic devices; hence, the armorial bearings of any person taken collectively.—c. of fence, a garment heavily quilted and used as armor; garson.—c. of mail, a defensive garment made of chainmail; a hauberk.—c. stack, n. *Naut.* A special kind of tack or nail for fixing a mast-coat.—disguise c., a coat of lead paint put upon gears of vehicles before applying the permanent colors.—pricking-up c. (*Plastering*), the first plaster coat, of coarse stuff, on lath.—privity c., a light coat of wall worn under the ordinary attire as a protection.—staring c., a skin affection common to horses and cattle in which the hair becomes very dry and does not cohere to form a smooth layer.—to turn or change one's c., to change one's opinion or support to the opposite side; he or become a turncoat.—wash c. [*U. S.*], the last or finishing coat in plastering.



Coat of Arms of the County of Fife, Scotland.

coat, n. Same as cote.  
Coat-bridge, 1 kō't'brīd; 2 cō't'brīd, n. A mining and iron-making town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.  
coat-ec, 1 kō't'ec; 2 cō't'ec, n. [*Eng.*] A short-tailed close-fitting coat.  
Coates'ville, 1 kō't's'vīl; 2 cō't's'vīl, n. A borough in Chester Co., Pa.  
Coat's, cf. Same as cote.  
Co-at-til, 1 kō-āt'tīl or kō-āt'tī; 2 cō-āt'tīl or cō-āt'tī, n. [*S. Am.*] A racoon-like carnivore having a slender mobile snout and a long ringed tail. *Nasua rufa* is South American, and *N. narico* Central American and Mexican. Co-āt'tīl; Co-āt'tī-mon'tīl.



Coat. 1/4

Co-at-til-cook, 1 kō-āt'tī-kuk; 2 cō-āt'tī-cōk, n. A town in Quebec province, Canada.  
Coat'ing, 1 kō't'ing; 2 cō't'ing, n. 1. That with which anything is coated; n covering layer; coat. 2. Cloth for coats; commonly in the plural.  
Co-at-tend, cō-āt'tend, etc. See Co-  
Coax, 1 kōks; 2 cōks, n. [*L.*] 1. To persuade, or seek persistently to persuade, as by flattery, caresses, or cajolery; wheedle; hence, to lead or manage by gentleness and tact; soothe; quiet.  
Who has not seen a woman hide the dulness of a stupid husband, or cone the fury of a savage one?  
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 179. [*L. & Co.* 1879.]  
2. [*College Slang.*] To seek to be favored by an instructor. 3. To pet; caress.  
II. 1. To use persistent persuasion or cajolery. [*To make a con of, cōax, n.*] coaks; cnkest.  
Syn.: see ALLURE; compare BLANDISHMENT.—coax'er, n.—coax'ing-ly, adv. In a coaxing manner.  
Co-ax-a-tion, 1 kō-aks-ā'shā; 2 cō-aks-ā'shā, n. [*Rare.*] Coaxing, as of frogs.

Co-ax'al, 1 kō-aks'al; 2 cō-aks'al, n. Having the same axis. co-ax'al circles, circles whose centers are in the same straight line and whose radial axes are the same.—co-ax'al-t'y, n.—co-ax'al-ly, adv.  
Coax, pp. Coaxed.  
cob, 1 kōb; 2 cōb, n. [*COBBED, COBS; COB'D, COB'S.*] 1. [*Eng.*] *Naut.* To beat or knock on the buttocks, as with the knee or with a hoard or strap. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] (1) To break (ore) with a hammer. (2) To throw. (3) To thresh out (grain). (4) To excel; get the better of. (5) To pull (a person's) ears or hair. 3. To pile crosswise, as timber for drying. cobbi.

cob, n. 1. A roundish mass, heap, or lump, as a cobnut, a cob-loaf, a fruit-stone, a piece of coal, a testicle, or a food-pellet for fowls. 2. [*U. S.*] The spike of maize or Indian corn round which the kernels grow; corn-cob. 3. An ear of wheat. 4. A strong, thick-set, short-legged horse, specif. one 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 hands high.  
Our master had two other horses. . . One was Justice, a roan cob, used for riding, or for the luggage cart.  
ANNA SEWALL *Black Beauty* p. 29. [*A. B. & Co.* 1890.]  
5. (1) The male of the swan. (2) A spider. (3) A fish, the miller's-thumb. (4) A soft clam or myid. (5) A young herring. 6. [*Eng.*] A pillar of coal supporting the roof of a mine. 7. [*Prov. Eng.*] Wheat or clover seed, etc. 8. [*Eng.*] A wicker basket, especially one in which seed is carried for sowing. 9. A compost of clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth, used in making walls; also, a cob wall. 10. A Spanish dollar. 11. [*Prov. Eng.*] A leading man; a leader. 12. The game of cobnut. 13. A kaot of hair; a chignon. 14. A muffin. 15. [*Prov. Eng.*] A peasecod. 16. [*Prov. Eng.*] A small hay or corn stack. 17. The top of anything; the head. 18. A vulgar or pretentious rich man. [*Var. of corp, n.*] cobbet.—cob's-coal, n. A large round piece of coal—cob house. 1. A child's playhouse built of corn-cobs. 2. A house built of puddled clay and straw.—cob-horn, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. An iron supporting a spit. 2. An andiron.—cob-loaf, n. A crusty, lumpy loaf; hence, an ill-conditioned fellow.—cob-meal, n. Meal composed of cob and corn ground together.—cob-money, n. A South American coin of the last century equivalent in value to a piece of eight or fractions thereof.—cob pipe [*U. S.*], a tobacco-pipe made of a hollowed section of corn-cob and a reed stem.—cob-poke, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A glenner's pouch for the broken ears of grain.  
cob's, n. [*Eng.*] A gull, especially the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).  
cob's, n. A blow on the buttocks, as with the knee or with a hoard or strap, or punishment consisting of such blows. [*cob, v.*, c. *Ice.* *kubba, chop.*] cobbi.  
cob's, n. A breakwater made of a horizontal timber frame filled in with stones. [*W.*, embankment.]  
cob's, n. Antelope. See con.  
Co-bra's, 1 kō-brā; 2 cō-brā, n. *Bot.* Same as ROSEN-BURNA [*L.*] 1 kō-brā; 2 cō-brā, n. *Chem.* A tough steel-gray metallic element similar to nickel; valued for the blue pigments it forms. See ELEMEN.

Cobalt decomposes steam at a red heat, and slowly dissolves in dilute hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, but more readily in nitric acid. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. vi, p. 604.  
[*C. kobalt*, prob. same as KOBOLA, a demon, perhaps cō-kob- (seen in MHC. *kobc*, cage, stall, orig. hut = cover) + -all, for -wall, cō-wollen, = AS. *waldan*; see WELA.]—cō-

balt-blonn", n. Same as ERYTHRITE.—c. blue, glass, green, see ALUE, etc.—c. bronze, n. 1. A violet-colored powder with metallic luster, derived from cobaltous phosphate and ammonium phosphate. 2. See BRONZE, n. 1.—c. chlorid (*Chem.*), a blue crystalline compound (CoCl<sub>2</sub>) forming reddish crystals when hydrated; used as a basis for synthetic dyes.—c. crust, c. color, n. An earthy variety of erythrite.—c. glance, n. Same as COBALITE.—c. hydroxid (*Chem.*), a pale-red hydrated compound of cobalt (Co(OH)<sub>2</sub>).—c. pyrites, same as LINNITE.—c. vitriol, n. Same as BISENITE.—c. yellow, aureolin. See YELLOW.—c. earth, c. asbolite, cō-balt-ic, a. *Chem.* Of or containing cobalt in its triad valence; as, cobaltic acid (Co<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). Compare COBALTOUS.—cō-balt'ic-ān-c, d. Denoting a colorless acid (H<sub>2</sub>Co(CN)<sub>4</sub>. 2H<sub>2</sub>O) which forms a salt with potassium.—cō-balt'ic-er-ous, n. Containing cobalt.—cō-balt'ic-ic, n. *Mineral.* A metallic silvery-white, brittle cobalt sulfide (CoAsS), crystallizing in the isometric system. Co-balt'ic-ine, cō-balt'am-in, 1 kō-balt'am-in; 2 cō-balt'am-in, n. Co-balt'am-ine, cō-balt'am-ine, n. Any one of a series of compounds formed either by combination of ammonia with cobaltous salts in absence of air, or by reactions between cobaltous salts in presence of air. [*C. COBALT + AMIN (C).*]

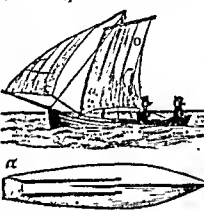
The cobaltamins are divided into the cobaltamins, the azycobaltamins, and the cobaltamins. The cobaltamins include luteacobaltic (yellowish) salts, prasecobaltic (green) salts, fuscocobaltic (brown) salts, crocecobaltic (yellow) salts, rasecobaltic (rose) salts, purpurecobaltic (purple) salts, etc. Co-balt'ic, 1 kō-balt'ic; 2 cō-balt'ic, n. A combining form indicating presence of cobalt.  
Co-balt'ic-on, 1 kō-balt'ic-on; 2 cō-balt'ic-on, n. *Chem.* Cobaltic cobalt, Co<sup>3+</sup>. [*C. COBALT + ON.*]  
Co-balt'ic-ty-an-ic, 1 kō-balt'ic-ty-an-ic; 2 cō-balt'ic-ty-an-ic, a. *Chem.* Pertaining to an unstable acid (H<sub>2</sub>Co(CN)<sub>4</sub>) derived from cobaltocyanic acid salts when acted upon by hydrogen sulfid. [*C. COBALT + CYANOGEN.*]  
Co-balt'ic-ty-an-ic, 1 kō-balt'ic-ty-an-ic; 2 cō-balt'ic-ty-an-ic, n. *Chem.* A salt obtained from cobaltocyanic acid. Co-balt'ic-ty-an-ic, n. *Chem.* A rose-red cobalt selenate (CoSeO<sub>4</sub>) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [*C. COBALT + Gr. sēnē, moon.*]  
Co-balt'ous, n. *Chem.* Of or containing cobalt in its lower valence; as, cobaltous acid (CoO). Compare COBALTIC.  
Co-ban', 1 kō-bān'; 2 cō-bān', n. The capital of Alta Vera Paz department, Guatemala; originally a mission station.  
Co-bang, n. Same as KOBAN.  
Co-bā'no, 1 kō-bā'no; 2 cō-bā'no, n. *Bot.* A Porto Rico tree (*Platycodon filicifolium*) yielding a very hard dark wood which is used in boat-building.  
Co-ban', 1 kō-bān'; 2 cō-bān', n. A town in New South Wales.  
Cob'ber, 1 kōb'er; 2 cōb'er, n. [*Austral.*] A coach; from the line of coaches started by an Australian named Cobb, in the early days of the gold-mining fever.  
Cobb't, n. 1. Howell (1781-1810), an American Democratic politician; Speaker of the House, 1819-1820; President of Secession Congress, Feb. 1861. 2. Thomas R. R. (1818-1872), an American lawyer and legal commentator; Confederate general. 3. A county of northern Georgia; 441 sq. m.; county seat, Marietta.  
Cobbe, 1 kōb; 2 cōb, n. Frances Power (1822-1904). A British rationalistic writer and philanthropist; born in Dublin; founded the English Anti-Vivisection Society.  
Cob'bet, 1 kōb'et; 2 cōb'et, n. William (1702-1835). An English-American politician, reformer, and writer on economics; originated *Harvard's Debates*.  
Cob'hin, 1 kōb'hin; 2 cōb'hin, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A slice of fish.  
Cob'hing, 1 kōb'hing; 2 cōb'hing, n. 1. In mining, the process of breaking and sorting ore by rough hand pulverizing. 2. Rubble, as from furnace-bottoms, impregnated with copper. [*C. COB, n.*]  
Cob'hle, 1 kōb'hle; 2 cōb'hle, n. [*COB'BLE, COB'D, COB'S.*] 1. To patch or repair, as boots or shoes; hence, to put together roughly; make clumsily. Wretched mortal who with a single eye to his respectable-looking exterior cobbling together two inconsistencies.  
CARLYLE *Essays, Cagliostro* in vol. III, p. 335. [*M. & Co.* 1879.]  
2. To pave with cobblestones. 3. To pelt with cobblestones. II. 1. To work as a cobbler. [*C. OF, cobbler, < L. copula, jola together; see COPULATE.*] cob'hle. Syn.: see COB.

cob'hle, n. 1. A cobblestone. 2. [*U. S.*] A rounded hill or mound. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] (1) A kernel, pit, or fruitstone. (2) A lump of coal of the size of a cobblestone. (3) An icicle. 4. Iron or steel waste in rolling or forging; also, iron that has not been properly puddled. 5. A round nut, as a cobnut. [*Dim. of cob, n.*]  
cob'hle, n. A cobble hedge, a wall-like fence built of cobble stones.  
cob'hle, n. [*Local, Brit.*] The red-throated diver.  
cob'hle, n. Same as COBLE.  
cob'hle, n. A crude or clumsy mending.  
cob'hler, 1 kōb'ler; 2 cōb'ler, n. One who cobbles or mends boots and shoes; hence, an indifferent or clumsy workman.  
Thus sang the cobbler at his work.  
LONGFELLOW *Wesleyan* in *Cobbler of Hagenau* st. 6.  
2. [*Austral.*] (1) The last sheep in a pen for shearing. (2) A fish of New South Wales, the fortiesue. 3. The killifish.  
cob'hler-fish, n. 1. A carangoid fish; named from its elongated thread-like dorsal fin-rays. *Caranx crinitus* ranges from the southern United States to Brazil.—2. [*Austral.*] The fortiesue.—cob'hler-saw, n. A bird with an awl-like bill, as an avoset or a spine-bill.—cob'hler's-blrd, n. The great Australian shrike; often caged.—cob'hler's end, n. Wax-end.—cob'hler's-specs, n. [*Austral.*] *Bot.* 1. The purple-flowered *Sedum* (*Eriogon* *infinitus*). 2. The New Zealand cowhage (*Elaeagnus*),—cob'hler's-y, n. The work of a cobbler.  
cob'hler's, n. [*U. S.*] 1. A summer beverage, made of iced wine, sugar, fruit-juices, etc.; as, a sherry cobbler. 2. A pie made of fruit; as, an apple cobbler. cob'hert, [*Orig. cobbler's punch.*]—cob'hler's punch, a warm spiced beverage made of beer and spirits.  
cob'hle-stone, 1 kōb'hle-stōn; 2 cōb'hle-stōn, n. A rounded water-worn stone which may be used for paving, generally of such size as to be readily handled with one hand.  
The large, rounded, loose stones, which lie scattered over the earth's surface, are in every case of a cobbler's work.  
WYNNE *Wells and Talks* p. 14. [*CHART.* 1886.]  
cob'hle, cōb'hle-stone;—cob'hle-stone, n. To pave with cobblestones. [*See.*]  
cob'hling, 1 kōb'hling; 2 cōb'hling, a. Rough; choppy, as the cob'bra, 1 kōb'bra; 2 cōb'bra, n. [*Austral.*] The head; skull; top: an aboriginal word. cob'rat; kob'her-as; kob'rat;

cob'by, 1 kōb'y; 2 cōb'y, a. [*Dial. Eng.*] 1. Headstrong. 2. Cheerful; lively. 3. Short-bodied, especially in the loins, as a cob-horse or certain dogs.  
cob'cab, 1 kōb'cab; 2 cōb'cab, n. [*Ar.*] A clog-shoe worn by women in the East, especially in the public baths.

Cob'den, 1 kōb'den; 2 cōb'den, n. 1. Richard (1780-1864), an English statesman; free-trade advocate; began anti-corn-law agitation in 1815. 2. Cobden Club (1844), a political and economic club organized in London in 1860 to advance Cobdenism, or the ideas and policies of Richard Cobden, who advocated free trade, international peace, and that Great Britain should hold aloof from the European struggle for supremacy.  
Co-b'e-go, 1 kō-b'e-go; 2 cō-b'e-go, n. *Zool.* The cougu. [*C. Malay kubo.*]  
Co-b'e-lig'er-ent, 1 kō-b'e-lig'er-ent; 2 cō-b'e-lig'er-ent, n. 1. A jointly carrying on war. II. n. An ally in war.  
Cob'ham, 1 kōb'hām; 2 cōb'hām, n. 1. Eleanor (1443-1507), daughter of Lord C., married Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; condemned and called for witchcraft and treason; introduced into Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* 2. Lord (1807-1847), Sir John Oldcastle, English Lollard leader; buried in London. 3. A market-town in Surrey, England.  
cob'head, 1 kōb'hēd; 2 cōb'hēd, n. [*Local, U. S.*] The young of the American goldeneye duck.  
Co-b'la, 1 kōb'la; 2 cōb'la, n. [*W. Ind.*] An elacatoid fish (*Elacate cnada*) of warm seas, dusky, with a broad black band on the sides, and about 5 feet long.  
cob'ly-mash, 1 kōb'ly-mash; 2 cōb'ly-mash, n. [*Local, Ind.*] The dried flesh of the bonito.  
Cob'ly-op, n. See COB-GRATE.  
Co-b'lt'ic-d, 1 kō-b'lt'ic-d; 2 cō-b'lt'ic-d, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of oventagonous fishes with intermaxillaries above the arching mouth, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and air-bladder partly enclosed in bone; including the loaches. Co-b'lt'ic, n. (t. g.) [*C. kōb'ltic*, like a gudgeon, cō kōb'ltic, gudgeon.] Co-b'lt'ic-d; Co-b'lt'ic-d;—cob'lt'ic, n.—cob'lt'ic, n.—cob'lt'ic, n. & n.

Cob'te, 1 kōb'te; 2 cōb'te, n. [*St. Brit.*] A flat-bottomed fishing-hoat. [*C. W. ceubal.*]  
cob'le, n. [*W. Ind.*] A boat resembling both a coble and a fishing-boat.  
Co-b'lenz, 1 kōb'lenz; 2 cōb'lenz, n. 1. A government in the Rhine province of Prussia; 1,754 sq. m. 2. Its chief city, and capital, an ancient fortified and manufacturing city at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle rivers. Koblenz.  
Co-b'lenz'-an, 1 kōb'lenz'-an; 2 cōb'lenz'-an, n. Pertaining to or characteristic of, arrangement of the keel of the same. II. n. *Geol.* The upper group of the Lower Devonian series of strata as displayed in central Europe. [*C. COALENZ.*]  
cob'ler, 1 kōb'ler; 2 cōb'ler, n. A rasp for straightening ramrods.  
cob'hle-kil, 1 kōb'hle-kil; 2 cōb'hle-kil, n. A village in Scotland; on the head.  
cob'nob'hle, 1 kōb'nob'hle; 2 cōb'nob'hle, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] To cob'nut, 1 kōb'nut; 2 cōb'nut, n. 1. A large variety of hazel (*Corylus avellana*, var. *grandis*). 2. A children's game with cobs. Jamaica cobnut. 1. The edible seed of a West-Indian tree (*Ophelea trinandra*) belonging to the spurge family. 2. The tree.  
Co-b'ob, 1 kōb'ob; 2 cōb'ob, n. & n. Same as CABOB.  
Co-b'old, n. Same as KOBOLA.  
Co-b'oose, n. Same as CABOOSE.  
Co-b'our, n. Same as COBBER.  
Co-b'our, 1 kōb'our; 2 cōb'our, n. The county-seat of Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada; a lake port.  
cob'ra, 1 kōb'ra; 2 cōb'ra, n. A very venomous najaoid snake, having, when irritated, the power of dilating its neck into a broad hood by extending its elongated fore ribs at right angles to the spine. The Indian cobra (*Naja tripartita*), of tropical Asia, is about 5 feet long, and commonly has a spectacle-like marking on the hood. The African cobra or asp (*Naja haje*) is similar. [*Ps.*, < *L. colubra*, snake.]



North Sea Coble.

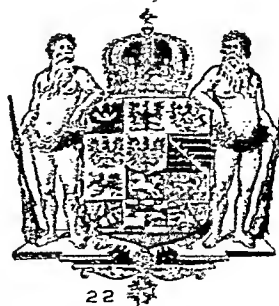
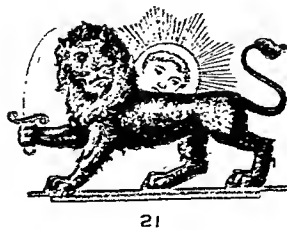
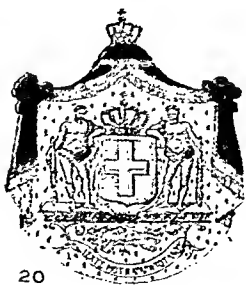
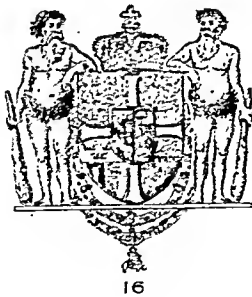
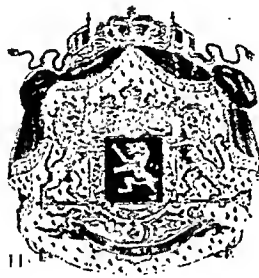
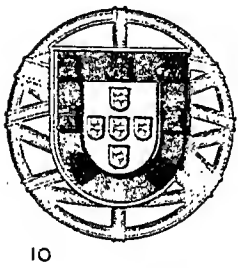
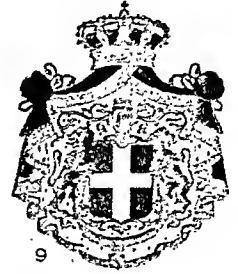
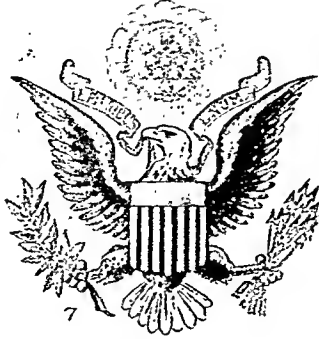
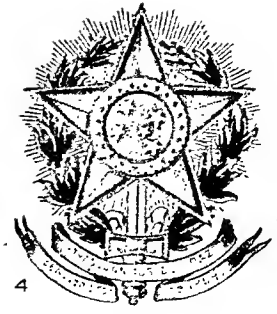
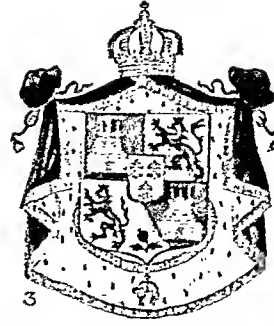
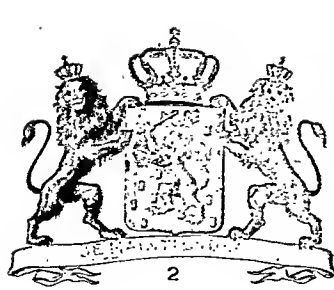
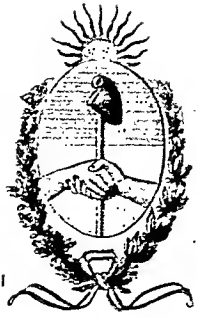
cob'le, 1 kōb'le; 2 cōb'le, n. A village in Scotland; on the head.  
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Cobra-de-capello. 1/4

The tiger, writhing from the boa's rings.  
Drops at the fountain where the cobra stings.  
HOLMES *The Moral Bull* st. 2.

—cob'ra-de-sa or di-cu-pel-to, n. The Indian cobra.—c. illy, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A plant (*Arum campyloanthum*) of the arum family, so called from its resemblance to a cobra with reared head.—c. monil, n. The ticipolanga.—c. stone, n. *Mineral.* Chlorophane.—cob'ra-ism, n. The condition of being poisoned by the venom of a cobra.—cob'ric acid, a crystalline compound formed in cobra-poison.—cob'ril-for, n. Having the form of a cobra; proteroglyph.—cob'ra, 1 kōb'ra; 2 cōb'ra, n. [*Austral.*] 1. A teredo; shipworm. 2. A wood-boring marine mollusk.  
Co-b'ras, 1 kōb'ras; 2 cōb'ras, n. A fortified island in Rio de Janeiro Bay, Brazil.  
Co-b're, 1 kōb're; 2 cōb're, n. Same as EL COBRE.  
Co-b'res, 1 kōb'res; 2 cōb'res, n. [*Sp.*] A superior variety of South American indigo.  
cob'ridge-heads, n. *Naut.* Same as CUBBRIDGE-HEADS.  
cob'broth, n. A fellow craftsman.  
cob'stone, 1 kōb'stōn; 2 cōb'stōn, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A cobblestone.  
cob'swan, 1 kōb'swan; 2 cōb'swan, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A male swan.  
cob'burg, 1 kōb'būrg or būrg; 2 cōb'būrg or būrg, n. A dress-fabric of worsted and cotton or silk, used mostly for mourning-dresses. [*C.*, name of place].  
Co-b'urg, 1 kōb'ūrg; 2 cōb'ūrg, n. 1. Friedrich Josias, Prince of Saxe (1737-1815), an Austrian general. 2. A duchy of Germany; 217 sq. m.; united with Cobta. 3. Its capital; four times besieged. Koburg; [*C.*]  
cob'us, n. Same as KOBUS. See KOB.  
cob'web, 1 kōb'web; 2 cōb'web, n. [*WERNER*,—WEBER;—WEBB.] 1. To cover with or web with cobwebs.  
The room itself is cobwebbed, and dingy with old paint.  
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 22. [*M. & Co.* 1889.]  
2. To remove cobwebs from.



## NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS PRIOR TO 1918

1 Argentine Republic.  
2. Netherlands.  
3. Spain.  
4. Brazil

5. Costa Rica.  
6. Nicaragua.  
7. United States  
of America.

8. Mexico.  
9. Italy.  
10. Portugal  
11. Belgium  
12. Russia.  
13. Peru.  
14. Chile  
15. Austria-Hungary.

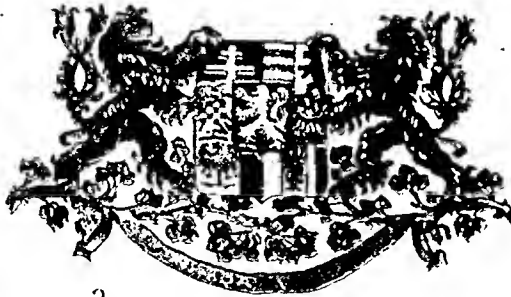
16. Denmark.  
17. Great Britain.  
18. Norway  
19. Sweden

20. Greece  
21. Persia.  
22. Prussia  
23. Germany





1.



2.



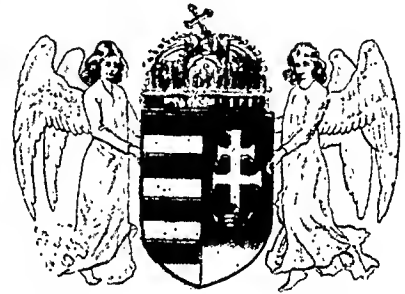
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4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

## RECENT ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS

1. Austrian Republic.  
4. Finland  
7. Irish Free State.

2. Czecho-Slovak Republic.  
5. German Republic.  
8. Poland.

3. Dominion of Canada.  
6. Hungary.  
9. Serb, Croat & Slovene State.



*Hypercales*. They have alternate palmately lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and capsular fruits pear-like in shape and size. The seeds, which are small and numerous, are covered with a cottony down. — *coch'lo-sper-ma'-ceous*, *a.* *Coch'lo-sper'mum*, 1 kō'lo-sper'mum; 2 cō'lo-sper'mum, *n.* *Bot.* [*Gr. Cochlos*, shell, + *sperma*, seed.] Same as MAXIMILIANEA.

*Coch'ran*, 1 kō'ran; 2 cō'ran, *n.* 1. A county in Texas; 959 sq. m. 2. A town in Pulaski county, Ga.

*Coch'rane*, 1 kō'ran; 2 cō'ran, *n.* 1. Sir Alexander F. Inglis (1758-1832), a British admiral who took the Danish West Indies, Martinique, and seized Washington in 1814. 2. Thomas. See DUMNONIA.

*co'cl'la'-na*, 1 kō'cl'la'-na; 2 cō'cl'la'-na, *n.* *Chem.* A bark having emetic and cathartic properties. It is obtained from a Bolivian melleaceous tree (*Guarea rusbyi*).

*co'cl'ne'-ro*, 1 kō'cl'ne'-ro; 2 cō'cl'ne'-ro, *n.* A jurel, especially *Caranx canbalus*. [*Sp.*, *coak*.]

*co'cl'nin*, 1 kō'cl'nin; 2 cō'cl'nin, *n.* *Chem.* A specific fat, once believed to be obtained from coconut-oil. — *co'cl'n'ic*, *a.* *co'ck*, 1 kē; 2 cōk, *v. i. t.* 1. To raise the cock or hammer of a gun or pistol, for the purpose of firing.

The belligerents had already cocked their weapons. — *BART HARTZ Cressy* p. 190. [*ju. m. & co.* 1889.]

2†. To insert in the hammer of (a matchlock gun) the match which ignites the priming. *II. i. t.* 1. [Rare.] To train cocks for fighting, or cause them to fight. 2. To raise the hammer of a gun or pistol.

*cock*, *v. i. t.* 1. To lift or turn up or to one side; tilt; prick up knowingly, inquiringly, jauntily, or scornfully; *ns*, horses cock their ears when startled; to *cock* one's eye; to *cock* one's hat.

*Sam*, *v. i. t.* To eat with his palm leaf cocked roicantly to one side.

*Bayard* B. *Snow*, *McClellan's Cabin* p. 84. [*ju. m. & co.* 1888.]

*II. i. t.* 1. To stick up, as his head *cocks* above the rest. 2†. To act in a pert or swaggering manner. 3†. To fight. [*Prob.* *co'ck*, *n.* or *co'ck*, *co'ck* (as a bonnet).] — *cocked* and *primed* [*U. S.*], prepared for a fight or a discussion. — *cocked ankles* (*Vet. Surg.*), partial dislocation of the fetlock-joint of the horse, causing the pastern to become more nearly perpendicular to the cannon-bone; *knuckling*. — *cock'ing* *ma'chine*, *n.* A machine for piling hay in cocks after gathering it from the windrows. — *cock'piece*, *n.* That part of a firearm which sets the hammer ready for firing.

*cocks*, *vt.* To arrange in piles or cocks, *ns* bay, *cocks*, *vt.* To talk, as horsehoes.

*cock*, *n.* Male; as, a *cock* lobster; a *cock* bird.

*cock*, *n.* 1. A full-grown male of the domestic fowl. The *cock* his lusty greeting said, And forth he cocked his head. — *WITTURUS Snow-Bound* act. 5.

2. The male of any other, but especially of a gallinaceous bird. 3. One of various birds so called without regard to sex; mostly in composition, as in moorcock, woodcock, etc. 4. [*Eng.*] Any one taking or holding a prominent position; a leader; champion.

He was the *cock* of the whole painting school, the favorite of all. — *THACKERAY Newcomes* p. 391. [*o. & co.* 1872.]

5. [*Colloq.*] A familiar term of address or appreciation, similar to "chap," "fellow," etc.; as, *bo* is a hearty old *cock*. 6. A valve, as in a pipe, for controlling the flow of a fluid, or a valve and spout combined; a *hib-cock*; also [*Colloq.*], the degree of opening that may be produced by such a valve; as, *full cock*; *half-cock*, etc.

Cocks are named (1) from the service which they perform; *ns*, *air-cock*, *blow-off cock*, *blow-through*

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*leekle*. *c. hroo* or *c. hree* [*Scot.*]. — *c. end stone*, the top jewel of a watch-balance. — *c. eye*, *n.* 1. A squinting eye; strabismus. 2. See *COCKEYE*. — *c. eyed*, *n.* Cross-eyed. — *c. eyed bob* [*Slang, Austral.*], a blunderbuss. — *c. feather*, *n.* *Archery*. The feather of an arrow which is at the top when in position for shooting. — *c. fight*, *n.* A battle between cocks; specifically, a match between two game-cocks, in which the birds, armed with artificial spur of steel, are pitted against each other in a ring; also, a chess game with flowers in imitation of cock-fighting, or a gallows' game, the players being *c. gallows*. — *c. fighter*, *n.* One who keeps or matches fighting-cocks; one living by or fond of cock-fighting. — *c. fighting*, *n.* 1. Addicted to cock-fighting; as, *n. cock-fighting* *squire*. *II. n.* The matching of game-cocks. — *c. laid*, *n.* [*Scot.*] An owner and cultivator of a small piece of land; *n. term of contempt*. — *c. metal*, *n.* An alloy of varying proportions of copper, zinc, and lead, used for faucets, etc. — *c. brass*, *c. nest*, *n.* A nest or shelter constructed by a male bird, as by many wrens, in addition to the nest used by the female for incubation. — *c. of the game* [*Arabele*], a game-cock. — *c. of the plains*, *n.* The sage-cock. — *c. of the rock*, *n.* A South-American coldbird of the genus *Rupicola*, having showy orange plumage and a large crest. — *c. of the walk* or *of the loft*, one who has overcome all opposition and thus become leader or chief; said usually of a swaggering or overbearing person.

— *c. of the woods*, *n.* 1. The capercaillie. 2. [*Local, U. S.*] The pileated woodpecker. — *c. penny*, *n.* A variable fee, sometimes of considerable amount, formerly paid in England at Shrovetide to the masters of certain schools. It was acknowledged by the present of a cock to the pupils, to be used in fighting the cock of some other school. — *cock-stride*, *n.* The length of a cock's step; a very small space or time.

— *c. sure*, *c.* 1. Absolutely sure. *II. o. seemed cocksure*, *W. C. Russell, Ocean Tragedy* p. 19. [*ju. m. & co.* 1889.]

2†. Perfectly safe. 3†. Reliable. — *c. sure*, *adv.* With absolute certainty. — *c. surely*, *adv.* — *c. sureness*, *n.* Absolute certainty. — *c. surely*, *adv.* — *c. tall*, *a.* 1. Having the tall dipped so that it points upward to look like that of a trimmed game-cock; said of horses. 2. (1) Carrying the tall erect. (2) Having a tall like that of a domestic cock. — *c. thrashing*, *n.* [*Eng. Midlands*]. An old shrovetide sport in which blindfolded carters, equipped with whips, were set in a ring around a cock and allowed to whip him random. — *c. throwing*, *n.* An old game of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a stake. — *c. water*, *n.* *Mining*. A stream of water led into a trough to wash away sand from tin ore. — *fighting c.*, a game-cock; hence, any pugnacious person. — *to go off at half-cock*, to act without sufficient preparation. — *to live like a fighting c.*, to be fed or to feed luxuriously.

*cock*, *n.* 1. A significant tip or upward turn; a pricking up, as of the ears; *v.* to give a hat a jaunty cock. Bating and barring the *cock* and squint of his eye. — *J. Wilson Recreations of C. North* p. 270. [*ju. m. & co.* 1854.]

2. An upward bend of a hat-brim, or the part turned up; a flap.

*cock's*, *n.* A small conical pile, stack, or rick of grass, straw, or hay; a baycock; a pile or heap, *ns* of turf or manure. [*Scand.; ep. Dan. kok, heap; lee. kōkkr, lump, ball.*] *cock*.

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*cock-a-bul*, 1 kēk-a-bul; 2 cōk-a-bul, *n.* A fish (*Gadus fasciatus*) of New Zealand. [*Corruption of Maori kōkupu.*]

*cock-ade*, 1





**nut** "bee"tle, *n.* Any one of three species of beetles: the *Oryctes rhinoceros*, the *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, and the palm-beetle (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*).—*c. erab*, *n.* The purse-crab.—*c. oll*, *n.* See *oll*.—*c. olein*, *n.* The fluid oiled out by pressure from the cocoon.—*c. stearin*, *n.* The mere solid portion of the cocoon remaining as a cake after the olein has been removed.—*double c.*, the fruit of a palm-tree (*Lodicea sechellarum*), weighing 40 or 50 pounds, containing four nuts 18 inches long and lobed at each end. *co'co'ed mer* "mer"; *co'co'ed mal'divest*; *Seychelles c.*.



Cocoons on Tree.

*co'co'on*, 1 *ko-kōn*; 2 *co-cōn*. *II. I. I.* To envelop as in a cocoon. *II. I. I.* To make a cocoon.  
*co'co'on*, *n.* 1. The envelop spun by certain larval insects, as silkworms, in which they are enclosed in the chrysalis state. 2. Any analogous structure, as the egg-bearing case of spiders, earthworms, etc. See *luc*, below. [*F. cocoon*, dim. of *coque*, shell, < *L. coquo*; see *conceal*.] *co'co'n*, *n.* *co'co'n*, *n.* [*IES, pl.*] A place for rearing silkworms.—*co'co'n*, *n.* The act of spinning cocoons.  
*co'co'n*, *n.* The bristled gnu.

*co'co'ron*, 1 *kō'ko-rōn*; 2 *cō'co-rōn*, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A celastraceous variety of the West-Indian shrub *Elaeagnodendron zyllocarpum*, with evergreen leaves and green or yellow flowers.

*Co'cos*, 1 *kō'kos*; 2 *cō'cos*, *n.* Bot. A large genus of tropical palms, mainly American, with graceful trunk and large terminal pinnate leaves. The coco-palm (*C. nucifera*) is the best-known species. [*< coco*.]

*Co'cos Islands*, 1 *kō'kos*; 2 *cō'cos*, *n.* Islands of the Straits Settlements group, off which the German cruiser "Emden" was sunk by the Australian cruiser "Sydney" Nov. 10, 1914.

*co'cose*, 1 *kō'kos*; 2 *cō'cos*, *n.* [*F.*] A substitute for butter manufactured by the French from copra. See *copra*.  
*co'cotte*, 1 *ko-kōt*; 2 *co-cōt*, *n.* [*F. I.*] 1. A prostitute; one of a class of the demi-monde of Paris; distinguished from *lorette* and *grisette*. 2. A two-handled and covered stew-pan.  
*co'co'wood*, 1 *kō'kō'wud*; 2 *cō'co'wōd*, *n.* 1. [*E. ind.*] Same as *kō'kō'wud*. 2. [*IV. ind.*] The wood of the mimosaes tree *Ingo vera*. [*co'co'wood*].

*coct*, *vt.* To cook; boil.  
*coct*, 1 *ko-kōt*; 2 *cō'ct*, *vt.* Made by baking, as *coct* (the), porcelain. [*< L. coctilis*, < *coctus*; see *cocoon*, *coct*].

*coct*, 1 *ko-kōt*; 2 *cō'ct*, *n.* [*Rare.*] The act or process of boiling. 2. Digestion. 3. The alteration that fits moribund matter for emunctory discharge. [*< L. coctio(n)*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquo*, cook.]

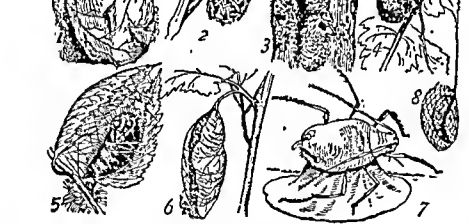
*Co'cul*, 1 *kō'kul*; 2 *cō'cul*, *n.* A range of the Andes in Colombia; highest peak, 17,400 ft.

*co'cul*, 1 *ko-kūl*; 2 *cō'cul*, *n.* See *FURCULA* and *co'cul*, *n.* [*ORIG. LUT.*]

*co'cul*, 1 *ko-kūl*; 2 *cō'cul*, *n.* [*F.*] A large cocoon.  
*co'cul*, 1 *kō'kul*; 2 *cō'cul*, *n.* [*Slang, Eng.*] Sharpness; shrewdness.

*co'cul*, 1 *ko-kūl*; 2 *cō'cul*, *n.* See *BUTTER*; *oil*.  
*co'cul*, 1 *ko-kūl*; 2 *cō'cul*, *n.* Connecting different points where the current turns at the same time, as lines on a marine map. [*< co- + current*.]

*Cocurrent lines*, *n.* are quite analogous to cotidal lines, and, like them, admit of numerous varieties. *Annual Rep. U. S. Coast Survey*, June, 1897, p. 335. [*orig. pro. opp.*]



Examples of Cocoons.

1. The American silkworm (*Tela polyphemus*). 2. A caddisfly (*Limnophila rhombicus*). 3. A veevil (*Psidoses*) under bark. 4. A saw-fly (*Cimbex betulae*). 5. The gipsy-moth (*Oenocera dispar*). 6. The cotton-worm (*Lobesia arylacea*). 7. An aphid (*Phaenocarpa*) under a dead plantlet. 8. A Brazilian thine moth.

*co'cuswood*, 1 *kō'kuswud*; 2 *cō'cuswōd*, *n.* The wood of a small West-Indian tree (*Brya ebenus*) of the bean family, used for flutes, etc.; Jamaican or American ebony.

*co'cu'n*, 1 *ko-kō'yo*; 2 *co-cū'yo*, *n.* 1. A scleroderm fish (*Xanthichthys ringens*) ranging south from the West Indies; one of the trigger-fishes. 2. A firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*); glowworm. [*Talno*.] *cu'cu'n*.

*Co'cy'lin*, 1 *kō'cū-lin*; 2 *cō'cū-lin*, *n.* [*pl. Herp.*] A Carboniferous family of protoderm amphibians with a third pair of hemal branchials and weak maxillaries. *Co'cy'linus*, *n.* (*t. c.*)—*co-cy'ti-nid*, *n.*—*co-cy'ti-noid*, *n.* & *f.*

*Co'cy'tus*, 1 *ko-kō'tus*; 2 *co-cū'tus*, *n.* [*L.*] Classic Myth. The river of lamentation; one of the five rivers of Hades. Compare *ACHERON*; *STYX*.

*cod*, 1 *kēd*; 2 *cōd*, *v.* [*con'nen*; *con'nino*.] *I. I.* To enclose in a cod, pod, or husk. *II. I.* To form a cod or husk; become a codling.

*cod*, *v.* [*con'nen*; *con'nino*.] [*Vulgar.*] *I. I.* To make game of; tease; banter. *II. I.* To play practical jokes.

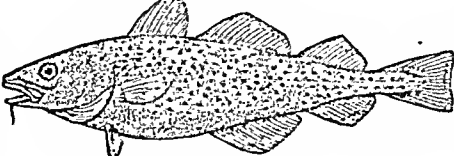
*cod*, *vt.* To fish for cod.

*cod*, *n.* 1. A cold food-fish (*Godus morrhua*) of temperate northern seas, with rounded fins, well-developed barbel, and white lateral line. See *illus.* in next column. It is taken in great numbers off both shores of the North Atlantic, especially on the banks of Newfoundland. It is very voracious, and feeds close to the bottom in water down to 100 fathoms deep. Cod are named shore or native, Bank, rock, George's (from George's Bank, 100 miles east of Cape Cod), clam, warm, etc., from their habitat, food, and other distinguishing characteristics. 2. Any gadoid. 3. One of various other fishes. (1)

[Pacific Coast, N. Am.] A cold, the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*). (2) [New Zealand.] A serranoid, the hapuku (*Polyprion prognaeus*). (3) [Australia.] A serranoid, the Murray cod (*Maccullochella peelii*). (4) [Cp. OD. kōdē, abb, and cod, n.] codlet, black cod, a notothenioid fish (*Neotothenia argentea*) of New Zealand.—*cod'ball*, *n.* Ball to catch cod, especially the lochm (*Arenicola*).—*cod-hanger*, *n.* A vessel used in cod-fishing; codder.—*cod-bank*, *n.* A shoal frequented by cod.—*cod-fisher*, *n.* One employed in cod-fishing.—*cod-fishery*, *n.*—*cod-line*, *n.* A line, formed of eighteen threads, employed in cod-fishing.—*cod-liver*, *n.* The liver of a codfish.—*cod-liver oil*, oil from cod-livers, used in medicine to fatten in cases of malnutrition. See *oil*.—*codman*, *n.* A vessel engaged in the cod-fishery.—*cod-murderer*, *n.* [*ISOT.*] A device for taking cod, consisting of several hooks arranged by snells or leaders around a long sinker.—*cod-oil*, *n.* Oil from codfish, frequently mixed with other fish oils; used to dress leather.—*cod-piecing*, *n.* *pl.* Cod-liver oil of the most inferior quality, formerly obtained from decomposed livers.—*cod-pole*, *n.* [*Local, Eng.*] A fish, the miller's-thumb.—*cod-worm*, *n.* A caddis-worm.—*fresh-water cod*, the eusk ur the burbot.—*Pacific cod*, the common codfish (*Godus morrhua*) of the Pacific.

*cod*, *n.* 1. Any vegetable envelope; a pod, husk, or shell. An Anglo-Indian word for egg, walrus. Thence it was applied to the seed-bags of plants.

EALE Philol. Eng. Tongue i 2, p. 21. [*cl. v.* 1592.]



Cod. 1/2

2. Any bag or bag-shaped envelop. Specif.: (1) The belly; paunch. (2) The bag of a trawl-net. (3) The serotum. 3. [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] A pillow or cushion. 4. The bearing of an axle. Used as recently as 1881. [*< AS. cōd, bag*.] *codder*, *n.* [*Local, Eng.*] A baggy flap or loose piece attached in front to the tight hose worn by men late in the 15th and early in the 16th century.—*cod-slip*, *n.* A pillow-case.

*cod*, *n.* [*Slang.*] A fellow; codger; fool.  
*cod*, *n.* [*Slang.*] An imposition; a trick; a lie.  
*C. O. D.*, *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

*co'da*, 1 *kō'da*; 2 *cō'da*, *n.* Mus. 1. An independent passage, introduced at the conclusion of a movement, forming a more decided and usually somewhat elaborate termination; the finale of a sonata movement or of a fugue. 2. The tail of a note. [*It.*, < *L. coda, cauda*, tail.]

*co-dam'in*, 1 *kō-dam'ōn*; 2 *cō-dām'ōn*, *n.* Chem. A compound, white crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{20}H_{22}NO_4$ ) contained in opium. [*< cod- (in coen) + AMIN*.]

*Cod. Arg.*, *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.  
*Co-das'ter*, 1 *kō-das'ter*; 2 *cō-das'ter*, *n.* A genus of fossil echinoderms, occurring in the Devonian and Carboniferous systems of Europe. [*< Gr. dōdōn, bell, & aster, star*.] *Co'do-nas'tert*.

*Cod. Civ.*, *abbr.* Code Civil.  
*cod'dam*, 1 *kō'dam*; 2 *cō'dam*, *n.* [*Eng.*] A public-house guessing-game, the point being to guess in which hand a coin, button, or the like is concealed. *cod'am*; *cod'dom*.

*cod'der*, 1 *kō'der*; 2 *cō'der*, *n.* [*U. S.*] A person or a vessel engaged in cod-fishing.

*cod'der*, *n.* [*Dial. or Obs.*] One who gathers cods or peas. *cod'der*, *n.* [*Dial. Eng.*] A leather-worker; a saddler.

cod'da, 1 *kō'da*; 2 *cō'da*, *n.* A black ant of Ceylon that gives a severe bite.  
*cod'ding*, *n.* Lustful; wanton.  
*Cod'ding-ton*, 1 *kō'ding-ton*; 2 *cō'ding-ton*, William (1601-11/1678). An English Quaker; one of the founders of Rhode Island.

*cod'dle*, 1 *kō'dle*; 2 *cō'dle*, *vt.* [*con'nen*, *con'nino*.] *cod'dle*, *vt.* [*con'nen*; *con'nino*.] To treat as a baby or an invalid; make effeminate; pamper.

To our recklessness they appear to *coddle* themselves, but we speedily discern that in nothing is their good sense more salutary. W. C. BROWNELL French Traits p. 128, s. 1889.]

[*Orig.* 'castrate,' < *con*, *n.* bag, pillow; confused with *F. caddier*, *pamper*.] *SYN.* see *CANES*; *AMPER*.—*cod'dler*, *n.* [*Colloq.*] One who has been coddled.

*cod'dle*, *vt.* [*con'nen*; *con'nino*.] 1. To seethe or simmer in water; cook. 2. [*Dial. Eng.*] To roast in an oven, as apples. 3. To injure (tobacco) by fermentation. [*< Ice. kōdō, dahlie*.] *cod'ter*.

*cod'dle*, *n.* A coddled or pampered person.  
*cod'dy-mod'dy*, 1 *kō'dy-mōd*; 2 *cō'dy-mōd*, *y.* [*Dial.*] A gull in its first plumage; the black-headed gull.

*cod'd*, 1 *kō'd*; 2 *cō'd*, *vt.* [*con'nen*; *con'nino*.] [*Colloq.*] To codify. *cod'd*, 1 *kō'd*; 2 *cō'd*, *n.* 1. Law. A unified and coordinated body of law; especially, reenactment, in improved and systematic form, of previously existing law, whether derived from statute, prescription, or judicial decisions.

The constitution of the United States has... left them the Swedish law codes of criminal law. WENZEL *Works, Landmark in Pictorial Art*, v. 1, p. 205, l. 2. & co. 1890.

2. A system of signals or of characters used to represent letters or words, or in any way to communicate intelligence; as, a cipher code; naval code; telegraphic code. See *TELEGRAPH*. 3. A system of rules, regulations, or principles generally approved and formally applied for conduct in particular cases; as, the social code; the medical code; the code of honor. [*F.*, < *L. codex, caudex*, tablet.] *SYN.* see *LAW*; *LEGISLATION*.

—black code, the body of laws in the United States relating to the slave population in slave States before emancipation.—civil code, a code regulating the civil relations of citizens.—*C. Napoleon*, the French civil code compiled under the direction of Napoleon I., and largely a reenactment of the Justinian code.—*C. Nulr* [*F.*], literally, black code; a series of unusually humane laws made by the French in Santo Domingo, 1685.—*c. of Hammurabi*, a body of laws enacted by Hammurabi (about 2250 B. C.), sixth king of the first dynasty of Babylon, and inscribed on a stele of black diorite, discovered (Dec. 1891-Jan. 1892) in three fragments by J. J. M. de Morgan at Persepolis, on the site of Susa, capital of the ancient Elam. The stele, which is supposed to have been carried to Susa from the temple E-harrah at Sippar, contains the text of 247 of Hammurabi's laws, which show a wholly unsuspected degree of culture, and present a number of parallels to the early Hebrew legislation. See *illus.* under *CODEBOOK*.—*c. of*

honor, certain rules and methods of procedure that govern affairs of honor and duels.—*criminal c.*, a code defining crimes and prescribing the nature and degree of punishment.—*Gregorian c.*, the collection of imperial constitutions made by the Roman jurist, Gregorius.—*Hermogenian c.*, a code probably compiled by Hermogenianus, a Roman jurist of the 4th century. It was supplementary to the Gregorian Code.—*International c.*, see under *INTERNATIONAL*.—*Justinian c.*, the systematized body of Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian in the 6th century, comprising (1) the *Code proper*, consisting of 12 books of imperial statutes digested into systematic order, (2) the *Institutes*, (3) the *Pandects*, and (4) the *Novels*. The Justinian code has furnished the material for, or largely shaped, the law of the modern civilized world. See *INSTITUTE*; *NOVEL*; *PANDECT*.—*Mosaic c.*, the code of laws, religious, social, and civil, embodied by Moses in the Pentateuch.

We adopt the appropriate division [of the *Mosaic Code*]... into three principal groups of laws or ritual observances, in addition to the Ten Commandments, viz.: 1. The Collection, Ex. xxi-xxiii. 2. The Deuteronomium (Code, Deut. xii-xvii. . . 3. The Levitical Legislation, scattered through several parts of Exodus and the books of Leviticus and Numbers. W. H. GAZEN *Moses and the Prophets* art. iii, p. 60, lc. a. mso. 1883.]

—New York Codes, sometimes called the *Field Codes*, the codifications of the laws of New York, as required by the Constitution of 1846, completed at periods from 1850 to 1885—one, under the "Commissioners of Practice and Pleading" (composed of Looms, Graham, and D. D. Field), the other under the "Commissioners of the Code" (composed of D. D. Field, Noyes, and Bradford) including (1) the *Code of Civil Procedure*, (2) the *Code of Criminal Procedure*, (3) the *Political Code*, (4) the *Civil Code*, and (5) the *Penal Code*. These codes have been partly adopted in New York and substantially or wholly in many other States.—*penal c.*, same as *CRIMINAL CODE*.—*Rhodian c.*, the code of maritime laws formulated by the Phœnician colonists of Rhodes.—*Stricklandian c.*, a system of zoological nomenclature devised by Hugh Strickland.—*the c.*, see *CODE*.—*honor, above*.—*Theodosian c.*, a collection of Roman laws, published in the reign of Theodosius II., A. D. 438.

*cod'd*, *n.* Shoemakers' wax; pitch.  
*co-dec'li'lon*, 1 *kō-dec'li'lon*; 2 *cō-dec'li'lon*, *n.* *co-dec'li'lon*, *n.* *co-dec'li'lon*, *n.* The complement of the angle of declination. [*< co- + DECLINATION*.]

*co-de'ndant*, *n.* See *co-d*.  
*co-de'in*, 1 *kō-de'in* or *kō-de'in*; 2 *cō-de'in* or *cō-de'la*, *n.* Chem. A white crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$ ) derived from morphine. *Antidotes*: brandy; strong warm black coffee. [*< Gr. dōdēla, poppy-head*.] *co-de'la*; *co-de'la'na*.

*co-de'ss*, 1 *kō'des*; 2 *cō'des*, *n.* Without a code.  
*Co'd*, *n.* *abbr.* Code. *Napoleon*.  
*co'de'p'it*, 1 *kō-de'p'it*; 2 *cō-de'p'it*, *n.* *Electrolysis*. A deposit additional to that for which the electrolysis is undertaken.

*co-dep'o-si'lon*, 1 *kō-dep'o-si'lon*; 2 *cō-dep'o-si'lon*, *n.* *Electrolysis*. The deposition, simultaneously, of two or more substances upon the electrode.

*co-de'ter'mi-nat'ion*, 1 *kō-de'ter'mi-nat'ion*; 2 *cō-de'ter'mi-nat'ion*, *n.* One of two or more determinations of the same matter. 2. The mutual relation of determining the same matter.

*co-de'ta*, 1 *kō-de'ta*; 2 *cō-de'ta*, *n.* [*It.*] Mus. A short coda; a passage connecting the first part of a fugue with the episode.

*co'dex*, 1 *kō'deks*; 2 *cō'deks*, *n.* [*con'cra*, 1 *kō'di'siz*; 2 *cō'di'siz*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. A manuscript, in the general form of a book, in uncial characters, especially of the New Testament, or of certain classic writings. Of the Scripture codices, the most important are the *Alexandrine* (C. Alexandrinus, 5th century), in the British Museum; the *Codex Ambrosian* (5th and 6th centuries), containing chiefly fragments of the New Testament and preserved at Milan; the *Sinaitic* (C. Sinaiticus, 4th century), in St. Petersburg; and the *Vatican* (4th century), in the Vatican library at Rome. There are all of the Greek Scriptures. The *London c.*, or C. Laudianus, of the Acts, is at Oxford. Of the Vulgate, the most remarkable is the C. Amiatinus. Of classics, the most famous is the C. Ambrosianus, of the *Illad*.—*c. rescriptus*. 1. Same as *PALIMPSEST*. 2. A collection of canons or of formulas, especially of medical formulas. 3. A code of laws. 4. Any manuscript.

*cod'fish*, 1 *kō'dfish*; 2 *cō'dfish*, *n.* A cod, or its flesh used as fish food.—*cod'fish*, *n.* Those who make a vulgar display of lately acquired wealth; formerly applied to families in Massachusetts said to have grown rich out of the fisheries. *MATLAND Slang Dict.*—*c. ball* or *cake*, see *FISH-BALL*.

*cod'ger*, 1 *kō'ger*; 2 *cō'ger*, *n.* 1. One of testy or eccentric character, especially an old man; used in jocular depreciation. 2. Chap; fellow. 3. A niggardly or miserly man; also, a pedler or tramp; cadger. [*Var. of CANGER*.]

*Co'di-a'ce-ae*, 1 *kō'di-a'si*; 2 *cō'di-a'si*, *n. pl.* Bot. A family of sea-algae, typical of the order *Codiales*. [*< Codium*.]—*co'di-a'ceous*, *n.*

*Co'di-a'm*, 1 *kō'di-a'm*; 2 *cō'di-a'm*, *n.* Bot. A genus of shrubs of the spurge family, nearly allied to *Croton*, but differing from it in having numerous stamens in the male flowers and no petals in the female. The genus consists of 3 or 4 species, natives of the Molukus and adjacent islands. The species *Codium pictum*, with numerous varieties, is cultivated in hothouses under the name of *Croton*. [*< Malak. kōdi*.]

*Co'di-a'tes*, 1 *kō'di-a'tis*; 2 *cō'di-a'tis*, *n. pl.* Bot. An order of green algae with a thallus formed of a cenocycle. See *CHLOROPHYCEAE*.

*cod'i-cal*, 1 *kō'di-kal*; 2 *cō'di-kal*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Of or pertaining to a code or codes.

*cod'i-ces*, 1 *kō'di-siz*; 2 *cō'di-siz*, *n.* Plural of *CODEX*.  
*cod'i-ell*, 1 *kō'di-ell*; 2 *cō'di-ell*, *n.* Law. A supplement adding to, revoking, or explaining something in the body of a will. [*< L. codicillus*, dim. of *codex* (*codice*), writing.].—*cod'i-ell'ia-ry*, *n.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of a codicil.

*cod'i-fi-ca'tion*, 1 *kō'di-fi-kat'ion*; 2 *cō'di-fi-kat'ion*, *n.* Law. The act or process of reducing laws to a code. What is codification? . . . It is the collection, condensation, systematizing and reconciling of what is scattered or contradictory. F. LITZNER *Political Ethics* vol. 1, pt. 1, bk. 1, ch. 2, p. 230, l. 1890.]

*cod'i-fi-ca'to-ry*, 1 *kō'di-fi-kā'tō-ry*; 2 *cō'di-fi-kā'tō-ry*, *n.* Relating to codification; as, the *codificatory* contributions of lawmakers.

*cod'i-fi-y*, 1 *kō'di-fai* or *kō'di-fai*; 2 *cō'di-fai* or *cō'di-fai* (*xi*), *v.* [*ENG.*; *FR.*] 1. To reduce (laws, etc.) to a systematized code. 2. To collect and arrange; systematize; as, to *codify* signals.







**Cookery.** 1. A light cake made with flour, butter, eggs, sugar, milk, and yeast. 2. A dark cake prepared with butter, flour, eggs, and fruit, to which is added strained coffee. — c. *clanc*, n. 1. A machine for freeing raw coffee-beans of dust and other foreign substances. 2. A coffee-miller. — c. *cooler*, n. [Slang, U. S.] A loafer; dead beat; said especially of Indians who loiter about a camp hoping to be offered a meal. — c. *cup*, n. — c. *discase*, n. Bot. 1. A disease caused by a fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) parasitic on coffee-plant leaves in southern Asia. 2. A coffee-plant disease common in South America, leaves and berries being sometimes destroyed by the fungus *Sclitium flavidum*. — c. *grounds*, n. pl. The less of coffee-berries after infusion. — c. *house*, n. A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; a café. — c. *huller*, n. A machine for removing the husk from the coffee-bean. — c. *mill*, n. A mill for grinding coffee. — c. *mlb*, n. A coffee-bean. — c. *nut*, n. The Kentucky coffee-tree or its fruit. — c. *pecu*, n. The chick-pea. — c. *plant*, n. 1. [New Zealand.] The coffee-hush. 2. [Tasmania.] The native holly (*Coprosma hirtella*). 3. The evening primrose. — c. *pot*, n. A covered metal or earthen pot in which coffee is made or served. — c. *rat*, n. 1. The musang that aids in disseminating coffee by voiding undigested coffee-berries. 2. A Ceylonese variety of rat (*Mus hirtatus*) destructive to coffee. — c. *roaster*, n. One who roasts coffee; also, a rotating iron cylinder or other device in which coffee is roasted. — c. *room*, n. [Eng.] A public refreshment-room. — c. *shop*, n. A place where coffee is kept on sale; an inferior coffee-house. — c. *stand*, n. — c. *tea*, n. A beverage made from the leaves of the coffee-plant. — c. *tree*, n. c. *plant*. — c. *walk*, n. On a plantation, a row of trees with the space intervening between two rows, or the space itself. — wild c., see FEVERROOT.

The following table exhibits the most important varieties of coffee used in the United States.

#### VARIETIES OF COFFEE.

ABBREVIATIONS.—br. = brown; dk. = dark; gr. = green; g'sh = greenish; lrreg. = irregular; l'ge = large; med. = medium; var. = various; yell. = yellow.

Market Name, and Locality of Production.	Flavor.	Characteristics of the Raw Beans.
Blue Mountain . . .	Rich, full, mellow.	Bluish-green
Bogota (Colombia) . .	Rich, mild . . . . .	G'sh, yell, br.
Bucaramanga . . . .	Rich, mild . . . . .	G'sh to br.
Cent. American . . .	Mild, mellow . . . .	G'sh to yell, l'ge.
Havanna . . . . .	Rich, mild . . . . .	Var. l'ge.
Hayti . . . . .	Mild, sweet . . . . .	Greenish-yellow
Java . . . . .	Mild, mellow . . . .	Var. l'ge.
Liberia . . . . .	Heavy, rank . . . . .	Br. to dk. br, l'ge.
Manila . . . . .	Mild . . . . .	Yell. to br, l'ge.
Maracaibo . . . . .	Mild, mellow . . . .	G'sh to yell, l'ge.
Mexican . . . . .	Mild, mellow . . . .	G'sh to yell, l'ge.
Mocha . . . . .	Pungent, full . . . .	Dk. gr. to yell, lrreg.
Porto Rico . . . . .	Strong . . . . .	Greenish
Rio (Brazil) . . . . .	Rank, strong . . . .	Var. gr, med. to l'ge.
San Domingo . . . .	Low grade, strong .	Greenish-yellow
Santos (Brazil) . . .	Mild . . . . .	G'sh to yell, med. to l'ge.
Sumatra . . . . .	Mild . . . . .	Yell. to br, l'ge.

**Coffee**, n. 1. A county in S. E. Alabama; 677 sq. m.; county-seat, Elba. 2. A county in S. Georgia; 1,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Douglas. 3. A county in Tennessee; 442 sq. m.; county-seat, Manchester.

**coffe-ic**, **coffe-ine**, **coffe-ol**. Same as CAFFEIC, etc. **coffe-ism**, 1 kōf'ē-izm; 2 cōf'ē-izm, n. The practise of drinking coffee or the effect of coffee on the health.

**coffer**, 1 kōf'ēr; 2 cōf'ēr, vt. 1. To place in a coffer; hoard or treasure. 2. Arch. To adorn with coffers, or form in coffers, as a ceiling. 3. Mining. To secure by timbers or masonry against an influx of water; as, to coffer a shaft.

**coffer**, n. 1. A chest or box, particularly a strong box; safe. 2. pl. The place where moneys or funds are stored; a treasury, as of a government; the vault of a bank; hence, figuratively, financial resources. Thied to keep at all times in its coffers ten thousand pounds in gold and silver.

ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, p. 301. [cl. p. 1869.] 3. Arch. A deeply sunk panel in a ceiling or vault or the like, whether plain or ornamented. 4. A canal-lock chamber. 5. A floating dock; caisson. 6. Fort. A protecting loop-holed parapet crossing a dry moat.

7f. An ark. 8f. A coffin. [*< F. coffer, < L. cophinus; see COFFIN.*] **cofferet**, **cofferet**, **cofferet**. — **coffer-fish**, n. A trunkfish or ostracodont. — **coffer-work**, n. 1. Rubble masonry faced with stone. 2. Arch. A coffered surface. — **coffer-cr**, n. 1. [Rare.] One who keeps money in coffers; a treasurer. 2. Eng. Hist. Formerly, a principal disbursing officer of the royal household. 3f. One who makes coffers. — **coffer-ling**, n. A structure or arrangement of coffers.

**coffer-dam**, 1 kōf'ər-dām; 2 cōf'ər-dām, n. S. S. **coffer-dam**, 1 kōf'ər-dām; 2 cōf'ər-dām, n. 1. A temporary enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry to protect workmen while some work, as the foundation of a pier, is in progress. 2. A water-tight structure attached to a ship's side when repairs are made below the water-line. 3. A composition of powdered coconut cellulose, which has the property of closing instantaneously when pierced; used in naval protective armament. — **coffer-dam bulkhead** (*Wm.*), a bulkhead on a war-ship aft of and to reinforce the collision bulkhead, as by packing with cellulose.

**Coffey**, 1 kōf'ē; 2 cōf'ē, n. A county in E. Kansas; 648 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington. **Coffeyville**, 1 kōf'ē-vīl; 2 cōf'ē-vīl, n. A city in Montgomery county, Kan.

**coff-front**, 1 kōf'ər-nt; 2 cōf'ər-nt, n. [Dial. Scot.] Partially closed, as if with canopies half drawn off a bed. **coff-in**, 1 kōf'ən; 2 cōf'ən, vt. To put into or as into a coffin; figuratively, to enclose and seclude from sight. What man would live coffined with brick and stone, imprisoned from the influences of life?

LOWELL *Pioneer* st. 1. **coffin**, n. 1. The case in which a corpse is hurried; usually a long box, tapering toward both ends from the point where the elbows rest in place. The modern coffin is usually composed of wood or metal, but examples in stone and pottery are not uncommon among the relics of ancient peoples. The stone coffin is generally termed *sarcophagus* and the receptacle for ashes of cremated persons *urn*. See these terms; also compare CASKET; WYMY-CASE. 2. The part of a horse's hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-horn. 3. Print. The bed or frame enclosing an imposing-stone. 4. [Rare.] A socket in

the eye of a millstone to receive the end of the driver. 5. A paper sheath or case; especially, a paper twisted into a cone: used by grocers. 6. [Cornwall, Eng.] An old open mine-working, in which the ore is cast up from platform to platform. 7. [Colloq.] An unseaworthy vessel. 8f. A basket, box, or chest. 9f. A pie-crust. 10f. A cassette. [*< OF. coffin, < L. cophinus, < Gr. kophinos, basket.*] **coff-in**, **coff-in**; **coff-in**, **coff-in**; **coff-in**, **coff-in**. The hoopoe: so called from its habit of nesting in coffin-holes or decorations, as in China. — c. *boat*, n. [Local, U. S.] A sink-boat, used in duck-shooting, etc. — c. *bone*, n. The third phalanx or distal bone of a horse's foot, that is enclosed within the hoof. See *illus.* under *HOOF*. — c. *carrier*, n. [Local, U. S.] The great black-backed gull. — c. *fish*, n. An ostracodont. — c. *gaze*, n. A gaze for measuring a corpse. — c. *joint*, n. The joint above the coffin-bone; navicular joint. — c. *mail*, n. [Slang, U. S.] A cigarette. — c. *pin*, n. A movable metal peg, usually ornamented, used in hearses to keep the coffin in place. — c. *plate*, n. A metal plate on a coffin-lid bearing the name, and usually the dates of birth and death, of the deceased. — c. *ship*, n. See *COFFIN*. 7. — **coff-in-spark**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A small oblong clender that pops out of a coal-fire: believed to foretell death.

**Coffin**, n. 1. Charles Carleton (7/1823-7/1896), an American journalist and author. 2. Sir Isaac (7/1759-7/1839), an American-born English admiral. 3. William Anderson (7/1855- ), an American painter. **Coffin**, pp. Coffined. **Coffin**, n. The N. E. of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **Coffin Mountain**, A mountain in Wyoming; 11,376 ft. **coff-le**, 1 kōf'ē; 2 cōf'ē, n. A train of persons or animals led or fettered together; especially, a gang of slaves chained together for marching or exposure in market. The negro has sung . . . even in the coffin on the hot road to a new auction-block.

ELIOT BURRITT *Ten-Minute Talks* p. 230. l. & a. 1874. [*< Ar. kafilā, caravan.*]

**coff-fore**, 1 kōf'ər-fore; 2 cōf'ər-fore, n. [F.] A strong treasure-box; an ornamental casket imitating such a box. **coff-fret**, 1 kōf'ər-fret; 2 cōf'ər-fret, n. [F.] A small coffer. **coff-fer-ett**.

C. of G. H., abbr. Cape of Good Hope.

**co-found**, 1 kōf'əund; 2 cōf'əund, vt. To found jointly or at the same time; as, they *co-founded* the college; he *co-founded* the church and the chapel. — **co-found'er**, n. A joint founder. — **co-found'ess**, n. fem.

**co-frat-er-nal**, 1 kōf'rā-tēr-nal; 2 cōf'rā-tēr-nal, o. Of or pertaining to fraternity.

**co-frat-er-nal-ty**, 1 kōf'rā-tēr-nal-ty; 2 cōf'rā-tēr-nal-ty, n. One who is a member of a fraternity. The adult sons and transmuted daughters of a group of mid-parents of the same stature. FRANCIS GALTON *Natural Inheritance* ch. vii, p. 94. [MACM. 1889.]

**cofre**, n. Same as COFFER.

**cofre de Pe-ro-te**, 1 kōf'rē dē pē-rō-tē; 2 cōf'rē dē pē-rō-tē, n. A mountain in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico; 13,416 ft. high.

**coff**, 1 kōf; 2 cōf, *imp.* of **COFF**, v. **coff**, 1 kōf; 2 cōf, vt. [*COGGEN*, *COG*; *COO*; *GING*.] 1. To furnish with or as with a cog or cogs. 2. [Rare.] To help (oneself) in moving by making notches, as in ice for steps; draw as by cogs.

I ordered him to throw himself on his belly . . . and to make for the island by *coffing* himself forward with his jack-knife. KATE ARIST *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 360. [cl. p. 1857.]

3. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To wedge or hock up; as, to *coff* a table to make it steady; to *coff* a wheel to prevent motion. 4. [North. Eng.] To barrow.

**coff**, 1 kōf; 2 cōf, v. [*COGGER*; *COO*; *GINO*.] I. t. 1. To load (a die) for cheating; handle or use fraudulently. But then my study was to *coff* the die.

DIXON *Persius* satire iii, l. 92. 2f. To mislead or deceive, as by wheedling or flattery; cheat. 3f. To palm off; foist.

II. i. 1. To practise cajolery; wheedle; quibble. Those false, deceiving hearts that *coff* and cheat.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. v, p. 227. [r. & w. 1891.]

2. To cheat with loaded or fraudulently handled dice. [*< W. cogro, pretend, < cog, empty.*]

**coff**, r. [Scot.] To pour into a cog.

**coff**, vt. *Carpentry*. To connect (timbers) by means of a cog.

**coff**, st. *Founding*. To consolidate (ingots) by rolling or hammering.

**coff**, n. 1. *Mech.* (1) A tooth, or one of a series of teeth, projecting from the surface of a wheel (a gear), of a rack, or the like. (2) Any projecting catch, lifter, or wiper that moves another piece by pressure and sliding. 2. A tenon on a joist to fit a mortise on another one; a coak. 3. A calk, as on a horseshoe. 4. Mining. A notched timber for building a support for a roof; a chock. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A short handle ntched to the snath of a scythe. 6f. A cog-wheel or mill-wheel. [*< Gael. cog, cog; coget, < cog and round, a mechanism by which a cog-wheel works in the pinions of a lantern wheel. < cog-rail, n. A rack or toothed rail usually placed between the regular rails on an inclined railroad. Open pinions on the driving-axle of the locomotive engage in the rail-cogs, and thus assist it to ascend, or in descending check its speed. < cog-way, n. [Rare.] A railway-track having a cog-rail. < cog-wheel, n. A gear-wheel; specif., one having teeth which are not an integral part of the body, but are mortised or otherwise inserted, as in a wooden wheel with iron teeth. < cogwood, n. A tough, hard Jamaica wood, said to be from the *Ceanothus chloroxylon*.*]

**cog**, n. 1. A trick; imposition. 2. A loaded die. 3. [Slang.] A piece of money, used as a decoy by sharpers.

**cog**, n. 1. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A hooped vessel for liquids. 2. *Straw drink*. 3. A quarter-peck measure. [*< Gael. cognn, drinking-vessel.*] **coguet**.

**cog**, n. A small rowboat or fishing-vessel; cockboat; also, a broadly built transport or other vessel; a cocket. [*< F. cogue, prop. < L. concha; see CONCH.*] **cogget**.

**cog**, abbr. Cognate; cognate with.

**cog-hell**, n. [Prov. Eng.] An icicle.

**cog-gen-ey**, 1 kōj'en-ey; 2 cōj'en-ey, n. The state or quality of being cogent; power of convincing; moral or logical force. *co-gen-ey*.

Wherein, then, lies the cogency of the apostles' reasoning? ROBERTSON in S. A. BROOKS'S *F. W. Robertson* p. 646. [it. 1871.]

**cog-ent**, 1 kōj'ent; 2 cōj'ent, a. 1. Appealing strongly to the reason or conscience; compelling belief, assent, or action: forcible; cogent; as, a cogent argument or discourse. 2. [Rare.] Having the power of physical compulsion or constraint; potent; as, the cogent power of steam. [*< L. cogen(-)s, ppr. of cogo, < co-*

(*< cum*), together, + *ago*, drive.] *Syn:* conclusive, convincing, determining, effective, forcible, influential, persuasive, partial, powerful, strong, urgent. — *Ant:* faint, feeble, inconclusive, ineffectual, ineffectual, powerless, uninfluential, weak. — *co-gen-ty*, adv.

**cog-ger**, 1 kōg'ēr; 2 cōg'ēr, n. 1. A builder of mine-cogs, or mine-roof supports. 2. One who makes gear-cogs.

**cog-ger**, n. A sharper; flatterer. — **cog-ger-y**, n. **cog-gers**, n. pl. [Prov. Eng.] Short leggings.

**Cogge-shall**, 1 kōg'shəl; 2 cōg'shəl, n. A town in Essex county, England.

**cog-gle**, 1 kōg'ē; 2 cōg'ē, n. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A small wooden bowl, or its contents. **cog-gle**.

**cog-ging**, 1 kōg'ing; 2 cōg'ing, n. 1. Cogs, collectively. 2. *Crp.* A joint that is cogged. 3. Calking.

**cog-gle**, 1 kōg'ē; 2 cōg'ē, vt. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] To move shakily.

**cog-gle**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A cobblestone; pebble.

**cog-gle**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A small boat; cog.

**cog-gle**, n. A wheel used in making the decorative notches on pie-plates. [*< dyt.*]

**cog-gly**, 1 kōg'ly; 2 cōg'ly, a. Shaky; unsteady. **cog-gly**, 1 kōg'ly; 2 cōg'ly, n. 1. Rose (1853- ), an English-American actress; rôles, *Stephanie in Forget-me-not*, *Lady Tenzle*, etc. 2. Timothy Augustine (7/1856- ), an Australian statistician resident in England.

**cog-gle**, 1 kōg'ē; 2 cōg'ē, p. [Dial., Scot.] To breathe hard and violently, as in asthma.

**Cog-la**, 1 kōg'la; 2 cōg'la, n. 2 cōf'la a hy'sin. In the *Arabian Nights*, captain of the Forty Thieves.

**cog-la-ta-ble**, 1 kōj'la-ta-bl; 2 cōj'la-ta-bl, a. That cog-la-ta-bl, may he thought or apprehended; capable of being made a subject of reflection; thinkable; not absurd. [*< L. cogitabilis, < cogito, think, < co- (< cum), together, + agito; see AGITATE.*] — **cog-la-ta-bl-ty**, n.

**cog-la-ta-bund**, 1 kōj'la-ta-bund; 2 cōj'la-ta-bund, a. [Rare.] Deep in thought; musing; thoughtful. — **cog-la-ta-bund-ly**, n. [Humorous.] Deep meditation. — **cog-la-ta-bund-ly**, adv. [*< cog-la-tant-ly, n.*]

**cog-la-tant**, 1 kōj'la-tant; 2 cōj'la-tant, n. [Rare.] Meditating.

**cog-la-tate**, 1 kōj'la-tāt; 2 cōj'la-tāt, v. [*< cog-la-tant-ly, n.*] I. t. 1. To turn over in the mind; think over; meditate. 2. To devise a plan or conception of; ex-

cogitate; as, to *cogitate* schemes of revenge.

II. t. To exercise the power of thinking; engage in continuous thought; reflect; think. [*< L. cogitatus, pp. of cogito; see COGITABLE.*] *Syn:* see *MUSE*.

The Doctor's cogitating manner was attributable to his being always engaged in looking out for Greek roots.

DICKENS *David Copperfield* p. 37. [n. & n. 1871.]

**cog-la-tion**, 1 kōj'la-tā-shen; 2 cōj'la-tā-shen, n. 1. The act or process of cogitating or of revolving or weighing in the mind; reflective thought; as, lost in *cogitation*. 2. That which is thought; a result of thinking; also, a plan; purpose; subject of thought. 3. Philos. Consciousness, especially as the power or faculty of thought. [*< L. cogitatio(-)n-, < cogito; see COGITABLE.*] *Syn:* see *REFLECTION*.

**cog-la-tive**, 1 kōj'la-tē-tyv; 2 cōj'la-tē-tyv, o. 1. Capa-

**cog-la-tiv-ty**, 1 kōj'la-tē-tyv; 2 cōj'la-tē-tyv, n. 1. The cogitative faculty. 2. Inclined to or characterized by thought; contemplative. [*< LL. cogitativus, < L. cogitare; see COGITATE.*] — **cog-la-tiv(-)ty**, adv. Thoughtfully. — **cog-la-tiv-ty**, n. [Rare.] Power of thought.

**cog-la-tor**, 1 kōj'la-tēr or -tor; 2 cōj'la-tēr or -tor, n. One who cogitates.

**cog-na-c**, 1 kōg'nyak; 2 cōg'nyak, n. [F.] French brandy, especially that distilled at or near Cognac, from wine made in the valley of the Charente; any fine grape brandy; cogniac.

**Co-gna-c**, 1 kōg'nyak; 2 cōg'nyak, n. A town in Charente

**cog-nate**, 1 kōg'nāt; 2 cōg'nāt, a. 1. Allied by a common descent or parentage; connected by blood or birth; having the same ancestor or ancestors; kindred; as, the German and English are *cognate* races. 2. Allied by derivation from the same source; belonging to the same stock or root; as, English and Sanskrit are *cognate* languages.

A single error is never long insulated. Its cognate group is soon developed. AUSTIN PHILLIPS *My Note-Book* p. 45. [s. 1891.]

3. Allied in radical characteristics; having affinity of nature; akin. 4. Law. Of or pertaining to relationship traced exclusively through females: opposed to *cognate*, the loosely applied to any form of blood-relationship. 5. Phon. Formed by a similar process of articulation, as the letters h, p, etc. [*< L. cognatus, < co- (< cum), together + natus, pp. of nascor, be born.*]

*Syn:* see *KINNESS*. — *cognate* accusative or objective (*Gram.*), the accusative or objective case of a noun, especially with intransitive verbs, naming the action of the verb governing it; as, in 'to live one's life,' *life* is a *cognate* objective of *live*. — c. propositions (*Logic*), propositions having identical subjects or predicates. — *cognate-ness*, n. The state, quality, or relation of being cognate.

**cog-nate**, n. One that is cognate to another or others.

Those united by ties of blood through descent from the same married pair being called *cognates*, the *gnates* were those *cognates* who traced their connection exclusively through males.

J. F. McLENNAN *Studies in Anc. Hist.* p. 188. [n. q. 1876.]

**cog-na-tiv**, 1 kōg'nat-ik; 2 cōg'nat-ik, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of blood-relationship; traced through cognates; especially, in law, pertaining to relationship through females. **cog-na-tiv(-)ty**, n.

**cog-na-tion**, 1 kōg'nat-shen; 2 cōg'nat-shen, n. 1. Kin-

ship by descent from the same original; blood-relationship. 2. Law. Specif., relationship through the female line. 3. Relationship or affinity of any kind. [*< L. cognatio(-)n-, < cognatus; see COGNATE.*]

**cog-ni-sa-bl-ty**, n. Same as COGNIZABILITY, etc.

**cog-ni-sh**, 1 kōg'nish; 2 cōg'nish, n. 1. The net of clearly and correctly apprehending fact or truth, whether mediately or immediately; knowledge, especially as gained by personal experience. 2. The power or faculty of knowing; cognitive faculty. (1) In Sir William Hamilton's scheme, the intellect in general.

I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge.

HAMILTON *Lectures on Metaphysics* xxi.

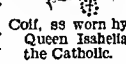
(2) The acquisitive power; the power by which the mind gains awareness of objects, whether of sense, consciousness, or intuition proper.

3. The knowledge obtained by any act of perception or cognition. 4. Any mental state; an improper use.

5. Law. Same as *COGNITION*. 5. [*< L. cognitio(-)n-, < cognitus; see COGNITIVE.*] *Syn:* see *KNOWLEDGE*.

**cog-ni-tion-time**, n. *Psychophys.* The time elapsed during a complete cognitive reaction; the difference between such time and the simple reaction-time.

ary c., see PRIMARY COIL, above.—shunt c. (*Elec.*), a coil in parallel with the main circuit of a dynamo through which







## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF COINS.

It is seldom possible to ascertain the exact date of an ancient coin. The dates here assigned represent approximately the periods within which the coins must have appeared.

### 1. Babylonian Stater, Lydia.

Electrum; 166.8 grains. About 700 B. C.  
Reverse: An oblong incuse between two incuse squares. This is the earliest coin known.

The Lydians are reputed to have been the first people to make stamped money. Electrum, consisting of three parts of gold and a native alloy of one part of silver, was used in the first period of the Lydian coinage. The weights of the coins conformed to the Babylonian silver standard. Afterward the Phœnician silver standard was used concurrently with the Babylonian, probably for the sea-trade with the western coast-towns. When Cræsus abandoned electrum, he produced, by reducing the Phœnician weight one fourth, a gold coin weighing exactly a gold stater, and by a similar reduction of the Babylonian weight he obtained the Greek gold stater of Eubœa.

### 2. Didrachm of Ægina.

Silver; 102 grains. 700-480 B. C.  
Obverse: A sea-tortoise (the symbol of Astarte, the Phœnician goddess of trade). Earliest known silver coin.  
Reverse: An incuse square, divided into eight compartments.

According to the Parian chronicle, Phidon, king of Argos, established the earliest Greek mint, in the island of Ægina. The Æginetan silver coinage is almost as ancient as the electrum coinage of Lydia. The Greeks introduced engraved dies in place of the rude punches of the Lydians.

### 3. Coin of Caulonia.

Silver; 128 grains. 700-480 B. C.  
Obverse: KAYA (Caulonia). Apollo naked, holding in his raised right hand a branch, on his outstretched left arm a small running figure with winged feet, and in the left hand a branch; in front, a stag looking back.  
Reverse: Same type of incuse, with small figure wanting. An incuse coin of very ancient date. Caulonia in Brutium was one of the earliest colonies established by the Greeks on the shores of southern Italy.

### 4. Stater of Halicarnassus.

Electrum; 216.3 grains. 700-480 B. C.  
Obverse: ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ ("I am the sign of Phanes"). A stag feeding.  
Reverse: An oblong incuse between two incuse squares. The earliest known inscribed coin, struck probably about 500 B. C. by Phanes, a vassal of Egypt, who joined Cambyses, king of Persia, in his invasion of that country, or possibly at an earlier date by an ancestor of this Phanes.

### 5. Syracusan Medallion.

Silver; 263.6 grains. 485-478 B. C.  
Obverse: ΞΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ ("of the Syracusans"). Head of the nymph Arethusa surrounded by four dolphins.  
Reverse: A quadriga, with Nike alighting upon the yoke; commemorating the Olympian victory of King Gelon.

The coinage of Syracuse, while lacking the artistic vigor of the coins of Asia Minor and the noble simplicity of Greece, was the richest in design and the most delicately executed of the Greek money. Agonistic subjects were commonly chosen for this types. Gelon, tyrant of Gela, won the chariot race at Olympia in 488 B. C.

### 6. Lepton (?), Palestine.

Copper; the widow's mite. Luke xxi, 2.  
This coin has been termed *lepton* on the authority of Theophylact and of Mr. Du Bois, for many years director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Obverse: יהונתן המלך ("Jonathan the king"). Within the intermediate spaces of the sun with eight rays.  
Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ("of King Alexander"). Round an anchor.

This was the smallest Jewish coin in circulation in Jerusalem, worth intrinsically perhaps not more than a mill in United States money. The people were forbidden to bring into the temple coins that were not Jewish. Small bronze pieces were struck, many of them over other coins, by Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews (104-78 B. C.).

### 7. Tetradrachm of Ephesus.

Silver; 234 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: ΕΡ ("of the Ephesians").  
Reverse: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜΟΣ ("Aristodemus"). The fore part of a stag and a date-palm.

This is an example of the Ephesian coinage between the peace of Antiochus and the time of Lysimachus. The only subjects treated on the rudely executed coins of Ephesus refer to the worship of the Ephesian Diana, an Asiatic goddess identified by the Greeks with Artemis, the essentially different. Both the stag and the bee are her symbols.

### 8. Stater of Amphipolis.

Silver; 220.5 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Apollo, facing.  
Reverse: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ ("of the Amphipolitans"). A racing-torch.  
The silver coins of this Thracian city, founded as an Athenian colony in 437 B. C., are remarkable for intensity of expression of the face.

### 9. Coin of Argos.

Silver; 184 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers, earring, and necklace.  
Reverse: ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ ("of the Argives"). A wolf between two dolphins.

This head of Hera is copied from the famous statue of that goddess by Polykleitos at Argos. The wolf is the emblem of the Lycian Apollo, symbolizing water slain by the god of warmth and light. The dolphins, emblems of the Delphic Apollo, symbolize the calming of the wintry sea and resumption of navigation.

### 10. Stater of Corinth.

Silver; 132.5 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Pegasus flying; hence, the letter Koppa (the initial of the city's name).  
Reverse: Head of Pallas; behind, an acanthus.  
The antique Koppa was retained as a distinguishing mark of the coinage of Corinth, which, in the 6th and 4th centuries B. C., had a circulation second only to that of Athens. The head of Athena on these coins is always represented with a Corinthian helmet.

### 11. Persian Daric.

Gold; 129 grains. 521-485 B. C.

Obverse: A crowned archer, holding bow and spear (the royal symbol of Persia).

The earliest form of this coin, struck in the reign of Darius I.

### 12. Rhodian Stater.

Gold; 132.6 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Helias, facing, his hair arranged in locks suggestive of rays.

Reverse: ΡΩΔΙΩΝ ("of the Rhodians"). A rose with a bud and a spray of vine with grapes, the whole in an incuse square.

The rose borne on the coins of Rhodes is a speaking type, expressing the name of the city. This and the head of Helios are almost the only types used. The head has a peculiar grandeur on the Rhodian coins, especially on this, one of the finest of all Greek coins.

### 13. Macedonian Double Stater.

Gold; 264 grains. 336-323 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Pallas.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ("of Alexander"). Nike, holding a wreath and a trophy.  
This coin is probably from one of the European mints, and was struck during the lifetime of Alexander.

### 14. Tetradrachm of Thurium.

Silver; 244.1 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Pallas, wearing a crested Athenian helmet, on which is Scylla, with dogs' heads springing from her waist; on the neck-piece, a griffin.

Reverse: ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ ("of the Thurians"). A butting bull; in exergue, a fish (the tunny).

This is a magnificent specimen of the engraver's art. Thurium, founded by the Athenians near the site of Sybaris, may have borrowed the device of the bull from the coin of the more ancient town.

### 15. Decadrachm of Syracuse.

Silver; 660.0 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: ΞΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ ("of the Syracusans"). Head of Persephone, wearing a wreath of grain and surrounded by dolphins; hence, EYAINÉ (standing for Euanthes, the name of the artist).

Reverse: A victorious quadriga; in exergue, armor and the word ΑΓΑΑ ("prizes").

These coins, issued by Dionysius, mark the acme of realistic art and artistic refinement in coin-engraving, of which Evæctetus was one of the greatest masters of all ages.

### 16. Carthaginian Stater.

Silver; 265 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of a female (perhaps Dido or the moon-goddess), wearing a tinnia of Phrygian form.

Reverse: A lion and a palm-tree; in exergue, a Punic inscription signifying "of the people of the camp."

This is the work of a Greek engraver, and excels all other Carthaginian coins that have been preserved. When the fugitive Phœnicians, shipwrecked on the African coast with their queen, Dido, were digging the foundations of the city that was to be their future home, they came upon a palm-tree branch and a horse's head, which were taken to be good omens and were subsequently adopted as monetary types.

### 17. Carthaginian Dodecadrachm.

Silver; 700 grains. 280-190 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Persephone.

This type is executed in a debased and exaggerated style, very different from the purer art of the earlier period.

### 18. Roman Denarius.

Silver; 66.7 grains. 280-190 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Roma, wearing the winged helmet; behind, X (signifying 10 asses).

Reverse: ROMA (Rome) (in incused letters). The Diæscurl, represented as charging at the battle of Lake Regillus.

This piece belongs to the earliest period of the Roman silver coinage, the first issue of which was struck in 269 B. C.

### 19. Coin of Selinus.

Silver; 269 grains. 480-400 B. C.  
Obverse: ΞΕΛΙΝΟΣ. Selinus, the tutelary river-god, sacrificing at an altar, before which is a cock; in his left hand, the lustral branch; behind, a selinon or parsley-leaf and a bull's image on a pedestal.

Reverse: ΞΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΩΝ ("of the Selinuntines"). Apollo and Artemis in a quadriga, Apollo shooting arrows. The river-god is engaged in an Esculapian libation, as is shown by the cock, and the design symbolizes the draining of a marsh, whereby the city was relieved of a plague sent by Apollo, which is referred to by the type of the reverse.

The selinon-leaf is a striking emblem of the town, which took its name from this plant, an abundant product of its fertile soil.

### 20. Egyptian Pentadrachm.

Gold; 228.2 grains. 306-284 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Ptolemy I., diademed and with an eagle.

Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ("of King Ptolemy"). An eagle on a thunderbolt.

Ptolemy Soter, who assumed the title of king in 306, struck coins in Cyprus, Cyrenæa, and other parts besides Egypt. He laid the foundation of the Alexandrian library.

### 21. Roman Veturatulus.

Silver; 44.5 grains. 280-190 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Jupiter.

Reverse: ROMA. Victory crowning a trophy; between them, a sow (the moneyer's mark).

The veturatulus was at first a coin of Campania; but after the fall of Capua (211 B. C.) it was minted at Rome and became current in the provinces.

### 22. Tetradrachm of Lysimachus.

Silver; 262 grains. 336-280 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of the deified Alexander, with the horn of Ammon.

This is one of the coins struck by Lysimachus, king of Macedonia. The head of Alexander is probably copied from the bronze statue by Lysippus or from a gem-portrait by Pyrgoteles. Lysippus was the only sculptor permitted to make statues of Alexander. Pyrgoteles had the exclusive privilege of engraving him, and the conqueror himself said that Apelles alone should paint him.

### 23. Macedonian Coin.

Silver; 259.5 grains. 179-168 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of King Perseus; hence, ΖΗΔΙΟΥ ("of Zoius").

This is a striking portrait of the last Greek king of Macedonia. Zoius was probably director of mints.

### 24. Roman Sestertius.

Silver; 16.5 grains. 280-190 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Roma; behind, IIS (2 asses and a semis).

Reverse: The Dioscuri.

After the introduction of silver coinage at Rome (269 B. C.) the issue of gold and silver money was forbidden to all the subjected provinces of Italy.

### 25. Roman Quinarius.

Silver; 34.5 grains. 280-190 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Roma, wearing the winged helmet; behind head, V (5 asses).

Reverse: ROMA (incuse letters). The Dioscuri charging.

The ideal head personifying the city gave place in a later period to actual portraits of historical personages.

### 26. Coin of Cnossus, Crete.

Silver; 257.5 grains. 190-100 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Minos, with royal diadem.

Reverse: ΚΝΟΣΙΩΝ ("of the People of Cnossus"). A square labyrinth.

Minos was the reputed founder of the city, and on its coins the labyrinth is nearly always represented. The local types of the Cretan coinage were retained under the Macedonian empire and in this later coins of debased Attic style, of which this is an example.

### 27. Egyptian Octadrachm.

Gold; 429 grains. 285-247 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Arsinoë II., sister and second wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus II.

Reverse: ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ("of Arsinoë, wife of Philadelphus"). Double carucopia.

This is one of a series of magnificent gold coins bearing authentic portraits of the reigning sovereigns, and not the traditional portrait of the founder of the dynasty represented on the silver money.

### 28. Tetradrachm of Smyrna.

Silver; 264 grains. 190-133 B. C.  
Obverse: Head with turreted crown.

Reverse: ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ("of the people of Smyrna"), in a wreath of oak-leaves.

The turreted head may be a personification of the town.

### 29. Tetradrachm of Athens.

Silver; 265 grains. 480-400 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Athena.

Reverse: ΑΘΕ ("of Athens"). Owl and olive-branch. This is an archaic coin. This copy of the archaic style was maintained because any alteration in the appearance of the Athenian coins, which had a very wide circulation and covered a long period of time, might have damaged their credit.

The wreath of olives alludes to the widely celebrated excellence and value of the oil of the Athenian olive-groves.

### 30. Shekel of Jerusalem.

Silver; 220 grains. 143-135 B. C.  
Reverse: יהושע הריבון ("Jerusalem the holy").

A triple lily. "I will be as the dew unto Israel: he shall grow as the lily." Hosea xiv, 5.

The right to coin money was conferred by Antiochus VII. (138-129 B. C.) on Simon Maccabæus, the brother of Judas, high priest and prince of the Jews. The type on the reverse is supposed to represent either Aaron's rod budding or a native lily. The challice on the obverse of these coins is usually called the pot of manna. The shekel with which Abraham bought this cave of Machpelah was a weight, and in the book of John is called *kestia* (a lamb), the weight, perhaps, being so shaped.

### 31. Roman Coin.

Gold; 120 grains. 2 B. C.  
Obverse: CAESAR AVGVS TVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE ("Cæsar Augustus, son of the god, father of his country"). Head of Augustus, laureate.

Reverse: C. L. CAESARES. AVGVS TI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVENT ("Caius and Lucius Cæsar, sons of Augustus, consuls elect, princes of the youth"). Caius and Lucius, each clad in toga and holding a shield and spear; in the field, a simpulum and an augur's staff.

Caius and Lucius, sons of his daughter Julia, were chosen by Augustus as his heirs, but both died before his own death.

### 32. Roman Aureus.

Gold; 123 grains. About 27 B. C.  
Obverse: CAESAR. Head of Augustus.

An aureus of Julius Cæsar weighed 123 grains, exactly the weight of an English sovereign. An aureus of Augustus that weighed 540 grains was found at Herculaneum. The fee of a lawyer was a hundred aurei. By the Justinian code it was allowed to risk only one aureus at dice.

### 33. Coin of Antioch (?).

Silver; 221 grains. 52-30 B. C.  
Obverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ ("Queen Cleopatra, a later goddess"). Bust of Cleopatra, diademed. This is the celebrated Cleopatra.

Reverse: ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΑΡΩΝ ("Antonius Imperator for the third time, triumvir"). Head of Mark Antony.

### 34. Bactrian Coin.

Silver; 261.2 grains. About 180-150 B. C.  
Obverse: Bust of the king, with helmet of unusual shape. Reverse: ΕΛΙΑΕΩΣ ΜΕΤΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ ("of the great king, Eucratides"). The Dioscuri on horseback.

The coins of this king have been found in great abundance, an evidence of his vast wealth. He greatly extended the territory of the Greco-Bactrian princes, and from this fact was called "the lord of a thousand cities."

### 35. Tetradol of Pergamus.

Silver; 44 grains. 190-100 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Pallas, wearing a crested helmet.

Reverse: A palladium.

### 36. Roman Coin.

Gold; 123 grains. About 43-42 B. C.  
Obverse: BRVTVS IMP. ("Brutus Imperator"). Head of Brutus, the whole in a laurel wreath.

Reverse: CASCA LONGVS. A trophy between the prows of two ships.

Casca Longus was another name of Publius Servilius Casca, who struck the first blow at Cæsar.

See what a rent the envious Casca made.

Шакспир Julius Cæsar act. iii, sc. 2.

This trophy commemorates a naval victory gained by the lieutenants of Brutus and Cassius over the fleet of the triumvirs, at the very time the conspirators themselves were being defeated on land.



EXAMPLES OF REMARKABLE ANCIENT COINS. See preceding page.



KEY 1: dsle; au = out; oil; fu = feud; chin; go; jet; u = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boñ, diñe; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
 KEY 2: boók, bōót; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, diñe; n = loch.

NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent.			Remarks.	NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent.			Remarks.	NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent.			Remarks.
				U. S.	£	s. d.						U. S.	£	s. d.						U. S.	£	s. d.	
dolt'kint	Neth.	U. S.	100 cents.	1.00	4	2 c.		hal'lar	Switz.	1 1/2 pfennigs	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		mina	Gr.	100 dr' mas.	\$19.70	4	1 3	c.	
dop'las	U. S.	100 cents.	7.24	1 9 10 1/2	n. c.			hard'head	Switz.	1.08	4	10	8 1/2	c.		mls'kal	Gr.	100 dr' mas.	.07 1/2	4	1 3	c.	
dop'plet'ia	Sar.	1/2 sou.	1.90	7 10	n. c.			bar'dyic	A. F.	2.60	10	8 1/2	c.		mls'kal	Gr.	100 dr' mas.	.07 1/2	4	1 3	c.		
dou'ble	Gue.	1/2 sou.	1.90	7 10	n. c.			bar'ring-	Abya.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		moe'ce-	Ven.	10 sold	.18	9	n. c.		
dou'ble	Gue.	1/2 sou.	1.90	7 10	n. c.			ton	Eng.	1.00	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		ng'lo.	Ven.	10 sold	.18	9	n. c.		
doub-loon	Sp.	10 escudos.	4.99	1 0 7 1/4	n. c.			bell'er	Ger.	1 pfennig	1 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		M o' c'ha	Ind.	80 caveers.	.83	3 5	c.		
drach'ma	Gr.	100 lepta.	.09	4 1/2	n. c.			bell'er	Aust.	1/100 krone	1 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		dollar.	Ind.	80 caveers.	.83	3 5	c.		
drach'ma	Gr.	100 lepta.	.09	4 1/2	n. c.			bem-i-sta-	Gr.	1.60	6 8	10	8 1/2	c.		mo-har.	Ar.	15 rupees.	7.27	110 0	f.		
drake	Eng.	1 shilling	.24 1/4	1 0	n. c.			ter.	Fr.	2.28 1/2	9 5	10	8 1/2	c.		mo'hore.	Por.	4000 rels.	6.50	1 6 9 1/2	n. c.		
drel'er	Sil.	3 bellers	.24 1/4	1 0	n. c.			bl-dal'go.	Mex.	10 pesos	10.00	2 1 8	c.		mon.	Jap.	1/10 sen.	1.02	4 3	c.			
drel-beller	Den.	3 bellers	.24 1/4	1 0	n. c.			borsa	Den.	.28	1 2	10	8 1/2	c.		moon pa	Mon.	1.02	4 3	c.			
drey'ling	Den.	1/4 schilling	.24 1/4	1 0	n. c.			lk-lik	Tur.	25 piasters	.08	4 1/2	c.		go'da	Ind.	1.60	6 7 1/2	n. c.				
droy'ling	Ham.	1/4 schilling	.24 1/4	1 0	n. c.			lm-pe'ri-al	Rus.	15 rubles	7.65	1 11 11	n. c.		mou-ton'	F.	1.33	5 6	n. c.				
dub'belt-je	Netb.	1/4 guilder	.04	2	n. c.			la-ze-bu'ic	Jap.	1 hu	.16 1/2	8 1/2	n. c.		mu.	Bur.	1/4 rupee.	.06 1/2	3	c.			
duc'at	Aust.	1/4 80 kr.	2.28	9 4 1/2	n. c.			jae-u'ic	Eng.	25 shillings	6.06 1/2	1 5 0	n. c.		na-po'le-on	F.	20 francs.	3.86	15 11	n. c.			
duc'a-toon	Netb.	1/4 g. ducat	1.20	4 11 1/2	n. c.			jane	Gen.	.01	1	10	8 1/2	c.		neu	Cbin.	.94	3 10 1/2	n. c.			
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			ja-nu'ri-n	Zan.	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			neug'r o'	Sax.	12 pfennige	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.			
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			do'lar	Tur.	.80	3 4	10	8 1/2	c.		schen	Aust.	1/100 florin.	.10	1 1/2	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			il-mil'kr	Braz.	17.24	3 11 1	10	8 1/2	c.		kreut'zer.	Jap.	2 bu	4.00	16 6	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Por.	13.71	2 16 6 1/2	n. c.			n'bu.	U. S.	1/100 dollar.	.05	2 1/2	n. c.			
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		nick'el.	Jap.	2 abu.	1.25	5 0	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		n'bu.	Jap.	2 abu.	1.25	5 0	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
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du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10	8 1/2	c.		no'ble	Eng.	68.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 16	n. c.		
du-pou'di	U. S.	2 asses	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.			lo-ban'nes	Ar.	.04 1/2	2 1/2	10											

chent. <sup>172</sup> grossi, *pl.* Also in other parts of Italy. Value maintained only under the autonomous dukes (duces). It became 5 soldi thereafter. <sup>173</sup> Also in other parts of Italy. <sup>174</sup> fiorati; guldent. <sup>175</sup> 17th to 19th c. Unit of value. From 1663 to 1714 fluctuated from 21 to 21 1/2 s. <sup>176</sup> fiorini. <sup>177</sup> florin; gulldert. Also in Austria and Netherlands. <sup>178</sup> Madras. Value is 4 cowrie shells. <sup>179</sup> 14th c. <sup>180</sup> 16th c. <sup>181</sup> 14th c. <sup>182</sup> horafi. <sup>183</sup> 14th and 15th c. <sup>184</sup> 40. <sup>185</sup> 16th c. <sup>186</sup> 16th c. <sup>187</sup> 17th c. <sup>188</sup> 17th c. <sup>189</sup> 17th c. <sup>190</sup> 17th c. <sup>191</sup> 17th c. <sup>192</sup> 17th c. <sup>193</sup> 17th c. <sup>194</sup> 17th c. <sup>195</sup> 17th c. <sup>196</sup> 17th c. <sup>197</sup> 17th c. <sup>198</sup> 17th c. <sup>199</sup> 17th c. <sup>200</sup> 17th c. <sup>201</sup> 17th c. <sup>202</sup> 17th c. <sup>203</sup> 17th c. <sup>204</sup> 17th c. <sup>205</sup> 17th c. <sup>206</sup> 17th c. <sup>207</sup> 17th c. <sup>208</sup> 17th c. <sup>209</sup> 17th c. <sup>210</sup> 17th c. <sup>211</sup> 17th c. <sup>212</sup> 17th c. <sup>213</sup> 17th c. <sup>214</sup> 17th c. <sup>215</sup> 17th c. <sup>216</sup> 17th c. <sup>217</sup> 17th c. <sup>218</sup> 17th c. <sup>219</sup> 17th c. <sup>220</sup> 17th c. 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2. The cost of coining gold or silver, or a charge made for coining it; seigniorage. 3. Figuratively, a thing used as currency or in payment or reward; as, the coinage of flattery. 4. The act of making or fabricating anything, especially a word or phrase, or the thing so fabricated: usually implying artificiality, as opposed to natural growth.—coinage ratio, the fluctuating ratio of the equivalent minting values of gold and silver.—free c., the mintage of certain specified bullion that may be offered at the mint by any person, with or without a fixed charge, proportionate to the expense.—garbling the c., the practise of some money-dealers of retaining new coins of full weight for export or melting, and returning the light ones to circulation.

**co-in-cide**, 1 kō'in-soid; 2 cō'in-cid', vi. [-cīn'en; -cīn'ino.] 1. To correspond because of identity in parts, elements, or relations; occur at the same time; have the same relations in any respect; as, the two circles coincide; these conceptions, statements, or decisions coincide.

Lines of Homer in which . . . the accent and the long syllable coincide, as in the ordinary English Hexameter, are rare. MARTIN ARNOLD *On Translating Homer* p. 39. [L. c. a. co. 1862.] 2. To be of the same mind; agree, as in opinion or substance; concur, as two advisers or authorities. 3. To fall in together; collapse. [*co-* + *L. incidere*, fall on, < *in*, *la*, & *cado*, fall]—*co-in-cide*, *er*, *n*.

*Syn.* "A person coincides with another in regard to speculative matters, but concurs with another in regard to practical matters; to coincide is only to meet at the same point, but to concur is to go together in the same road, or in the same course of conduct." CRABB *English Synonyms*. See AGREE; ASSENT.—*Prep.*: coincide with a person, an opinion, etc.; two persons coincide in an opinion.

**co-in-ci-dence**, 1 kō'in-si-dens; 2 cō'in-ci-dēnc', n. 1. The act or state of coinciding, or that which coincides; agreement or correspondence; as in qualities, circumstances, or characteristics; a circumstance so agreeing with another.

The close coincidence between the increase in the miles of railway construction and the bushels of grain produced will be observed. E. ARNOLD in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 426.

2. Occurrence or existence at the same time; contemporaneity. 3. *Geom.* Exact correspondence in space or position. *co-in-ci-dence*, *er*, *n*. *Syn.* See ANALOGY.—*point of coincidence*, a point coinciding with two or more points.

**co-in-ci-dent**, 1 kō'in-si-dent; 2 cō'in-ci-dēnt, *n*. Having the same position and extent; taking place at the same time; agreeing, concurring, or corresponding. [*co-* + *L. incidere*, fall on, < *in*, *la*, & *cado*, fall]—*co-in-ci-dent*, *al*, *ly*, *co-in-ci-dent*, *ly*, *adv.*

**co-in-ci-dent**, *n*. [Rare.] A coinciding fact or event; concurrence or coincidence.

**co-in-ci-dent**, *pp.* *co-in-ci-dent*.

**co-in-ci-dent**, 1 kō'in-si-dent; 2 cō'in-ci-dēnt, *n*. S. S. Concurring with or confirming another indication; as, a coincident fact or sign. II. *n*. A concurrent or confirming sign or indication.—*co-in-ci-dent*, *al*, *ly*, *co-in-ci-dent*, *ly*, *adv.* One of several signs indicating the same fact; as, a coincident of fever.

**co-in-ci-dent**, *co-in-ci-dent*, *er*, *n*. See *co-in-ci-dent*, *er*, *n*. 1. One who coins. 2. A counterfeiter of coins. 3. A fabricator or inventor, as of words.

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**co-ju-ror**, 1 kō-jū-ror or -ror; 2 cō-ju-ror, *n*. One who confirms by a sworn statement the testimony of another; a compurgator.

**Co-ju-te-pe-que**, 1 kō-bū-tē-pe-ke; 2 cō-bū-tē-pe-ke, *n*. A town in Salvador, Central America.

**coke**, 1 kōk; 2 cōk, *v*. [COKE; COK'ING.] I. *t*. To change, as coal, into coke. II. *i*. To be converted into coke; to be capable of yielding coke; as, this coal cokes well.—*coke-ing*, *plate*, *n*. Same as DEAD-PLATE.—*coking* stoker, an automatic stoker which converts the coal into coke and renders it practically smokeless before feeding it to the furnace.

**coke**, *n*. A coal from which the volatile constituents have been removed by heating in ovens or retorts; formerly a valuable by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas, but now mostly made for use as blast-furnace fuel. [Cp. dial. *Eag. cōk, cinders*.]—*coke-bed*, *n*. The layer of coke with iron—*c-klin*, *c-oven*, *n*.—*c-scrubber*, *n*. A receptacle containing coke moistened with oil through which illuminating gas is filtered.—*c-tower*, *n*. A tower filled with coke to be used in scrubbing; a device for washing illuminating gas. See *scrub*, *v*.—*graphitized c.*, artificial graphite produced by submitting coke, in the presence of a slight quantity of silicon, to intense heat in an electric furnace.—*native c.*, an impure variety of carbon formed in nature by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal.—*oven-c.*, *n*. Coke made in beehive or by-product ovens, as distinguished from *retort* coke made in gas works retorts.

**coke**, *n*. [Slang. U. S.] Cocaine.

**coke**, 1 kōk or kōk; 2 cōk or cōk, *n*. 1. Sir Edward (1552-1634), an English lawyer and jurist; *Commentary on Littleton*. 2. Thomas (1747-1814), first Methodist bishop in the United States. 3. A county in W. Texas; 850 sq. m.; county seat, Robert Lee.

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(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>) contained in the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*). *col-chic*, *er*, *n*.

**Col-chi-cum**, 1 kōl'chi-kum; 2 cōl'chi-cūm, *n*. Bot. 1. A genus of Old World plants of the family Colchicaceae, with a subterranean tunicate bulb, radical leaves, and a sheathed scape bearing from one to three handsome lilac or yellow flowers in the autumn. *C. autumnale* is the well-known meadow-saffron. 2. [*col*] A plant of this genus. 3. [*col*] The corm or the seed of *Colchicum autumnale*, or a preparation thereof; used medicinally. [L. < Gr. *kolchikon*, < *Kolchis*, Colchis, a country in Asia.]

**Col-chis**, 1 kōl'kis; 2 cōl'cis, *n*. An ancient country E. of the Euxine, between the Caucasus Mts. and Armenia; now Kütahya, in Transcaucasia, Russia; the land of the Golden Fleece. *Col-chi-an*, *n*. A. Of or pertaining to Colchis. II. *n*. An inhabitant of Colchis.

**col-chy-te**, 1 kōl'chi; 2 cōl'chi, *n*. Egypt. Antio. A member of a lower order of the priesthood who read the ritual, the prayers for the dead, etc.

**col-col**, 1 kōl'kol; 2 cōl'col, *n*. The tunicate shells of various species of *Olivella*, or *Olivella*, strung and used as a poor sort of money by certain California Indians.

**col-co-thar**, 1 kōl'co-thar; 2 cōl'co-thār, *n*. [LL.] A dark-red iron peroxid formed by calcining copperas; used as a polishing-powder, and as the pigment Indian red. Compare *crocus*; *rouge*.

**cold**, *v*. To make or become cold. *coldet*, *n*. cold, 1 kōld; 2 cōld, *n*. 1. Of a relatively low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature, or with the normal temperature of the human body; lacking heat or warmth; as, *cold* weather, air, or water; *cold* as a stone; *cold* steel.

Cheeks still *colder* than the stiffly wave. Hood *Hero and Leander* st. 88.

(1) Having no perceptible heat; gelid; frigid; dead. Where cold and unkindly d's relies are laid. Moore *Oh, Breathe not his Name* st. 1.

(2) Having lost heat; cooled; as, *cold* meat; *cold* tea: sometimes used figuratively. (3) Having no sign of inflammation; as, a *cold* abscess. 2. Having the sensation due to too rapid loss of heat from the body; feeling no warmth or not sufficient warmth; chilled; chilly; as, I am *cold*. 3. Having little or no liveliness, ardor, or enthusiasm; displaying no feeling or passion; unmoved; stolid; indifferent; as, a *cold* heart; a *cold* listener.

The lion on your old stone gates Is not more cold to you than I. Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* st. 3.

4. Chilling or depressing to the spirits; awakening no enthusiasm; not cordial; disappointing; frigid; discouraging; as, a *cold* greeting; *cold* counsel or comfort. 5. Weak to the taste; wanting sharpness or pungency; as, *cold* herbs. 6. Lacking odor or freshness; as, a *cold* trail. 7. Distant from the object sought; wide of the mark; said of a seeker in a game, or a guesser. 8. Point. Blush in tone or effect; not suggestive of warmth. 9. Cord-playing. Held singly: said of a card unaccompanied by another of the same suit; as, a *cold* or bare king is an unprotected king. 10. Unwounded, as a deer. 11. Unimpassioned. [*AS. cold*, pp. of a verb represented by *celan*, be cold.] *colder*, *n*. bleak, chilly, cold, distant, dull, forbidding, frigid, gelid, inanimate, lifeless, reserved, spiritless. See *APATHETIC*; *BLEAK*.—*Prep.*: *cold* at the extremities; *cold* from exposure; *cold* with fear; in disposition; by nature; *cold* to relatives, supplants, etc.—*cold*, *chills*, *er*, *n*. A chisel of tempered steel, used in cutting cold metal.—*c-cream*, *n*. A cooling ointment for the skin.—*c-drawn*, *n*. 1. Drawn while cold; as, *cold-drawn* steel wire. 2. Extracted without heat, as oils from unheated fruits, seeds, etc.—*c-expressed*, *n*. Same as *COLD-DRAWN*.—*c-flour* [Southwestern U. S.], parched Indian corn pulverized and sweetened; eaten after being stirred into water.—*c-frame*, *n*. A half-sunken box-like frame, glass-covered, for growing plants without artificial heat.—*c-hammer*, *n*. To hammer, as metals, when cold.—*c-nose*, *n*. [Western U. S.] A minuscule expert who underestimates the value of mineral properties.—*c-seeds*, *n*. pl. Bot. The demulcent seeds of several fruits of the family Cucurbitaceae, as the muskmelon, watermelon, and cucumber.—*c-served*, *n*. 1. Served when cold, as victuals. 2. Dull or uninteresting; tedious, as a speech or a sermon.—*c-set* [*Metallurgical*], a flat-edged chisel provided with a handle, and adapted to being held against the work while being struck by a sledge or other heavy hammer.—*c-short*, *n*. 1. A brittle when cold; said of a metal. II. *n*. A seam or crack like in a casting, caused by the metal cooling while being poured.—*c-shortness*, *n*.—*c-shot*, *n*. Small round particles of iron sometimes found in the chilled part of an iron casting.—*c-shut*, *n*. 1. Closed while too cold to weld thoroughly. II. *n*. Same as *COLD-SHORT*.—*c-slaw*, *n*. Same as *COLD-SLAW*.—*c-stage*, the chilling period in malarial fever.—*c-stoking*, *n*. The reduction of the temperature of a glass-oven till the molten glass is in condition to blow.—*c-storage*, storage, as of meats, in a temperature artificially lowered.—*c-sweating*, *n*. The sweating of bides in cold water before removing the hair and epidermis.—*c-tan*, *n*. Same as *COLD-TANNING*.—*c-tinning*, *n*. The covering of metals with tin by the amalgam process.—*c-wall* [*Phys. Geog.*], a mass of cold water forming a well-defined line of separation between the Gulf Stream and the waters on the west.—*c* without [Slang], spirits mixed with cold water without sugar.—to give or turn the c. shoulder, to behave with marked coldness or neglect; be indifferent.—to throw c. water on, to discourage, as by indifference; as, *he threw cold water on all our projects*.—*cold*, *ad*. In a cold manner; frigidly; dispositionally.—*coldness*, *n*.

*cold*, *n*. 1. The condition of having a low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature; lack of heat: often spoken of as if it were a material substance.

The sun Had first his precept so to move, so shine, As might affect the earth with cold and heat. Milton *P. L.* bk. 1. l. 564.

2. The sensation caused by loss of heat, as by contact with something having a lower temperature; chilliness. For very cold to go to bed: And then for cold not sleep a wink. Wordsworth *Goody Blake and Harry Gill* st. 6.



*Colchicum autumnale* (Meadow-saffron)



Coins on an Armorial Device designed by Hans Ewald Behm in 1544.



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control the material and means of production; socialism generally, as distinguished from anarchism: opposed to individualism.—col-let-tiv-ist, a. & n.—en-let-tiv-ist, a.

col-let-tiv-ty, 1 kel'ek-tiv-ty; 2 kol'ec-tiv-ty, n. 1. The whole taken together: the mass; especially, the people as a body. 2. Collectiveness. 3. Collective or state ownership.

col-let-tor, 1 ko-let-tor or -tor; 2 cō-lēc-tor, n. 1. One who makes a collection, as of objects of art, specimens, books, or the like.

He became conscious of the germ of the mania of the collector. . . . Twenty minutes before that he had bought the first picture of his life. H. James, Jr. *The American* ch. 2, p. 19. [L. & C. 1874.]

2. An official who collects or receives taxes, duties, or other public revenues; as, the collector of a port. 3. A person employed to collect commercial accounts. 4. [Rare.] A literary compiler. 5. *Ellec.* (1) A series of points on a static electrical machine. (2) That part of a dynamo-electric machine which collects the various currents generated by the revolution of the armature. 6. A mechanical device employed in the manufacture of artificial silk, which collects and gathers together silk-threads from the spinning-machine and winds them upon bobbins. 7. *Bot.* Same as COLLECTIVE.

col-let-tor-mag-is-trate, n. A British-Indian revenue collector invested with the authority of a magistrate; a deputy commissioner.—en-let-tor-ate, n. A collector's district, especially in India.—col-let-tor-ship, n. The office or jurisdiction of a collector. col-let-tress, n. A female collector.

col-let-t, 1 kol't; 2 cō-lēc, n. [Fr.] A girl. [*Ir. collin* (< *colla*), girl.]—colleen bawn [Fr.], a girl of the blonde type. Specif. [*C. B.*], the title of a comedy by Dion Boucicault, adapted from Gerold Griffiths *The Colleen* in 1860.—c. rhue [Fr.], a girl with a hair.

col-leg-ia-ty, 1 ko-leg-ia-ty; 2 cō-lēg-ia-ty, n. A collegiate.

col-leg-ia, 1 kol'i; 2 cō-lēg, n. 1. [U. S., Canada, & Scot.] An incorporated institution in which advanced courses of instruction are given. Specifically: (1) A school for instruction in the liberal arts, having a course of study either fixed or partly fixed and partly elective, commonly requiring four years for completion. The regular course of the typical college consists of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, mathematics, the moral and mental sciences, physics and other departments of natural science, and in recent years French or German, or both. The college has a right to confer various degrees. See *UNIVERSITY*. Some American colleges include professional schools as departments. In others, where the corporation has the title of university, the term college is officially restricted to the academic department, called also the college proper. In some instances there is no sharp distinction between the university and the college. The entrance requirements vary from those of certain Western and Southern colleges, which closely resemble the modern high school, to those of the larger institutions, such as Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, where a four-year classical high-school course is the necessary preparation. See *UNIVERSITY*. Formerly most colleges had a fixed classical curriculum which led to a Bachelor of Arts degree, but at present the elective system enables a student to take a non-classical or scientific course, and engage in postgraduate work in the senior year, while frequently the complete course may be taken in less than four years.

(2) A school for instruction preparatory to professional life; as, a theological college; a medical college. In the United States theological schools are often called seminaries. (3) A school for preparation for any technical or artistic pursuit; as, a college of music; a college of agriculture. 2. [Eng. & Ir.] (1) Any one of the educational institutions that together constitute a university; originally, a society of scholars, incorporated for study and instruction (compare def. 5); as, King's College, Cambridge, Magdalen College, Oxford.

About the middle of the thirteenth century . . . the universities began to assume a new form, by the erection of colleges for the residence of their members as separate communities. CHASE *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Universities* in vol. i, p. 168. [L. & C. 1864.]

(2) Any similar institution that may be affiliated under a university control, tho not in a university town; as, Hartley College, Southampton. Each of these colleges has buildings, foundation, and faculty of its own, but its students take university examinations and receive degrees from the university authority. In England also, as in the United States, technical and professional schools, and even the military and the naval schools, are sometimes called colleges.

(3) An institution of advanced preparatory rank; ns, Eton College; Winchester College. 3. In France, a public school of secondary instruction, similar to a lyceum, but differing from it in being supported by a municipality and not by the general government. 4. The buildings or collection of buildings owned and used by a college. 5. A body of associates or colleagues; as, the ancient college of augurs; the electoral college. 6. A course of lectures or studies. 7. [Slang.] A prison. 8. Any assemblage or gathering; as, a college of bees. 9. A charitable foundation, hospital, or asylum. 10. [Rare.] A clerical community living on a foundation. [Fr. < L. *collegium*, < *collegere*; see COLLEAGUE; col'ledge; col'ledge; apostolic college, the apostles of our Lord, considered as an authoritative body. The plain fisherman of Galilee . . . stands at the head of the apostolic college.]

SCHAFER *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 257. [L. & C. 1884.]

c. church, a collegiate church. c. lce, ice-cream served with fruit-soup poured over it or with crushed fruit or nuts added.—C. of Arms, same as HERALDS' COLLEGE.—C. of Cardinals (Fr. C. Ch.), the body of cardinal-bishops, priests, and deacons, varying in number up to 70, who constitute the papal council and electors.

This constitution of Pius IV., Oct. 9, 1562 provides that . . . the administration of the States of the Church shall be confided to the College of Cardinals.

J. E. SPOONER in *Catholic Encyclopedia* vol. iii, p. 338. [N. A. 1908.]

C. of Justice [Scot.], the entire organization of supreme civil courts in a kingdom (Colleges, Slang), an unmarried woman, resident in a college town, who has attracted the attentions of students of successive classes.—fresh-water C. [Colloq., U. S.], any small inland college, as distinguished from the older large colleges which were established near the sea.—land-grant C. [U. S.], any college which received benefits of land or money under the Land Grant Act of 1862 and the law of 1890, for the teaching of agricultural science.—col'leg-cr, n. A member of a college;

also, one of a number of pupils at Eton, England, educated gratuitously both in school and in the university.

Col'lege Hill, n. A village in Hamilton county, Ohio.

Col'lege Point, n. A former village in Queens county, N. Y., now part of Queens borough, New York city.

Col'lege Springs, n. A town in Page county, Iowa; seat of Amity College (non-sectarian), founded in 1855.

Col'lege Station, n. A village in Brazos county, Tex.; seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (non-sectarian), founded in 1876.

Col'lege View, n. A village of Lancaster county, Nch.; seat of Union College (Adventist), founded in 1891.

Col'lege-ville, 1 kol'i-vil; 2 cō-lēc-vil, n. 1. A village of Stearns county, Minn.; seat of St. John's University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1857. 2. A village of Montgomery county, Pa.; seat of Ursinus College (non-sectarian), founded in 1869.

col-le-gi-a, 1 ko-lē-gi-a; 2 cō-lē-gi-a, n. Pl. of COLLEGIUM.

col-le-gi-al, 1 kol'i-gi-al; 2 cō-lē-gi-al, a. 1. Of, relating to, or proceeding from a college or an organized body of collegiate. 2. *Ecd.* Of the nature of a collegium.—col-le-gi-al-ism, n. *Ecd.* The theory that the church is its highest tribunal the whole church body: developed in Germany in the 17th century. The term was first used by J. H. Böhm of Halle.—col-le-gi-al-ty, n. Collegialship. Collegialism . . . may be summarized as follows: The Church is a voluntary association having only two classes of members, teachers and hearers—not the three estates of nobility, clergy, and people . . . —and these two classes stand side by side with equal rights, the teachers having no sovereign authority over the hearers. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 160. [Fr. & W. '09.]

col-le-gi-an, 1 ko-lē-gi-an; 2 cō-lē-gi-an, n. 1. A member or attendant of a college; a college student. 2. [Slang, Eng.] A prisoner for debt. 3. [C.] A Collegiant.

Col-le-gi-ant, 1 ko-lē-gi-ant; 2 cō-lē-gi-ant, n. *Ch. Hist.* A member of a Dutch sect composed of societies called colleges.

col-le-gi-ate, 1 ko-lē-gi-ate; 2 cō-lē-gi-ate, a. 1. Pertaining or relating to a college; constituted or conducted like, characteristic of, or connected with a college; as, a collegiate school.

Our collegiate system we have taken chiefly from English universities. AGASSIZ *Phases of Life and Books* p. 149. [L. & C. 1882.]

2. Collected; united. [*L. collegatus*, one of a society. *L. collegium*; see COLLEGE.—collegiate church, an association of churches having pastors in common; as, the Collegiate Dutch Church. 2. A Roman Catholic or non-English church, not a cathedral, which has a chapter of canons. 3. A Scottish church served by two or more joint incumbents.—col-le-gi-ate, ct. To make collegiate.—col-le-gi-ate-ness, n.—col-le-gi-ation, n.

col-le-gi-ate, n. 1. A member of a college; a collegian. 2. [Slang.] An inmate of a prison. [training.] Col'leg-i-ate, 1 kol'i-j; 2 cō-lē-gi-j, n. [Rare.] Col'lege col-le-gi-um, 1 ko-lē-gi-um; 2 cō-lē-gi-um, n. [Gr.-A, pl.] An ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state; also, a corporation. [*L.*; see COLLEGE.]

col-le-gio, 1 kol'i-gio; 2 cō-lē-gio, [It.] *Mus.* With the wood: a direction to tap the string of a violin with the back of the bow.

Col-le-ma, 1 ko-lē-ma; 2 cō-lē-ma, n. *Bot.* A genus of gelatinous lichens having foliaceous thallus without cortex, apothecia with a thalline exiple, and muriform many-septate spores. [*L.*, < Gr. *kolima*, < *kolla*, glue.]—col-le-ma-ceous, a.

Col-le-ma-ta-ce-ae, 1 ko-lē-ma-ta-ce-ae; 2 cō-lē-ma-ta-ce-ae, n. pl. *Bot.* A family of lichens distinguished by their gelatinous substance and the necklace-like threads formed by their gonidia. Many of the species, when wet, exhibit extremely beautiful forms.—col-le-ma-ta-ceous, a.

Col-le-m-bo-la, 1 ko-lē-m-bo-la; 2 cō-lē-m-bo-la, n. pl. *Entom.* A suborder of thysanurous insects, or an order of insects with a protrusile sucker in the basal segment of the abdomen; including podurids. [*Gr. kolla*, glue, + *embolē*, insertion, < *en*, in, + *bollō*, throw.]—col-le-m-bo-lan, a.—col-le-m-hole, n.—col-le-m-hole-ty, n.

Col-le-m-e-l, 1 ko-lē-m-e-l; 2 cō-lē-m-e-l, n. pl. *Bot.* A family of gymnocarpous lichens—the jelly-lichens—with a blackish-green foliaceous thallus becoming gelatinous when moist. Col-le-ma, n. (L. & C.) [*Gr. kolima*, that which is glued.] Col-le-ma-ce-ae, col-le-ma-ceous, a. col-le-m-e-l-ty, n.

col-le-m-i-a, 1 ko-lē-m-i-a; 2 cō-lē-m-i-a, n. A hypothetical disorder in which blood in which it is thought that the capillary vessels are clogged by urates in a colloidal form. col-le-m-i-a, n. [*Chy-ma*, 1 ko-lē-m-i-a; 2 cō-lē-m-i-a, n. *Bot.* A form of thick-walled parenchyma, or tissue composed of elongated cells strongly thickened at the angles. [*Gr. kolla*, glue, + *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *chō*, pour.]—col-le-m-i-a-ty, n.

1. *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or like colenchyma. 2. Of, pertaining to, or containing colenchyme. col-le-m-i-a-ty, n.

cal-len-chyme, 1 ko-lēn-chim; 2 cō-lēn-chim, n. *Spong.* The gelatinous mesodermal matrix of certain sponges, containing colenchytes. 2. *Bot.* A colenchyma.

col-len-chyte, 1 kol'en-chyt; 2 cō-lēn-chyt, n. ing colenchyma; *chl.* *Spong.* One of the irregularly branched, stellate cells in colenchyme, parenchyma-cell. [*Gr. kolla*, glue, + *en*, in, + *kytos*, cavity, < *kyo*, hold.]—col-len-chy-tal, a.

Col'ler-y, 1 kol'er-y; 2 cō-lēr-y, n. [Fr. 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] Cal'ler-y, [Anglo-Ind.] One of non-Aryan race of southern India; notorious thieves. Col'ly horn, a long brass horn used by the Colliers of India. [*Lat. collet*, 1 kol'et; 2 cō-lēc, n. To place in or furnish with

col'let, n. 1. *Mech.* A collar, clutch, or clamping-piece consisting of jaws that may be pressed together to hold a rod. 2. In a brilliant-cut gem, a culet. 3. The ring or rim in which a gem is set. 4. The part of a canson between the astragal and the mule. 5. In watchmaking, a small collar in which the inside end of a balance spring is fastened. 6. A collar neck-band. [*Fr.* < *LL. collatus*, dim. of *L. collum*, neck.]

col-le-ter, 1 ko-lē-ter; 2 cō-lē-ter, n. *Bot.* A glandular hair on certain leaf-buds, producing a gluey substance. [*Gr. kollō*, glue together, < *kolla*, glue.]

col-le-te-ri-um, 1 kol'tē-ri-um; 2 cō-lē-te-ri-um, n. [*Lat. A, pl.*] *Entom.* A glandular abdominal organ secreting the cement for gluing together the eggs. [*Gr. kollō*, glue together, < *kolla*, glue.]—col-le-te-ri-al, a.

col-let'te, 1 ko-let'te; 2 cō-lē-tē. I. a. Agglutinaat; gluey. II. n. A gluey substance. [*Gr. kollō*, glue, < *kolla*, glue.]

col-le-tin, 1 kol'tin; 2 cō-lē-tin, n. [Fr.] A piece of armor for the neck and upper part of the breast.

col-le-to-cys-to-phore, 1 ko-lē-to-sis-to-phōr; 2 cō-lē-to-cys-to-phōr, n. *Zooph.* One of the marginal bodies of lucernaria hydrozoa. [*Gr. kollō*, glue, one who glues, + *cyst* & *Gr. phērō*, bear.] col-le-to-cys-to-phor.

Col'le-ton, 1 kol'i-ton; 2 cō-lē-ton, n. A county in S. South Carolina. 1,351 sq. m.; county-seat, Waterboro.

col'le-to-ri-chose, 1 kol'tō-ri-chōs; 2 cō-lē-to-ri-chōs, n. *Phytopath.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic melanconaceous fungus belonging to the form-genus *Colletotrichum*.

Col'le-to-ri-um, 1 kol'tō-ri-um; 2 cō-lē-to-ri-um, n. *Mycol.* A form-genus of microscopic parasitic fungi causing destructive diseases of beans, clover, cotton, citrus fruits and other plants.

col'ley, n. 1. Same as COLLE. 2. [Ir.] Same as COLLY. col'ly, 1 kol'i; 2 cō-lē. From Latin collum, neck; a combining form.—col'ly-cap'i-tal, o. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to both head and neck.

cal-le-u-lus, 1 ko-lē-yu-lus; 2 cō-lē-yu-lus, n. 1-iz, 1-lol; 2-iz, pl. *Anat.* A small elevation. [*LL.*, dim. of *L. collis*, hill.]—en-lē-u-late, a.

col-lide, 1 ko-lōid; 2 cō-lōid, v. [*Col-limē*; *col-limē*, *ing.*] I. t. To dash into each other, as two moving bodies; meet and strike violently, as trains or steamships; as, the "Floridan" collided with the "Republican" off Nantucket light, Jan. 23, 1909.

The flints that hide the seeds of fire, thus lose'd in air collide. DARWIN *Orid, Metamorphoses* bk. xv, l. 520.

2. Figuratively, to come into conflict; clash. Literary style has its place, and Latimer had his, and when they collided the old-fashioned homilist always won the day. T. W. HUNT in *Homiletic Review* May, 1889, p. 390.

II. t. [Rare.] To knock together; bring into collision. [*L. collido*, < *coll-* (< *cum*), together, + *lido*, strike.] Syn. compare COLLISION.—*Prep.* with.

col'li-din, 1 kol'i-din; 2 cō-lē-din, n. 1. A pleasant-smelling oily liquid compound (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N) contained in coal-tar and Dippe's oil. 2. A poisonous ptomaine derived from the pancreas of the ox and from gelatin. [*Gr. kolla*, glue.]

col'li-c, 1 kol'i; 2 cō-lē, n. A Scottish sheep-dog of remarkable intelligence, with fox-like muzzle and shaggy neck and chest. See *noo*, n. [*Prob.* < Gael. *collain*, puppy.]

col'lier, 1 kol'yer; 2 cō-lē-er, n. 1. One who works in a coal-mine. 2. A vessel employed in coal-carrying; also, one of her crew. 3. The collier-aphis. 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] The swift. 5. A charcoal-burner; also, a dealer in coal. [*ME.* *colt*, < *col*, coal.]—col'lier-a-phis, n. The dolphindry.

col'lier, n. 1. Henry Watkins (1781-1855), an American lawyer, Governor of Alabama. 2. Jeremy (1750-1826), an English theologian and Jacobite. 3. John Payne (1759-1853), an English antiquary and critic. 4. *Life of Shakespeare*. 5. Peter Feunon (1846-1909), an American publisher; head of P. F. Collier & Son, publishers of *Collier's Weekly*.

col'lier-y, 1 kol'yer-y; 2 cō-lē-er-y, n. [*res*, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] 1. A coal-mine with its buildings and appurtenances. 2. The coal-trade. 3. A ship, or ships, used in the coal trade.

col'lie-shang'le, 1 kol'i-shang; 2 cō-lē-shang'le, n. [*Scot.*] A wrangle; brawl; hubbub.

col'li-form, 1 kol'i-form; 2 cō-lē-form, a. Having the form of a collar, as a pronotum; neck-shaped. [*L. collum*, a collar.]

col'li-gate, 1 kol'i-gāt; 2 cō-lē-gāt, rt. [*gāt*; *en*, -oat-*ing*.] 1. To tie, or fasten together. 2. *Logic.* To bind together (facts or groups of facts) by means of some suitable conception or explanation; as, certain phenomena of matter are colligated by the law of gravitation.

He had discovered and colligated a multitude of the most wonderful . . . phenomena. TRINDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. xii, n. 360. [L. 1871.]

[< *L. colligatus*, pp. of *colligo*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *ligo*, bind.]

col'li-ga-tion, 1 kol'i-gā-shon; 2 cō-lē-gā-shon, n. 1. A binding or fastening together. 2. *Logic.* (1) The arranging of facts under a conception or hypothesis. (2) An imperfect form of definition in which the constituent individuals of a species, or the species of a genus, are gathered together, as in the statement "north, east, south, and west are the cardinal points": the reverse of division.

col'li-ga-tive, 1 kol'i-gā-tiv; 2 cō-lē-gā-tiv, o. *Chem.* Governed by the number of molecules; as, a colligative property.

col'li-mate, 1 kol'i-māt; 2 cō-lē-māt, rt. [*MAT*; *en*, -MAT-*ing*.] 1. To bring into line, as the axes of two lenses or of two telescopes; also, to make parallel, as refracted or reflected rays. 2. To determine or correct the direction of the line of sight of a telescope by the use of a collimator, or by vertical reflection from the surface of a basin of mercury.

An instrument with the cross-wires perfectly adjusted is said to be correctly collimated. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* p. 241. [A. 1889.]

[< *L. collimatus*, for *collineatus*; see COLLINEATE.]

col'li-ma-tion, 1 kol'i-mā-shon; 2 cō-lē-mā-shon, n. 1. The act of collimating. 2. An error of collimation.—axis of collimation, same as LINE OF COLLIMATION.—error of c., the deviation of the line of sight of a telescope from a plane at right angles to the axis on which it turns.—line of c., the correct line of sight or optical axis, as of a telescope.

col'li-ma-tor, 1 kol'i-mā-tor or -tor; 2 cō-lē-mā-tor, n. 1. A fixed telescope with spider-lines in its focus, used to adjust a second telescope by looking through it the reverse direction with the latter, so that images of the spider-lines are formed in the focus of the second telescope, as if they originated in a distant point. 2. That tube of a spectroscopic which bears the slit and contains lenses for bringing into parallelism the rays that are to fall on the prism or grating; also, the lens itself.

The light of the spark or other discharge is made to fall on the slit of the collimator of the spectroscopic, and after being analyzed by the prisms is observed through the telescope. J. C. MAXWELL *Electricity* p. 121. [MACH, 1883.]

—floating collimator, a small telescope suspended in a mercury bath by means of a metal float.







— Old Colony, Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts: so called because it was the first settled.

col'o-pex't-a, 1 kol'o-pex's-a; 2 col'o-pex's-a, n. Surg. The stitching of the colon (usually the sigmoid flexure) to the wall of the abdomen. [*< Gr. kolon, colon, + pēsis, a fixing.*] col'o-pex't-y.

col'o-pex-at'o-my, 1 kol'o-pex-at'o-my; 2 col'o-pex-at'o-my, n. Surg. Incision and fixation of the colon. [*< Colopexia, + tomy.*]

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Rosin; colophony.

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Rosin; colophony.

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Chem. An oily colorless liquid compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>12</sub>) obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with sulfuric acid, formerly from colophony.

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Chem. A hydrocarbon of undetermined quality resulting from the action of barium hydroxide on colophony hydrochloride.

col'o-pho-ni, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. 1. An inscription or other device formerly placed at the end of books and writings, often showing the title, writer's or printer's name, and date and place of printing. 2. An emblematic device adopted by a publisher and impressed on his books, usually on the title-page of each volume. [LL., *< Gr. kolophon, summit.*] col'o-pho-ni-an, n.

col'o-pho-nic, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. 1. Of pertaining to colophony. — colophonic acids, a class of isomeric acids (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) occurring in colophony, as pimelic, pinic, and stylic acids. — colophony-nate, n. The salt.

col'o-pho-nin, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O) obtained from colophony.

col'o-pho-nite, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Mineral. A reddish-brown andradite resembling rosin in color. Compare GARNET, 1 (3).

col'o-pho-none, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. Chem. The oily product of colophony by dry distillation.

col'o-pho-ny, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 col'o-fan, n. (XIII), n. Rosin. [*< Gr. kolophon, < Kolophon, city in Ionia.*] col'o-pho-ny, n.

col'o-proc'ti-a, 1 kol'o-prok'ti-a; 2 col'o-prok'ti-a, n. Same as COLOSTROT.

col'op-to'sis, 1 kol'op-to'sis; 2 col'op-to'sis, n. Prolapsus or falling of the colon. [*< COLON + PTOSIS.*]

col'o-punc'ture, 1 kol'o-punk'tur or -tūr; 2 col'o-punc'tur or -tūr, n. Surg. Colocentesis. [*< COLON + PUNCTURE.*]

col'o-quint'i-da, 1 kol'o-kwin'ti-da; 2 col'o-kwin'ti-da, n. [LL.] Same as COLOCYNTHE. col'o-quint'i, n.

col'or, 1 kol'or; 2 kol'or, v. I. 1. To give color to or color, put color on; infuse color into; especially, to im-

col'or, 1 kol'or; 2 kol'or, v. I. 1. To give color to or color, put color on; infuse color into; especially, to im-

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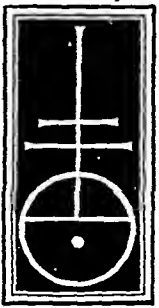
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Colophon of Nicolas Jenson (1451).

mental color. They are spoken of as *n. polir* or *stand of colors*; or, in the U. S. cavalry, as *standards*. In the British army each regiment or battalion has a *royal or King's color* (Union Jack) and a regimental color consisting of a silk flag of a color similar to that of the regiment's facings; it has the blue union in the corner and is embroidered with the number, title and honors of the regiment. In the U. S. army national and regimental colors vary in form and size. According to the *U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations*, "The word color implies the national color and includes the regimental color when both are present." The infantry regiments carry a national color embroidered in silver and a regimental color made of blue silk with an embroidered U. S. coat of arms containing the number and name of the regiment in white characters upon a red scroll. The battalions of engineers carry the national color, upon which is embroidered the title of the battalion, and the *battalion color*, which is made of scarlet silk and contains a castle in the center with the battalion number above and the words "U. S. Engineers" below. The *Caroly standards* are smaller than the infantry colors: the regimental standard being of yellow silk and containing an embroidered U. S. coat of arms in the center and the name and number of the regiment in white characters upon a red scroll. On parade the regimental is placed on the left of the national color. The colors of a war-ship are the national flag carried over the stern whenever the ship is in commission and a masthead flag denoting the rank of its commander when he is a flag-officer; those of a yacht or a merchant ship are the national ensign (in its appropriate form — see FLAG) and the flag of the vessel's owner or club. Lack of proper colors exposes a ship to arrest for piracy, hence the phrases to show one's colors, to sail under false colors, etc. Lowering and lifting, or dipping, the colors, is a form of salute or its acknowledgment, more common and less ceremonial at sea than on land. To strike one's colors is to indicate surrender; hence the opposite phrases: to stick to one's colors, to sail the colors to the mast, and the like.

(2) flag, badge, ribbon, or other device used as a distinction; as, college colors, colors of a race-horse, etc. (3) U. S. Army & Navy. The salute made to the national flag when it is hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening. The ceremony is accompanied by special music. 9. Art. Coloring. 10. Mus. (1) Timbre; clang-tint. (2) The tone, or characteristic effect, of a composition as produced by specific rhythmic, harmonic, or melodic means. 11. (1) A semblance; appearance; as, having color of truth. (2) A prima-facie right. See COLOR OF OFFICE and COLOR OF TITLE, below. 12. Peculiar character; kind; variety; tone.

And of this great step, modifying profoundly the colour and character of the government.

Bartholomew, *Ann. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 356. [MACC. 1833.] 13. Phren. The faculty of appreciating colors and their harmonious combinations. 14. Her. See TINCTURE, n. 15. Law. An apparent or prima-facie right of action, but insufficient in point of law: a plea formerly advanced with a view to having a case tried by the court as a question of law instead of by the jury as a question of fact. 16. A small particle or trace of gold in auriferous sand or gravel. 17. Liveliness or animation; vividness, especially in literary work. 18. In calico-printing, a coloring-matter or mordant which is thickened with gum or starch. 19. A dye or dyestuff.

The natural and artificial colors such as dyes and dyestuffs are divided into classes according to their properties and uses. The acid colors are those which are used in an acid bath for the dyeing of animal fibers; and the basic or tannic colors are mostly substituted ammonias, and are used in calico-printing and glogham-dyeing. The direct cotton or Kongo colors are dyes that may be used without mordants. Monogenetic colors are those from which only one hue can be produced, while poly-genetic colors are those from which different hues can be formed when different mordants are employed. Colors are also classed according to (1) the color. Any compounds which they resemble or from which they are derived and (2) the organic groups which they contain. Some of these classes are the acridine colors, alizarin c. (artificial mordant dyes allied to alizarin), anthracene c., azo c. (see AZO-NTR), benzidine c., diazo c., Janns c. (a class of dyes which contain the sulfonic acid, azo, and amido groups), monoazo c., nitroso c., oxazin c., oxytlen c., phthalic anhydride c. (such as the eosins), stilbene c., sulfid or sulfur c. (formed by fusing certain coal-tar products with sodium sulfid, thiosulfates, or sulfur), sulfone c., tetrakisazo c., thiazin c., triazo c., and azo theme c.

20. pl. Furo. A manner of playing by which the color of the card to be bet upon is determined by the color of the first winning or losing card. JOF = L. color tint; col'ort; col'ouret. SYN: hue, shade, stain, tinge, tint. See DISGUISE; PRETENSE. Ant: blackness, darkness, gloom, opacity.

— alburnen color, in textile-printing, any pigment which is mechanically held to the fiber through the agency of coagulated albumen. — alluring c. (*Blot.*), a color in an animal or plant serving as a beneficial attraction. — animal colors, in the Darwinian theory of natural selection, certain colors distinguishing or rendering recognizable various animals, insects, etc., for specific purposes, such as for concealment (see CAMOUFLAGE), ALLOCHRYTIC, ANTICRYTIC, PACHYCRYTIC, for recognition and warning (see SEMIATIC, ALLOSEMATIC, APOSEMATIC, EPISEMATIC, PSEUDOSEMATIC, for protection (see APATETIC), or during courtship (see EPICAMIC, ALLEPIGAMIC). — application colors, see SPIRIT-COLORS. — artists' colors, fine pigments used by artists as distinguished from coarse ones used by house-painters. — broken color, a color produced by mixing two or more pigments. — color-base, n. Chem. A substance which serves as a base for the color which is itself colorless. — c-beater. See COLOR-GUARD. — c-box, n. A box in which colors are kept. Specif.: (1) A box for artists' colors and implements. (2) The box supplying colors to the rollers in calico-printing. (3) An instrument for blending certain colors of the spectrum in given proportions. — c-chest, n. Now. A receptacle for flags used in signalling, etc. — c-chord, n. A harmonious combination or group of colors, as in a painting or a costume. — c-company, n. In a regiment, the company which has the custody of the colors. In the United States it is the left company of the right wing of a regiment. — c-constants, n. pl. Three attributes of any color, as: (1) hue, or tone, by which varying tints are distinguishable; (2) luminosity, by which tints differ in respect to "light" and "dark" values; (3) intensity, by which colors otherwise alike differ in limpid purity. — c-curve, n. A curve indicating the different focal lengths of telescopic object-

glasses for the rays of various wave lengths. — c-defective, n. One partially or totally color-blind. — c-dia-gram, n. A systematic arrangement of colors, generally in such manner that compound colors shall lie on the straight line joining their primaries. Called, according to its shape, c-circle, c-triangle, etc. — c-disk, n. A disk slit on one side from the periphery to the center for use in a color-wheel. — c-color-wheel, n. c-doctor, n. In calico-printing, a blade for wiping surplus color from the engraved roll. — c-filter, n. Same as c-SCREEN. — c-guard, n. [U. S. A.] A guard for the protection of the colors. In each regiment it consists of two color-sergeants who are the color-bearers (the senior color-sergeant carrying the national color; the junior color-sergeant, the regimental color), and two experienced soldiers are picked by the colonel. — c-hearing, n. Med. A condition in which color-sensations and acoustic sensations are habitually associated. — c-index, n. Hemat. A guide for determining the amount of hemoglobin present in a blood-corpuscle. — c-line, n. 1. The distinction drawn between white persons and those of negro blood. 2. Psychophysics. The outline of a plane figure, or any straight line joining two points in a solid figure, which is designed to give a diagrammatic representation of color-sensations and their interrelations. 3. pl. A series of fine parallel lines on any part of a heraldic device, denoting the tincture by their direction. — color-man, n. [Eng.] A maker or seller of paints or colors. — c-mixer, n. An apparatus for mixing colors by means of a color-wheel. See SPECTRUM. — c-mixture, n. Combination of fundamental colors into another color. — c. of office (*Law*), a pretense or false appearance of authority for an act done on the part of a de-facto officer. — c. of title (*Law*), an apparent, but not valid, title to property, especially under a written instrument. — c-pain, n. A shallow lined vessel in which colors are mixed for cotton-printing. — c-party, n. A party having charge of the colors of a British regiment. — c-photography, n. The photographic reproduction of things in their natural colors: (1) theoretically by the direct action of light upon a negative; (2) practically, thus far, by the combination of negatives made through complementary color-screens, the *three-color process*, or as a positive on glass by the screen-plate process, as lumiere, omnicolor, etc. — c-plate, n. Photo-engraving. One of a series of set of plates, each representing a certain portion of a picture, intended to be printed in different colors in combination: a stimulation of litho-graphic work. — c-screen, n. Photog. A sheet of glass, or other transparent material, absorbing a certain definite portion of the spectrum, through which only complementary rays pass to the negative. — c-slab, n. A piece of white porcelain on which the colors used in painting porcelain are burned: used as a guide, to indicate the effect of firing on colors. — c-strider, n. Colors standardized. See SPECTRUM. — c-striker, n. [Eng.] A color-maker. — c-tone, n. See TONE, 10, 11, 12. — c-top, n. A top painted with some or all the colors of the spectrum, showing the effect of their combination during its rotation. — c-variation, n. The range of variability in color within the limits of a species. — c-variety, n. Zool. A variety distinguished from the typical form of the species by some constant peculiarity of color. — c-wackiness, n. Inability to distinguish colors at a low degree of saturation or intensity. — c-wheel, n. A wheel designed to exhibit the proportion of primary colors in any shade of color. It consists of color-disks bearing primary colors and white and black, constructed so as to revolve within a graduated circle. The disks can be arranged to overlap to any desired extent, and when rapidly rotated convey the impression of the color of this combination. — complementary c., one of two colors which, when combined, produce white or nearly white light, as red and blue. — c-disk, n. A color that produces no reflections. — express c. (*Law*), the pleading of a feigned claim of right. — Fechner's colors (*Psychophysics*), the colors produced by the spectrum-top. — light of colors (*Psychophysics*), the series of colored after-images which follow gazing at an intensely bright light. — implied c. (*Law*), a claim of right arising from the pleadings of the defense. — Ingrain c., an insoluble color (usually an azo compound, but sometimes an inorganic compound) which has been produced directly in the fiber of the material by a chemical reaction. — Interference colors, iridescent colors resulting from the interference of light. See INTERFERENCE, 2, and COATING, mode, in text. — tinted, a subdued shade, such as drab. — Newton's scale of colors, a scale based upon Sir Isaac Newton's observations in color. Compare NEWTON'S RINGS, under RING. — opposite c. (*Psychophysics*), a complementary color. — oxidation c., n. color, as insoluble aniline black, which develops on the surface of calico by the oxidation of the material on which it has been impressed. — primary colors. 1. The principal colors into which white light is separated by a prism, once classified as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; the colors of the rainbow. 2. The colors by mixing which any other color may be obtained: given variously, now usually as red, green, and blue; violet, when they are mixed by the color-wheel, etc., and red (crimson), yellow, and blue, when they are mixed as pigments. — principal c. (*Psychophysics*), a psychological color of the fundamental type, such as red, blue, etc. — raised c., in calico-printing, a color that is brought out by some external agent, as a mordant. — reflection c.-mixer, a color-mixer provided with a glass put between two strips of colored paper. The reflection of one strip can be observed upon the image of the other through the glass. — saturated c., a color without admixture of black or white. — steam-c. A mordanted color produced and fixed upon various fabrics by means of steam. — to give c., to invest with the appearance of truth or reality; in law, in pleas in confession and avoidance, to admit an apparent right in the opposite party which is then avoided by new matter. — with the colors (*Id.*), serving with the regulars, and not with the reserves.

col'or-a-ble, 1 kol'or-a-hl; 2 col'or-a-hl, n. 1. That col'or-a-ble, may be colored. 2. Capable of appearing true or just; having an appearance, especially a false appearance, of right or justice; specious or plausible but ostensibly true; pretended; deceptive; as, "a color-able pretence for abandoning Calais." HUME England, vol. iii, ch. 38, p. 14. [P. & Co. 1854.] SYN: see OSTENSIBLE. — col'or-a-ble-ty, n. The quality of being colorable. — col'or-a-ble-ness, n. — col'or-a-ble, adj. col'or-a-ble, 1 kol'or-a-do; 2 col'or-a-do, n. 1. [Sp. Am.] Red; reddish: common in geographic names, as Rio Colorado. 2. Denoting medium strength and color, as of cigars. See ILLUS. OF POTATO-BEETLE under POTATO. Col'o-ra-do, n. 1. A western State of the United States; 103,655 sq. m.; capital, Denver; mining resources. 2. A county in S. E. central Texas; 918 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. 3. A city, the county-seat of Mitchell county, Texas. 4. City. A city in El Paso county, Colo. 5. Desert. Tho



ard region between the Rio Colorado and the Pacific coast, and about the head of the Gulf of California. 6. River. (1) A great river of the western United States, flowing south from near Yellowstone Park to the Gulf of California, 1,500 miles, by the winding course: it is known in Wyoming and Colorado as *Green river*, and to the Mexicans and early settlers as *Rio Colorado*. (2) Little Colorado, or Colorado Chiquito. (3) A river of central and eastern Texas, 900 miles long, to Matagorda Bay. A tributary of the great Colorado to northeastern Arizona, flowing in deep cañons. (4) A river of southern Argentina, 620 m. long to the Atlantic. Colorado potato-beetle, the potato-bug. Colorado Scrics (*Geol.*), the second in order of age of the groups comprised in the Upper Cretaceous series of strata in the northern interior province of North America. 7. Springs. A city and health resort, county-seat of El Paso county, Colo., near the eastern base of Pike's Peak; seat of Colorado College (non-sectarian, 1874). Grand Cañon of the Colorado, an enormous gorge excavated and occupied by the great Colorado river in Utah and Arizona; length about 150 miles; depth 2,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. col'o-ra-dō-lite, 1 kol'o-rä-dō-lit; 2 col'o-rä-dō-lit, n. Mineral. A massive iron-black mercuric telluride (HgTe). [*Colo-rado*].



Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Arizona.

col'o-rant, 1 kol'er-ant; 2 col'er-ant, n. A coloring-matter col'o-rant, 1 kol'er-ant; 2 col'er-ant, n. [*Rare or Obs.*] Colored. col'o-rä-tion, 1 kol'er-ä-shon; 2 col'er-ä-shon, n. 1. Particular marking or arrangement of colors, as in an animal or plant. 2. Art. (1) The use of colors, as in architecture or sculpture; polychromy. (2) Characteristic coloring, as in a painting. [*L. coloratus*, see COLORATURE].

—aggressive coloration, resemblance of the coat to the color of its ordinary surroundings: said of a predatory animal, which it assists in approaching intended prey without discovery. —oblivious color, in Thayer's theory of concealing colors on animals, a combination of hues and pattern which causes the animal to merge out of sight into its natural background. —protective color, apatetic coloration. See APATETIC. col'o-rä-tion-al, a. Relating to or depending upon coloration. col'o-rä-tion-al-ly, adv.

col'o-rä-ture, 1 kol'er-ä-tur; 2 col'er-ä-tur, n. The effect of giving color to vocal music, as where two or more notes are given to each syllable, as in runs, trills, or other florid decorations, etc.; also, the runs, etc., themselves. 2. A singer who produces this effect. [*L. coloratura*, *L. coloratus*, pp. of coloro; see color, a]. col'o-rä-tur-ä, n.

col'o-rä-ness, n. See under color, n.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, a. Affected with color-blindness.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. A defect of vision, usually congenital, found in from three to five per cent. of males and a small portion of females. When total—cases of which are very rare—no distinction of color is possible, the spectrum appearing to differ from part to part only in brightness. In red-green blindness, the color-tones lying between red and green or between purple and greenish-blue are confused and appear as shades of a single color. In the few cases, mostly pathological, of yellow-blue blindness, the two colors whose distinction is retained are red and green. The vision of the color-blind may therefore be called dichromatic rather than polychromatic, as in normal vision (see under color). The importance of this in the case of railroad and maritime employees has led to recent great improvements in the tests for color-blindness. See DEUTERANOPIA; PROTANOPIA.

col'o-rä-ness, c. chord, etc. See under color, n.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. Pathol. Inflammation of colon and rectum. [*Color* + *rectum*].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. Pathol. An operation for forming an artificial passage between the colon and the rectum. [*Color* + *rectum* + *Gr. stoma*, mouth].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. Having color, colored, dyed or painted; tinged or stained. 2. Specifically: (1) Of a hue, not white or black; as, a colored sash. (2) Of dark-skinned or non-Caucasian race; specifically, in the United States, of African descent, wholly or in part. Originally, the epithet was applied only to those of mixed blood, making three classes of inhabitants—white, black, and colored. (3) Having color throughout the substance; said of glass, and distinguished from enameled. (4) Bot. Having only color other than green.

3. Specious; exaggerated; embellished.

col'o-rä-ness, c. hearing. See under color, n.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. a. Of or pertaining to the production or the sensation of color; imparting or capable of producing color. [*Color*, n., + *L. facio*, make].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. An apparatus consisting essentially of two parallel tubes, one of which contains a standard solution of known strength, by which to estimate by comparison of depth of color the percentage of coloring substance in a given solution, as in Nessler's test, or to estimate the carbon content of steel, as Stead's colorimeter. [*Color*, n., + *Gr. metron*, measure].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. a. Of or pertaining to the production or the sensation of color; imparting or capable of producing color. [*Color*, n., + *L. facio*, make].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. The act, nrt, or process of giving or imparting color; also, that which imparts color. 2. The general color, or combined effect of all the colors, of anything; also, characteristic style of applying or combining colors; as, an artist's coloring. 3. Distinguishing character; peculiar style

or air; ns, a book bearing the coloring of its author's surroundings.

In the warm coloring of the narrative, and in the minuteness of its details, we feel that we are reading the report of one who has himself beheld the scenes which he describes.

4. Appearance or semblance; especially, false or specious appearance; misrepresentation or disguise.

I've tried the world—it wears no more  
The coloring of romance it wore.

5. *Mus.* See COLORATURE.—aggressive coloring, some as AGGRESSIVE COLORATION. —col'o-rä-ness, n. A seal-engraver's tool for cutting fine parallel lines, as for backgrounds.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. 1. One who colors or paints; specifically, a painter skilled in the use of color, especially of warm or brilliant colors.

His [Turner's] most distinctive innovation as a colorist was his discovery of the so-called shadow.

RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 333. [*W. A. 1858*].

2. A writer noted for graphic descriptive powers. [*L. colorista*, *L. color*, colorist. —col'o-rä-ness, a. Of or relating to a colorist or coloring. —col'o-rä-ness, n. The art of producing engraved printing-plates for color-printing in many colors by the use of only three colors—blue, red, and yellow; a trade name. 2. A picture printed by this method. [*Color*, n., + *type*].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, a. 1. Having no color. 2. Figuratively, marked by no special sentiments, emotions, or qualities; either impartial, uninteresting, or of negative character; ns, a colorless musical or literary composition; a colorless decision.

Life became hazy, faded, colorless, as it became intense.

GRACE *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 466. [*n. 1858*].

Syn: see PALE. —col'o-rä-ness, n.

col'o-rä-ness, c. mixer. See under color, n.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Rare*]. The science or scientific study of color. —col'o-rä-ness, n. [*Rare*].

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Rare*]. Aversal to colored persons.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. A colorist.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Porto Rico*]. A fish, the yellowtail snapper.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Colloq.*] Having abundant color. 2. *Com.* Having a good color: said of tobacco, of hops, and of certain coffees. II. n. A light-leaf tobacco used in pipes and cigars. col'o-rä-ness, n.

Coloss., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

Coloss., 1 kol'os; 2 kol'os, n. An ancient city of Phrygia, whose ruins remain near Chonos, Asia Minor. Coloss., 1 kol'os; 2 kol'os, n. I. a. Belonging to or characteristic of Colossæ. II. n. A native or inhabitant of ancient Colossæ. Epistle to the Colossians, a pastoral letter written by Paul to the Christians at Colossæ about A.D. 62, now a book of the New Testament.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, a. Of immense size or extent; colossal; like; enormous; huge; gigantic. col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Rare*]. Greatness. —col'o-rä-ness, n. —In coloss., on a huge scale; magnified.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. The Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest architectural monument left by the Romans, begun by Vespasian in A.D. 75 and completed and dedicated by Titus in A.D. 80.

It is elliptical in plan, the axes of the exterior wall being 617 and 512 feet, and those of the arena 282 and 148 feet. It seated 87,000 spectators. The name is sometimes given also to large modern places of amusement. [*L. orig. neut. of colossus*, *Gr. kolossaios*, colossal, *Gr. kolossos*, large statue.]

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Rare*]. Greatness. —col'o-rä-ness, n. —In coloss., on a huge scale; magnified.

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first milk of a mammal after parturition; beestings. 2t. An emulsion of turpentine and white of egg. —col'o-rä-ness, a. Of or pertaining to colorism. col'o-rä-ness, n. [*Rare*]. Large granular cells in the colostrum.

col'o-rä-ness, 1 kol'er-ä-ness; 2 col'er-ä-ness, n. [*Rare*]. Large granular cells in the colostrum.

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incipient cell-walls, on which the bees complete the honey-comb.—c. honey, n. Honey in the comb.—e. jelly, n.



A ctenophore.—c. paper, n. Paper marbled by the use of a comb.—c. pot, n. An arrangement of two iron plates between which to heat combs used in carding long-fibered wool for worsted.—c. rat, n. A ctenodactylid rodent with comblike inner hind toe.—c. rib, n. Zooph. The appendage by means of which a ctenophore swims.—c. roller, n. Mech. A toothed roller used to straighten fiber in spinning.—c. segment, n. Mech. A segment of the comb-cylinder of a combing-machine.—c. stock, n. Mech. In a cotton-combing machine, a cylinder serving for the attachment of the needles.—c. virgin c., honeycomb that has not been used more than once for honey, and never for brood.

comb, †. [n. [Eng.] A bowl-shaped valley with a narrow combe, opening; a hollow in a hillside: used in place names, as Farncombe, combe; combeat.

comb, †. [n. [Eng.] 1. A dry measure of 4 bushels. 2. A vat for hewing. comby; comby.

comb, †. See COME, n.

comb, †. addr. Combined; combining.

Comb-ba-co-nūm, 1 kom-ba-kō-nūm; 2 cōm-ba-cō-nūm, n. A town in Tanjore district, S. E. Madras, India.

Comb-ba-hee, 1 kom-ba-hē; 2 cōm-ba-hē, n. A river in S. South Carolina, 140 m. long to Atlantic ocean.

comb-bat, 1 kom-bat or kum-bat; 2 cōm-bat or cōm-bāt (xun), v. I. I. To fight or contend with; oppose in battle; resist; as, to combat error.

In the sixteenth century it was customary to combat an adversary's views by heaping calumny on his person.

J. W. STUCKENBERG in *Hamiltic Review* Mar., 1890, p. 267.

II. i. To do battle; encounter in fight; struggle.

Combat with adverse planets in the heavens!

SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act i, sc. 1.

[< F. *combattre*, < L. *com* (< *cum*), together, + *LL. dat. beat.*] *comb*hate; *comb*hatt. SYN: see *ATTACK*;

CONTENT; OPPOSE.—*comb*-ba-bi(er), a.—*comb*-bat-er, n. *comb*-bat, n. A contest conducted by blows; a battle or fight of any kind, especially a fight between two individuals; struggle; contest.

Who hath a greater combat than he that laboureth to overcome himself? 1 *Kemris Imitation of Christ* p. 25. [s. a. 1853.]

*comb*-bate, n. Judicial combat (*Eng. Law*). trial by battle.—single c., a fight between two. SYN: see *BATTLE*.

*comb*-bat-ant, 1 kom-bat or kum-bat-ant; 2 cōm-bat or cōm-bāt-ant, n. 1. Contending in fight; ready or disposed to combat. 2. *Mil.* Participating in or ready for fighting; as, a combatant officer; opposed to non-combatant. 3. *Her.* Rampant face to face, as lions, *Comparo com-fronte*. [*< F. combattant*, < *comb*-tr; see *COMBAT*, v.] *comb*-bat-ant.

*comb*-bat-ant, n. 1. One who engages in combat of any sort; especially, in war, one directly engaged in hostilities. 2. *Her.* A swordsman on guard. *comb*-bat-ant.

*comb*-ba-tive, 1 kom-ba-tiv; 2 cōm-ba-tiv, n. *comb*-ba-tiv, †. *ba-tiv*, a. Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious; disputatious; full of fight.—*ba-tiv*, adv. *comb*-ba-tiv(e)-ness, 1 kom-ba-tiv(e)-ness; 2 cōm-ba-tiv(e)-ness, n. 1. The fighting or contending quality; quickness to engage in conflict or dispute.

Violent combateness for particular sects, . . . is merely a form of party-egotism.

Huxley *For. Clarifier* vol. viii, letter 86, p. 22. [w. a. s. 1886.]

2. *Phren.* The faculty of courage; the tendency to assail, defend, contradict, and take the opposite side.

*Comb*, 1 kom-b; 2 cōm-b, n. 1. Andrew (*1911* 1797-1847), a Scottish physician; brother of George; physician to the Queen; *Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health*, etc. 2. George (*1911* 1785-1858), a Scottish lawyer and phrenologist; *Constitution of Man*, etc. 3. William. See *COUMBE*.

*combed*, †. 1 komd; 2 cōmd, o. *Geol.* Same as *COMBT*, *comhd*, †. a. 1.

*comb*-hel, 1 kom-bel; 2 cōm-bēl, n. *Her.* A fillet.

*comb*-her, n. To comb.

*comb*-er, 1 kom-er; 2 cōm-er, n. 1. One who or that which combs; as, a wool-comber. 2. A long crested wave; a breaker, especially one that rolls in from the sea.—*comb*-er-board, n. *Wringing*. In a Jacquard loom, a perforated frame through which the harness-threads pass, to keep them in position and prevent entanglement.—c. lap, n. A web of cotton ready for combing.

*comb*-er, 1 kom-b; 2 cōm-b, n. [*Dial. Eng.*] 1. A serranoid fish (*Serranus cabrilla*). 2. A wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

*comb*-er, n. Encumbrance.

*Comb*-er, n. A town in Down county, Ireland.

*Comb*-hin, 1 kōh-bah; 2 cōh-bāh, n. A peak of the Alps, between Italy and Switzerland; 14,163 ft. high.

*comb*-bin-a-bl(er), 1 kom-bain-e-bl; 2 cōm-bin-a-bl, o. That may combine or be combined.—*comb*-bin-a-bl(e)-ness, n.

*comb*-bi-nant, 1 kom-bai-nant or kom-bi-nant; 2 cōm-bi-nant or cōm-bi-nānt, n. *Moth.* An invariant of a system of quantities, which remains unaltered (except as to a factor) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but when a linear function of the quantities is substituted for any quantity. [*< LL. combinan*(t)-e, ppr. of *combin*; see *COMBINE*.]

*comb*-bi-nan-tiv(e)s, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a combinant.

*comb*-bi-nat(e), o. United; betrothed.

*comb*-bi-na-tion, 1 kom-bi-nā-shan; 2 cōm-bi-nā-shon, n. 1. A joining together so as to form a whole, or the whole produced by combining; a conjunction; as, n. combination of letters; n. combination of good and bad.

Nature is an endless combination and repetition of a very few laws. Emerson *Essays*, *History* 1st series, p. 20. [w. a. s. 1890.]

2. The union or alliance of persons for the prosecution of a common object; also, the association thus formed; formerly almost always with the implication of confederacy, as of employers or workmen, for illegal or interested ends. Compare *COMUNE*, n.

Combinations for use of means of communication and transportation make railway service cheap.

R. T. ELLIOT *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 276. [CHATT. 1889.]

3. *Chem.* The union of elements in certain fixed proportions, or the compound thus resulting. *Moth.* A group of several things or symbols in which the order of arrangement is indifferent; distinguished from *permutation*. 3. In organic playing; (1) The tonal qualities resulting from the simultaneous drawing out of two or more stops. (2) The stops so drawn out. 6. The assembling of the parts, as the sprigs and ground, of lace. 7. (1) *Pool*. A stroke in which the object-ball

is used to drive any third ball into a pocket. (2) *Billiards*. A stroke similar to the above, by which the third ball is pocketed or makes a carom. 8. (1) The sequence of numbers or letters forming the key symbol of a combination lock. (2) The mechanism operated or set in motion by the sequence. 9. *Sports*. A bet on two or more successive events on which the odds are calculated cumulatively according to the theory of probabilities. 10. pl. An undergarment in which an undershirt and drawers or a short skirt are combined in one piece. [*< LL. combinatio*(n)-, < *combin*; see *COMBINE*.] SYN: see *CABAL*; *CONSPIRACY*; *UNION*.—*Prep.* the combination of elements *two* compounds.—back combination (*Photog.*), that part of a double lens situated next to the focusing screen.—combination button (*Organ-building*), one of the push-knobs at a section of an organ.

c. piston.—c. by volume, or by weight (*Chem.*), the union of elements according to fixed volumetric or gravimetric proportions, to form definite compounds.—c. car, a car containing compartments for various uses.—c. garment, see *COMBINATION*, 10.—c. laws [*Eng.*], acts of Parliament passed in 1799 and 1800 for the repression of every form of trade combination, both of employers and employed; repealed in 1824.—c. lock, see *LOCK*.—c. room [*Eng.*], the fellows' smoking-room or wine-room at Cambridge University.—theory of c., that branch of algebra which reasons about the number and kinds of combinations that may be formed from given symbols.—*comb*-bi-na-tion-al, a. Or pertaining to combination; having the quality of combining.

*comb*-bi-na-tive, 1 kom-bai-nat-iv or kom-bi-nat-iv; 2 cōm-bi-na-tiv, †. *comb*-bi-na-tiv, †. *comb*-bi-na-tiv or cōm-bi-nat-iv, o. 1. Relating to or affecting combination; tending to combine. 2. *Moth.* Designating those branches of algebra which depend on the theory of combinations.

*comb*-bi-na-tiv(e)-ness, 1 kom-bai-nat-iv(e)-ness; 2 cōm-bi-na-tiv(e)-ness, n. 1. The combining quality; quickness to combine. 2. *comb*-bi-na-tor, n. *comb*-bi-nat-er, n. *comb*-bi-nat-er, n. [*Rare*.] A combiner.

*comb*-bi-na-tor-ic, 1 kom-bai-nat-er-ik; 2 cōm-bi-na-tor-ic, n. *Math.* A department of mathematics treating of the formation, enumeration, and properties of partitions, variations, combinations, and permutations of a finite number of elements under various conditions.

*comb*-bine, 1 kom-bin; 2 cōm-bin, n. [*COM-BINED*, *COM-BINING*.] I. 1. To bring into a close union; connect so as to make parts of the same whole, or factors in the same operation; blend; compound; as, to combine forces.

There are realities which it is impossible to combine in one subject. CAIRO *Kant* vol. i, p. 124. [MACR. 1885.]

2. To bind.

II. i. 1. To become one, or parts of the same whole; confederate; he closely allied; associate for a purpose or in a work; cooperate; as, to combine against the ocean. 2. To unite by affinity; enter into chemical combination; as, oxygen and hydrogen combine to form water. [*< LL. combin*(o), < L. *com* (< *cum*), together, + *bin*; see *BINARY*.] SYN: see *AGREE*; *CONCENTRATE*; *MIX*.—*Prep.* the acid combines with the alkali; the acid and alkali are combined in a salt; combine the factions *two* a party.

*comb*-bine, 1 kom-bin; 2 cōm-bin, n. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] A combination of persons, especially a union to effect, by underhanded dealings, what honest efforts, openly employed, can not obtain; cabal; conspiracy; by act of Congress, July 2, 1890, a combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to raise prices, or to obstruct the ordinary course of trade.

*comb*-bind, 1 kom-bind; 2 cōm-bind, n. United into a conglomerate whole; intimately associated; joined; confederated.—*comb*-bind-ed, *adv.*—*comb*-bind-ness, n.—combined method, a method of teaching deaf-mutes in which oral and written systems of instruction are combined with the manual combining form, a changed form of a word used as the first element of a derivative word, as, *card* (for *cardiac*) in *cardiograph*, *cardioplegic*, etc.—*comb*-bind-ing-tube, n. *Engin.* That portion of an injector or ejector in which the steam-jet combines with the water on which it acts.—combining weight (*Chem.*), the fixed and exact proportional weight, generally in comparison with the weight of hydrogen as a standard, with which on element combines with another to form a definite compound.

*comb*-bin-er, 1 kom-boi-er; 2 cōm-bin-er, n. One who or that which combines; specif., a member of a combination; conspirator. See *COMBINATION*, 2.

*comb*-ing, 1 kom-ing; 2 cōm-ing, n. 1. The act of using a comb, as in dressing hair, carding, hacking, graining, etc. 2. That which is removed by combing or carding; hair combed off; hence, a false front made of combings. 3. A coating. 4. Hair combed over a bald spot.—*comb*-ing-ma-chine, n. A machine for disentangling and straightening out wool fibers.—c. needle, n. One of a number of needles graduated for use on the combining cylinder of a cotton-combing machine. [*Press*, *London*.]

*comb*-le, 1 kom-bl; 2 cōm-bl, n. [*Dial.* or Obs.] To open *bo*-lo-fo, 1 kom-bo-lō-fo; 2 cōm-bo-lō-fo, n. A rosary of 99 beads, used by devout Mohammedans.

*Comb*-hour, 1 kōh-bur; 2 cōh-bur, n. A town in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France.

*comb*-bur, 1 kom-bur; 2 cōm-bur, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A skirt of white calico worn by men and women of Ceylon.

*Comb*-tre-tre-ae, 1 kom-bre-tre-ae; 2 cōm-bre-tre-ae, n. pl. *Bot.* A family of tropical polypetalous trees or shrubs—the myrobalan family—nearly all of which are small, entire, exstipitate, entire, entire, and epilate or racemose flowers. It embraces about 20 genera and over 250 species. [*< COMBRETUM*.]—*comb*-tre-tre-ae, a.

*Comb*-tre-tum, 1 kom-brit-tum; 2 cōm-brētūm, n. *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, or rarely trees, of the myrobalan family, several of which are in greenhouse cultivation for their brilliant flowers. [*LL.* a kind of rush.]

*comb*-hu-ent, 1 kom-bu-ent; 2 cōm-bū-ent, a. Undergoing or causing combustion. [*< L. comburens*, ppr. of *comburo*, burn up.]

*comb*-hu-ess, 1 kom-bur-ess; 2 cōm-būr-ēss, n. *Old Eng.* *Hit.* A fire.

*comb*-hust, 1 kom-bust; 2 cōm-būst, n. 1. [*Humorous*.] To consume with fire; burn up. 2. To inflame; excite greatly.

*comb*-hust, a. 1. *Astrol.* Obscured by proximity to the sun; extinguished by the sun's light. 2. Burnt; consumed; adust.—combust way (*Astrol.*), the area included in Scorpio and the second half of Libra.

*comb*-hust-bl(er), 1 kom-bust-bl; 2 cōm-būst-bl, a. 1. That may be set on fire and burned; susceptible of combustion; as, paper, wood, and coal are highly combustible. 2. Easily excited to violence or passion; fiery; inflammable; as, a very combustible temper. [*F.*, < L. *combustus*; see *COMBUSTION*.] *comb*-hust-ious;

*comb*-hust-onst.—*comb*-hust-bl(e)-ness, n. The quality of being combustible. *comb*-hust-bl-tyt.

*comb*-hust-ible, n. Any substance that will readily ignite and burn; as, pitch, coal, and other combustibles.

*comb*-hust-ion, 1 kom-bus-chan; 2 cōm-būst-ion, n. 1. The action or operation of burning; in science, the continuous combination of a substance with certain elements, as oxygen, chlorine, etc., accompanied by the generation of light and heat. 2. Cremation. 3. Any furious outbreak of excitement or passion, as of a mob; disturbance; tumult.

All Virginia was in combustion. The standard of liberty was reared in every county; there was a general cry for arms.

INVINO *Washington* vol. i, p. 399. [lo. p. f. 1863.]

3. *Astrol.* Position near the sun. 4. Inflammation. [*F.*, < LL. *combustio*(n)-, < L. *combustus*, ppr. of *comburo*, burn up.] *comb*-hust-uref. SYN: see *PIRE*.—Bunsen's combustion-furnace, a contrivance by means of which very high temperatures can be secured and the ultimate analysis of organic substances determined.

*comb*-hust-uref, n. *Mech.* 1. The space in a boiler above the combustion chamber where the gases burn before passing through the tubes. 2. In an internal-combustion engine, the chamber in the cylinder in which the compression and burning of the charge occurs.—c. method (*Chem.*), a method used in ascertaining the quantity of hydrogen, carbon, etc., in a substance by burning it with oxygen, copper oxide, or other solid oxidizing compound, and by collecting the gases resulting; used in quantitative analysis and in ascertaining the amount of carbon in iron and steel.—c. tube, n. *Chem.* A glass tube especially designed in withstand great heat as produced by the combustion method.—internal c. (*Mech.*), the method of operation of a common type of engine, including those in use on automobiles and motor-boats, in which the piston is actuated by the expansion of a gaseous substance burned within the cylinder. These engines are mostly explosion motors, including the gas-engine and the ordinary gasoline engine, but the type includes also such engines as the Diesel motor, in which the working-substance is burned more gradually—spontaneous c., the oxidation of a substance with such rapidity as to engender heat sufficient to ignite it, as masses of oiled rags, pyritous ores, coal, and certain metals.

Spontaneous combustion may take place in some kinds of vegetable and mineral substances, but not in the animal body, living or dead. A. S. TAYLOR *Medical Jurisprudence* ed. 34, p. 301. [i. a. c. 1866.]

—supporter of c., a gaseous element capable of sustaining the combustion of a burning substance.

*comb*-hust-ive, 1 kom-bus-tiv; 2 cōm-būst-iv, a. 1. *comb*-hust-iv, †. Relating to or of the nature of combustion. 2. Combustible.

*comb*-y, 1 kom-y; 2 cōm-y, a. 1. *Geol.* Having a formation like honeycomb; favose. 2. Made up of hands or layers of crystals arranged crosswise of the hands; said of minerals.

*comdg*, †. *abbr.* Commanding.

*Comdt*, †. *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

*come*, 1 kom; 2 cōm, v. [*CAME*; *COME*; *COM*/'no. I. i. 1. *CUM*.] To move to or toward the place where the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move with the speaker; move hither; draw nigh; approach; opposed to *go*; also, to move to or toward the real or assumed place of the person addressed; as, yonder comes a man; come with me; he shall come to you to-morrow.

Poverty makes men come very near each other. PHILLIPS *Brooks Light of the World* ser. x, p. 166. [i. p. d. 1890.]

2. To arrive as the result of motion or progress; attain to an end or to completion; as, they came to land; Thy kingdom come. 3. To arrive at some state or condition; be formed or separated; take form; develop; sprout; as, the butter comes (in churning); barley comes. 4. To advance or move into view; become perceptible; make an appearance; hence, to begin to exist; as, her color came and went; robins come with the spring.

Let the true religion be removed, and a false one will come in its place. HOPKINS *Ev. of Christianity* p. 47. [w. a. s. 1876.]

5. To draw near in time; he present; arrive; as, mine hour has not yet come; his turn came; when Christmas comes. In provincial use the present tense is employed in this sense with the dote following as subject; os, come Michaelmas, he will be forty. 6. To arrive in due course or in the way of orderly progression; arrive in the course of time or discussion, etc.; as, we come now to the third proposition. 7. To proceed or emanate os from a source; be derived; spring; as, light comes from the sun; this word comes from the Greek. 8. To exist as a result of circumstances or causes; be as a consequence; as, this comes of trifling. 9. To be brought about, or to happen; occur; befall. 10. To get or prove to be; become; as, the sign came true; to come untied. 11. In the imperative, to move mentally to the point where the speaker will; join with the speaker; attend; arise: on almost interjectional use; as, come, let us do it; come, sir, none of thnt! 12. [*Prov. Eng.*] To overflow.

II. t. 1. [*Slang*.] To play the part of; act; also to perpetrate; os, he came a joke on us. 2. *Naut.* To loosen; with up; as to come up the standing rigging. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] To fit or suit; become. 4. [*Local*, U. S.] In the game of craps, to throw a point agreed on by two players. [*< AS. cuman*, = Goth. *gimon*, come; cp. Gr. *daño*, go.] SYN: see *ARRIVE*; *ENTER*; *FOLLOW*; *HAPPEN*.—come-a-long, n. A device for stretching wire; used in line-repairing, etc.—to come across [*Local*, U. S.], to pay money over to; generally with *with*. To pay, give, or contribute; as, to come across handsomely—to c. after. 1. To follow; succeed in time. 2. [*Colloq.*] To come to get; come for; as, I came after the batteau—to c. again, to return; as, when I come again—to c. and go, to appear and disappear—to c. at. 1. To come near enough to reach; mean, to get possession of; attain; grasp; understand, os meaning. 2. To make for; attack—to c. away, to part, as from n fastening; slip or break—to c. back. 1. [*Colloq.*] To recall former physical condition, form, and skill, as in pugilism or athletics, by training. 2. [*Sporting Slang*.] To lose ground, as in a race. 3. To return—to c. between, to intervene intentionally; hence, figuratively, to alienate or estrange—to c. hy. 1. To pass near. 2. To get; gain; acquire, as money—to c. down. 1. To descend as by inheritance. 2. To be reduced or humbled. 3. [*Colloq.*] To pay down money—to c. down on or upon [*Colloq.*], to fill upon heavily, severely, or unexpectedly; hence, to berate; assail—to c. high or low, to be held or sold at a high or low price—to c. home. 1. To

GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 287. [H. 1875.]

lis, < *L. comestus*, < *com-* (< *cum*) *int eas*. + *edo*, eat.]

less-ly, *adv.*—com'fort-less-ness, *n.*





genus of tropical African and East-Indian trees or shrubs of the myrrh family, all yielding fragrant balsams. 1 < Gr. *kommi*, gum. 1 phosē bear 1



## Comme ça s'en







munication; open into one another; be connected, as by a passage or opening; as, apartments communicating by a stairway. 3. To partake or participate. 4. To partake of the Lord's Supper. [*L. communicatus, pp. of communico, < communis, see COMMUNIS, a. SYN. see ASSOCIATE; AFFRIZ; GIVE; INFORM; PUBLISH.*] *Trans.* communicate the fact to n person; communicate with a person by mail about a matter.

**com-mu-ni-ca-tion**, 1 kō-mū-ni-kā-shān; 2 cō-mū-ni-kā-shōn, n. 1. The act of communicating, imparting, or bestowing; as, communication by signs. 2. Interchange of sentiments or ideas by message or otherwise; activity through any channel of intercourse; correspondence. 3. That which is communicated; a letter; message; information; as, a communication from the President to Congress. 4. Means of communicating; a line of connection, as a highway, channel, or passage. 5. *Rhet.* A figure wherein a speaker, assuming his audience to be in sympathy with his views, uses instead of *you* and *I*. 6. In many and other orders, a meeting of the lodge. 7. Eucharistic communion. *SYN. see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.* — **com-mu-ni-ca-tion-cord**, n. [*Eng.* *Railroad.*] A cord or chain running through all the cars of a passenger-train, which when pulled acts as an emergency signal to the engine-driver and the guard and causes the immediate stoppage of the train. — **c-room**, n. *Navy.* See CENTRAL STATION. 2.— **privileged c.** 1. Any matter communicated in necessary professional confidence, as between client and counsel, which the parties can not be compelled to disclose. 2. A communication made by words which, tho in themselves libelous, are not actionable by reason of circumstances under which they were published or uttered, as in a judicial proceeding or in a legislative report or debate.

**com-mu-ni-ca-tive**, 1 kō-mū-ni-kā-tiv; 1 cō-mū-ni-com-mu-ni-ca-tiv, † cā-tiv, a. 1. Ready or inclined to communicate; ready to impart knowledge or information; frank; talkative; also, adapted for expression or communication; as, a communicative gesture. 2. I could have wished you had been a little less curious, or that I had been a little less communicative. D. G. CURRIER. *Retires of a Bachelor* third reverie, p. 97. [s. 1871.]

2. Ready to give; impart, or share; liberal. 3†. Communicable. — **ly, adv.** — **ness, n.**  
**com-mu-ni-ca-tor**, 1 kō-mū-ni-kā-tor; 2 cō-mū-ni-cā-tor, n. One who or that which communicates. **com-mu-ni-ca-to-ry**, 1 kō-mū-ni-kā-tō-ry; 2 cō-mū-ni-cā-tō-ry, a. Giving information; imparting knowledge. **com-mu-ni-on**, 1 kō-mū-ni-yān; 2 cō-mū-ni-yōn, n. 1. The act or state of communicating; participation, interchange, or mutual communication of thoughts, feelings, etc., especially in confidential and sympathetic intercourse; intimate and helpful association; fellowship. If we would drive selfishness out of our heart, we must enter into communion with our fellowmen.

J. F. CLARKE *Self Culture* lect. x, p. 238. fr. a. r. 1. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the act or time of partaking of or celebrating it. See EUCCHARIST. 3. A body or denomination of Christians having a common faith. 4. Religious fellowship; especially, church connection and membership; community of belief or of obligations and privileges; as, in communion with the church. 5. Any participation or community of action or interest. 6. R. C. CH. An antiphon which the priest says after absolutions. **com-mu-ni-at**, [*L. communicatio(n), < communis, see COMMUNIS, a. SYN. see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE; SECT.*] Anglican Communion, the communion of the Episcopal faith. See ASSOCIATION. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the nominal head of the Communion, and on his invitation delegates, especially the bishops, meet in general convention at his palace of Lambeth in London. — **close c.** the restriction of the privileges of the Lord's table to those who are members of a particular church or have complied with its requirements, as having received baptism by immersion, having received a "token," etc. In some churches called also *restricted communion*. — **communion cnp.** 1. The cup used in common by all the communicants at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; also, any one of the individual cups recently introduced into this service. 2. — **c. elements**, the bread and wine used in celebrating the Lord's Supper. — **c.** In both kinds, communion in which all communicants partake both of the bread and of the wine. — **c.** In one kind, communion in one element only, as by the laity in the Roman Catholic Church, who receive the bread only. — **c. service**, the administration of the Lord's Supper, or the order of service therefor; also the chalice and patens used in serving. — **c. table**, the table used in the administration of the Lord's Supper, and over which a fair white linen cloth is spread. — **Open c.** communion to which unimmersed Christians are admitted. — **com-mu-ni-on-a-ble**, a. n. Capable of being communed with; admissible to communion; accessible. — **com-mu-ni-on-al**, a. Of or pertaining to communion or a communion. — **com-mu-ni-on-ist**, n. 1. One who has a theory as to the conditions on which a person should be admitted to church communion; as, n close or strict or an open or free communionist. 2. A member of a communion. 3. A communionist.

**com-mu-ni-quē**, 1 kō-mū-ni-kā; cō-mū-ni-kā, n. [F.] An official announcement; also, information officially transmitted.

**com-mu-nism**, 1 kō-mū-nizm; 2 cō-mū-nizm, n. 1. A social system in which there is community of goods. 2. A theory of government and social order according to which property and the instruments of production are held as a common trust and the profits arising from all labor devoted to the general good; in rare cases involving the abolition of the family, as formerly exemplified in the practise of the Wallingford and Onondaga communities in the United States.

Says Palgrave. . . Communism is the theory which teaches that the labor and the society should be distributed equally among all its members by some constituted authority.

W. D. F. BLISS in *Enquiry of Social Reform* p. 262. fr. a. w. '08.] 3. A doctrine or practise calling for the complete abolition of all private property of every description, and the absolute control by the community in all matters pertaining to labor, religion, social relations, etc.; a phase of extreme socialism shading into anarchy, exemplified in France after the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870. 4. Communism. [*F. communisme, < communis, see COMMUNIS, a. SYN. see ANARCHY; SOCIALISM.*] **com-mu-nist**, 1 kō-mū-nist; 2 cō-mū-nist, n. 1. One who advocates or practises communism. 2. [C.] One who supported the Commune of Paris in 1871; a communist. 3. One who advocates communism or government by communes.

The one thing that is shared by all communists, whether speculative or practical, is deep dissatisfaction with the economic conditions by which they are surrounded.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 791.

**com-mu-nis-ter-y**, 1 kō-mū-nis-tēr-y; 2 cō-mū-nis-tēr-y, n. [*IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.*] A communistic dwelling; phalanstère. **com-mu-nis-try**, n.

**com-mu-nis-tic**, 1 kō-mū-nis-tik; 2 cō-mū-nis-tic, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of communism or communism; tending to, favoring or in accordance with communism. 2. Occupying the same nest, as several anis; done or shared in common; as, communistic nesting. **com-mu-nis-ti-cal**, † **com-mu-nis-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **com-mu-ni-tal**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tāl; 2 cō-mū-ni-tal, a. [*Rare.*] Of or pertaining to a community.

**com-mu-ni-tā-ri-an**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tā-ri-an; 2 cō-mū-ni-tā-ri-an, n. 1. A communistic. II. n. A member of a socialistic community; one believing in socialistic community.

**com-mu-ni-tiv**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tiv; 2 cō-mū-ni-tiv, n. [*Rare.*] **com-mu-ni-tiv**, † **com-mu-ni-tiv**, n. Of or pertaining to a socialistic community.

**com-mu-ni-ti-um**, 1 kō-mū-ni-ti-um; 2 cō-mū-ni-ti-um, n. Same as COMMUNISTERY.

**com-mu-ni-ti**, 1 kō-mū-ni-ti; 2 cō-mū-ni-ti, n. [*TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. The people who reside in one locality and are subject to the same laws, or have the same interests, etc.; a body politic, whether village, town, city, or state; hence, the public; society at large. It was reserved for more favored realms to develop the primitive village communities of India into the town communities of ancient Greece and Italy.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 13. l. a. s. 1889.] 2. A body of persons (or even of animals) living in a common home or under a common régime; a society having common interests, privileges, etc., or sharing many or all things in common. 3. *Law.* A corporation. 4. Common ownership, possession, or enjoyment; a sharing or participation; especially, in certain European systems of civil law, the possession of property in common by husband and wife. When based on contract, it is known as conventional community; when resulting from marriage, as legal c. See also DOTAL; GANANCIAL. 5. Social life; life in a community. 6. Identity or exact similarity, as of character or nature.

There are in general three ties by which states are held together, community of race, community of religion, community of interest. J. H. STRELLER *Expansion of England* course i, lect. i, p. 11. [s. 1883.]

7. *Logic.* That element of the meaning of a judgement or concept by which it expresses acceptance or belief, in some sense common or more than individual. J. M. BALDWIN *Thought and Things* vol. ii, ch. 4. 8. [Archaic.] Commonness; frequency. 9†. The common people. [*L. communis*(-tēs), < *communis*; see COMMUNIS, a.] **com-mu-ni-tet**, *SYN. see ASSOCIATION.* **com-mu-ni-ty**, 1 kō-mū-ni-ty; 2 cō-mū-ni-ty, n. [*-TIZES, -tizes*] To make common; make public property. **com-mu-ni-ty**, † **com-mu-ni-ty**, n. **com-mu-ni-ty**, n. Capable of being communed, interchanged, or exchanged.

It is remarkable that the two consonants which begin these sounds "ba," "ta," are communicable labials.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 235, app. l. 1885.] [*L. communicabilis, < communico, see COMMUNIS, a.*] **com-mu-ni-ty**, n. Communicable quality. **com-mu-ni-ty**, n.

**com-mu-ni-tant**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tānt; 2 cō-mū-ni-tānt, n. *Alg.* A sum of products formed from an oblong matrix. **com-mu-ni-tate**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tāt; 2 cō-mū-ni-tāt, *vt. Elec.* Same as COMMUTE, tr. 3. **com-mu-ni-tation**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tāshān; 2 cō-mū-ni-tāshōn, n. 1. A substitution, as of one kind of payment or service for another; a compounding, as of an obligation, penance, or the like. 2. *Law.* A reduction or change of the penalty imposed by a judicial sentence; as, commutation of the death penalty to banishment or imprisonment for life. 3. Alteration, as from one state to another; exchange, as of one thing for another; interchange. 4. *Rhet.* A figure of speech involving transposition of the words of a sentence. 5. *Elec.* The action of a commutator. 6. [Archaic.] Commercial exchange; barter. [*L. commutatio(n), < commutatus, pp. of commuto, see COMMUTE, a.*] — **angle of commutation**, the angle between the sun and the earth as seen from a planet. — **c. column** (*Life Insur.*), six columns of numbers known as S, C, M, and R, used by actuaries to facilitate calculation in life insurance. The D and N columns were so named because they represent the denominator and numerator in calculating the premium for a life annuity. — **c.** of tithes, the substitution of a definite money payment instead of the payment of tithes in kind, as in England. — **c. ticket**, n railway or other ticket entitling the person to whom it is issued to a stated number either of passages between two stipulated points, or other services, as meals, at a reduced rate in consideration of increased patronage. The railway commutation ticket has been held to be exempt from the prohibition against special rates of the Interstate Commerce Act of Feb. 4, 1887.

**com-mu-ni-tive**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tiv; 2 cō-mū-ni-tiv, a. **com-mu-ni-tiv**, † **com-mu-ni-tiv**, n. Of, or characterized by exchange or commutation; interchangeable; reciprocal. — **commutative contract** (*Cir. Law*), n contract in which each party gives and receives an equivalent, as a contract of sale. — **c. multiplication**, multiplication subject to the law that the factors may be interchanged without altering the product, as in ordinary arithmetic and algebra. — **com-mu-ni-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**com-mu-ni-tiv**, 1 kō-mū-ni-tiv; 2 cō-mū-ni-tiv, n. 1. *Ele.* A device to change the direction or vary the strength of an electric current, particularly in a dynamo or an electric motor, as to make an alternating current continuous, or the reverse. See ILLUS. under ELECTRIC MOTOR. 2. *Phot.* An appliance which automatically regulates the exposure of a series of sensitized plates during the photography of a total eclipse.

**com-mu-tē**, 1 kō-mū-tē; 2 cō-mū-tē, n. [*com-mu-tē; com-mu-tē; com-mu-tē*] 1. To put something, especially something less severe, in place of; as, to commute a sentence. 2. To accept an easier, lighter, or different kind of payment, obligation, or service instead of; as, to commute railroad-fare or freight-charges. 3. *Elec.* To alter or regulate the direction or strength of (a current). II. *t.* 1. To effect commutation; pay in money instead of in kind or in gross, or in a single payment at a

reduced rate instead of in successive payments; buy or use a commutation ticket.

Thorough-going piety never commutes with the Master for half fare. T. L. CUTLER *Heart-Life* p. 39. [a. r. s.]

2†. To be or serve as a substitute. [*L. commuto, < com- (cum) intens. + muto; see MUTABLE.*] **com-mu-tē**, 1 kō-mū-tē; 2 cō-mū-tē, n. One who commutes or changes; also, one who uses a commutation ticket. 2. *Elec.* A commutator.

**com-mu-tu-al**, 1 kō-mū-tu-āl or -ti-āl; 2 cō-mū-tu-āl or -ti-āl, n. [*Rare.*] Reciprocal; mutual. — **com-mu-tu-āl-ly**, *adv.*

[*ALPH.*] **Com-ne-us**, 1 kō-m-nūs; 2 cō-m-nūs, *Alexis.* See COMMO, 1 kō-mō; 2 cō-mō, n. 1. A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,105 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a town at the S. W. end of Lago di Como. 3. Lago di, a picturesque lake in Como province, Italy; 37 m. long. — **Como beds** (*Geol.*), a thin series of beds extending from Wyoming along the east base of the Rocky Mountains into Colorado, containing a rich land fauna of mammals and reptiles. They are referred either to the Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous.

**Com-cla-di-a**, 1 kō-m-clā-di-a; 2 cō-m-clā-di-a, n. A genus of anacardaceous trees or shrubs, including about ten species native to Central America and the West Indies. [*L. Gr. komē, hair, + klados, branch.*] **com-off**, *adv.* Commissioned officer.

**com-old**, 1 kō-mōld; 2 cō-mōld, n. *Metcor.* Comose: applied to the detached portions of cirrus. Compare MARE'S TAIL, 3. [*L. Gr. komē, hair, + eidos, form.*] **Com-mon-fort**, 1 kō-mōn-fōrt; 2 cō-mōn-fōrt, *Ignacio* (s. 1812-11) (s. 1863). A Mexican general, President of Mexico, 1857-1858; murdered by bandits. [*of India.*]

**Com-mō-rin**, 1 kō-mō-rin; 2 cō-mō-rin, *Cape.* The S. point of Comorn, n. Same as KOMORN.

**Com-mō-ro** Isles, 1 kō-mō-rō; 2 cō-mō-rō, n. A French group N. W. of Madagascar in Mozambique Channel; 761 sq. m. **com-mose**, 1 kō-mōs; 2 cō-mōs, n. Having hairs or the like; hairy; tufted; comate. [*L. comosus, < coma, hair, < Gr. komē, hair; cf. comous.*]

**com-mo-spōr**, 1 kō-mō-spōr; 2 cō-mō-spōr, n. *Phytogeo.* A plant with hairs or silky disseminules.

**comp.**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION. **com-pa-cho**, 1 kō-m-pā-cho; 2 cō-m-pā-cho, n. [*Porto Rico.*] A goatsucker (*Chordeiles minor*).

**com-pact**, 1 kō-m-pākt; 2 cō-m-pākt, *vt.* 1. To pack or press closely together; render close or dense; make solid; compress; as, compacted earth. 2. To unite the parts or elements of closely and firmly; combine into a connected system or whole; as, the parts of the human body are strongly compacted. 3. To form by conjunction or union; make up; compose; as, a character compacted of contradictory qualities. 4†. To make firm; establish. [*L. compacto, < L. compactus; see COMPACT, a.*] **com-pact**, *SYN. see CONCENTRATE.* — **com-pact**, *cr.* **com-pact**, *n.* — **com-pacti-ble**, a.

**com-pact**, *vt. & vi.* To join by a compact; plot in concert; enter into a compact; conspire.

**com-pact**, a. 1. Closely and firmly united; knit or pressed together; close or firm in texture; solid; dense; fine-grained. 2. Arranged or packed in small compass; as, a compact parcel. 3. Not diffuse or verbose; condensed; terse. 4. Composed; consisting; made up.

Those violent little commonwealths had blood in their veins. They were compact of proud, self-helping, muscular vigor.

MORLEY *Dutch Republic* intro., § 6, p. 99. [fr. 1863.] [*L. F. compacto, < L. compactus, pp. of compingo, join together, < com- (cum), together; alit, pingo, fasten.*] *SYN.* close, concentrated, concrete, condensed, consolidated, dense, firm, hard, solid, substantial. See BRIEF; STRONG. — *Ant.* diffuse, friable, gelatinous, loose, porous, scattering, shifting, soft, spongy, straggling. — **com-pact**, *adv.* — **com-pact**, *ness, n.*

**com-pact**, a. [Archaic.] Joined in a compact; confederated; leagued.

**com-pact**, 1 kō-m-pākt; 2 cō-m-pākt, n. An agreement, covenant, or contract, as between persons or states. [*L. L. compagnum, prop. neut. of compactus, pp. of compingo, agree with, < com- (cum), with, + pingo, fasten.*] *SYN.* see ALLIANCE; CONTRACT. — *Prop.* compact with or between individuals, parties, or states.

**com-pact**, n. A compacted body or structure; compaction. **com-pact**, n. A plot; conspiracy; confederacy.

**com-pact**, 1 kō-m-pākt; 2 cō-m-pākt, *pn.* Pressed together; compact. — **ly, adv.** — **ness, n.**

**com-pact**, a. Bound or joined together.

**com-pact**, 1 kō-m-pākt; 2 cō-m-pākt, n. The act of compacting, or the state of being compacted.

**com-pact**, n. The making of a compact; a compact. **com-pacture**, n. Manner of compacting; compactness of structure.

**com-pa-dre**, 1 kō-m-pā-dre; 2 cō-m-pā-dre, n. [*Sp. Am.*] A comrade; companion; more correctly, a godfather.

**com-pa-gēs**, 1 kō-m-pā-gēs; 2 cō-m-pā-gēs, n. 1. A system or set of united parts; a composite structure. 2. Union of parts; firmness or coherence; consistence. 3. *Anat.* (1) An articulation. (2) A commissure. [*L. compages, < compingo; see COMPACT, a.*] **com-page**, n.

**com-pag-i-nate**, 1 kō-m-pā-gi-nāt; 2 cō-m-pā-gi-nāt, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To join or fit together; knit; compact. — **com-pag-i-nation**, n.

**com-pag-ni-let**, n. Company. **com-pag-ni-let**, n. [*ILL.*] *Ecd.* Same as IMPANATOR.

**com-pa-ne-ro**, 1 kō-m-pā-ne-ro; 2 cō-m-pā-ne-ro, n. [*Sp.*] [*nos, 1 -ro; or (Sp.) -rōs; 2 -rōs or (Sp.) -rōs, pl.*] Miners' slang. *Sp. Am.* 1. A sharer; partner. 2. A comrade.

**com-pa-ni-a-ble**, 1 kō-m-pā-ni-a-bl; 2 cō-m-pā-ni-a-bl, n. [Archaic.] Companionable; sociable; friendly. **com-pag-ni-a-ble**, 1 kō-m-pā-ni-a-bl; 2 cō-m-pā-ni-a-bl, *adv.* — **com-pa-ni-a-ble-ness**, n. — **com-pa-ni-a-ble-ness**, n.

**com-pa-ni-on**, 1 kō-m-pā-ni-on; 2 cō-m-pā-ni-on, n. I. *com-pa-ni-on*, 1. To be a companion to; accompany. Let thy steps companion mine. *Taxion Devotional Act* i, ec. 3.

2. To associate with as a companion.

II. *to.* To associate; consort. **com-pa-ni-on-ize**, **com-pa-ni-on-ment**, n.

**com-pa-ni-on**, n. 1. One who or that which accompanies or associates with another or others, whether temporarily or habitually; a mate; comrade.

His best companion, *isidore*, and health. *GOLDSMITH* *Deserted Village* l. 61.

2. A woman employed by another for the sake of her company and assistance not of a menial nature. 3. A member of an order of knighthood, now one of the lowest grade. In the Order of the Bath there are two ranks of companions — military and civil. 4. Figuratively, an educational or devotional manual. 5. A journeyman; in printing, one of a companionship. 6. *Astron.* A comes. 7†. A partner or associate; also, consort;



apparatus of an echinoid or sea-urchin. 11. *Archery*. The angle of elevation of an arrow, or the curve described in its flight. 12. A circle. 13. Guile; craft; an artful device. [*F. compas*, < *LL. compassus*, circle, < *L. com-* (< *cum*), together, & *passus*; see *PAGE*, n.] *com'pas*. *Syn.*: see *CIRCUMFERENCE*. *com'pass'bow*, n. The hemispherical glass-covered metallic receptacle of a mariners' compass. *c. box*, n. A caliper-like device with one leg straight like a compass and the other curved as in a caliper; used for scratching a line at the end of a board. *c. card*, n. The circular card or dial of a mariners' compass, on which the 32 points or rhumbs are marked. It moves with the needle or needles that are attached to it. *c. correctors*, n. pl. *Naut.* The degrees that have to be applied to the compass courses to obtain exact magnetic readings. *c. corrector*, n. *Naut.* A magnet placed near enough to a compass to counteract the magnetism of the iron of the ship. *c. course* (*Naut.*), the course indicated by compass. *c. dial*, n. 1. A compass-card. 2. A small sun-dial and compass combined. *c. error*, same as *deviation of the compass*. See *under deviation*. *c. headed*, a. Having a semicircular top, as an arch. *c. key*, n. A tool for loosening or tightening the joints of compasses. *c. plane*, n. A carpenter's plane with a convex under surface, for smoothing concave surfaces. *c. plant*, n. *Bot.* 1. A bristly perennial asteraceous herb (*Silphium laciniatum*). 2. The compass-plant. The edges of its lower vertical leaves are turned nearly north and south. (See *def. l.*) *c. prickly lettuce* (*Lactuca scariola*). *c. flower*, *com'pass-weed*, n. This is the compass-flower, that the finger of God has planted here in the houseless wild. *Longfellow Etanaleine pt.* ii, iv, st. 5.



*c. rafter*, n. A curved or circular rafter. *c. ring*, n. *Metall.* In a cupellation-furnace, an oval ring defining the hearth against the under side of which the oval "test" or cupel is pressed and made tight. *c. rose*, n. *Naut.* A reference diagram appended to charts and consisting of a circle marked off in degrees or quarter-points, generally giving both true and magnetic bearings. *c. saw*, n. A keyhole-saw, or other hand-saw that will cut in a small circle. *c. signal*, n. A signal indicating a point of the compass. *c. timber*, n. A curved or crooked timber. *c. window*, n. A window whose ground-plan is part of a circle; a bow window—mariners' c., the compass used by navigators. It has two or more magnetic needles or groups of needles attached to a circular card which is free to turn upon the point of a steel cone, or, in good modern instruments, floats on a liquid. On the upper surface of the card are marked the 32 points of the compass: north, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, northeast by east, east-northeast, east by north, east, etc. See *illus.* and *points of the compass*, under *POINT*. *plain c.*, a surveyor's instrument consisting of a compass, graduated horizontal circle, sights, and level, borne on a Jacob's staff. *surveyors' c.*, an azimuth-compass with horizontal sights for use by surveyors. — to fetch a c., to make a circuit; go round about.

*com'pass, adv.* 1. In archery, at an elevation; so as to follow a curve, as an arrow in its flight. 2. So as to complete a round or cycle.

*com'pass-a-ble*, 1 *kum'pas-a-bl*; 2 *còm'pas-a-bl*, a. Capable of being compassed; attainable.

*com'pass-es*, 1 *kum'pas-es*; 2 *còm'pas-es*, n. pl. An in-



Compasses.

strument consisting of two (sometimes more) branches or legs, usually pointed, and joined at the top by a pivoted joint or spring, used for taking or marking measurements, subdividing distances, describing circles or curves, etc. Some compasses are named from their construction or use, others from their inventors; as, beam compasses (the points slide on a rod), how or howspring c. (having usually, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs), bullet, club, or cone c. (having, in place of the point, on one foot a ball or cone), caliper-c. (see *CALIPER*), elliptic or oval c. (for drawing ellipses), hair c. (of very delicate adjustment), millwright's c. (used in dressing millstones), N. A. p. c. (a. have folding legs, one with a pivoted pencil and a point, the other a pen and a point), pillar c. (in one arm of which a pen or pencil may be inserted), proportional, bisecting, double, or whole-and-half c. (X-shaped pair of stepping dividers with two pairs of points, which spread to extents proportionate to their distances from the common pivot, which latter is usually adjustable so as to vary the proportion), quadrant c. (having a quadrant arc and binding screw), rack c. (with a rack adjustment), scribber c. (having one leg sharp-pointed and the other scooped), solar c. or solar attachment (attached to the theodolite, enabling the observer to ascertain the true meridian by setting the sights upon the sun), triangular c. (having three sharp-pointed legs united at a common point; for stepping off the relative positions and distances of three points, as in map-plotting, etc.), tube c. (resembling Napier's, but with extensible tubular legs),

universal c. (with hollow adjustable legs, each having a bow compass which may be used independently or as a part of the large compass), volute c. (whose legs can be expanded so as to admit of drawing a spiral), Weber's c. (an esthesiometer), wing c. (having an arc and a set-screw), *com'pass-ing*, a. Curving; incurvated; as, the *compassing* arches.

*com'pass-ion*, 1 *kem'pas'hon*; 2 *còm'pash'on*, n. To *com'pass-ion*, n. 1. Sorrow or pity, with desire to help or to spare, excited by the suffering or distress of another or others; sympathy with pain or sorrow that prompts one to relieve; commiseration.

By *compassion* we make another's misery our own; and so, by relieving them, we relieve ourself also.

T. Browne *Religio Medici* b. 417. [n. a. 1852.]

2. Participation in suffering; also, any sorrow or sorrowful emotion. [*F.* < *LL. compassio(n)*, < *compassus*, pp. of *compass*, < *L. com-* (< *cum*), together, & *pati*, suffer.] *com'pass-ion*, n. *Syn.*: see *MERCY*, *PITY*.

— *Prep.* the compassion of the benevolent for the needy.

*com'pass-ion-a-ble* (c', 1 *kem'pas'hon-a-bl*; 2 *còm'pash'on-a-bl*, a. Fit to be.

*com'pass-ion-ate*, 1 *kem'pas'hon-at*; 2 *còm'pash-on-at*, n. 1. Having or characterized by pity or compassion; inclined to be pitiful, merciful, or sympathetic.

2. [Archaic.] Inviting or exciting compassion; pitiable; piteous. 3. Complaining. *Syn.*: see *CHARITABLE*; *HUMANE*; *MERCIFUL*. — *ly, adv.* — *ness*, n.

*com'pass-ion-ly*, pp. *Compassionless*.

*com'pass-ion-ly*, 1 *kem'pas'hon-ly*; 2 *còm'pash-on-ly*, a. [Archaic.]

*com'pass-ion-ly*, 1 *kem'pas'hon-ly*; 2 *còm'pash-on-ly*, a. [Archaic.]

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*com'pelled*, 1 *kem'peld*; 2 *còm'peld*, a. *Pathol.* Compulsory; involuntary; denoting certain attitudes and movements in nervous diseases.

*com'pen-a-ble*, a. Companionable. CHAUCER *C. T. I.* 14.578.

*com'pend*, 1 *kem'pend*; 2 *còm'pend*, n. An abridgment or digest; a condensed manual; compendium. *Syn.*: see *ABRIDGMENT*.

*com'pen-den-ey*, n. *Math.* Same as *CONNECTIVITY*.

*com'pen-di-ous*, 1 *kem'pen-di-us*; 2 *còm'pèn'di-ús*, a.

1. Containing the substance in narrow compass; brief and comprehensive; succinct; compact; summary; as, a *compendious* treatise; a *compendious* style. 2. Expeditious; direct; short; economical. [*L. compendiosus*, < *compendium*, see *COMPENNIUM*.] *com'pen-di-a-ri-aus*. *Syn.*: see *BRIEF*.

— *com'pen-di-ous-ly, adv.* — *com'pen-di-ous-ness*, n.

Conciseness. *com'pen-di-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *com'pen-di-ous-ness*, n.

*com'pen-di-um*, 1 *kem'pen-di-um*; 2 *còm'pèn'di-úm*, n.

[*n. -um* or *-ia*, pl.] 1. A work containing in small compass the substance or general principles of a larger work or of a system or the like; a brief, comprehensive summary; an abridgment; abstract.

The Waverley novels constitute the most comprehensive *compendium* of Scotch humor. *PAXTON HOON Scottish Characteristicks* p. 34. [r. a. 1853.]

2. Figuratively, a concentrated embodiment or example; epitome. 3. [Rare.] An abbreviation expressing two or more letters by a single character. 4. [Archaic.] Saving of labor, space, or time; economy. [*LL.* (in *l.* that which is welded together), < *L. compendiosus*, < *compendium*, together, & *pendo*, weigh.] *Syn.*: see *ABRIDGMENT*.

*com'pen-dia-ty*, 1 *kem'pen-di-ty*; 2 *còm'pèn'di-ty*, n.

To pervade; permeate. *com'pen-dia-ty*, n.

*com'pen-sate*, 1 *kem'pen-sat* or *kem'pen-sat*; 2 *còm'pèn-sat* or *còm'pèn-sat* (*xi*), n. [*-sat'ed*, *-sat'ing*.]

I. *t.* 1. To make suitable return to or for, as for services, loss, etc.; give an equivalent or recompense to or for; requite; remunerate, as, to *compensate* one for his services; to *compensate* one's services. 2. To make amends for; make up for; counterbalance. 3. *Mech.* To provide with a counterbalancing or neutralizing device.

II. *t.* To make amends; serve as an equivalent or substitute for.

Brownie *poet* assumes a splendor and majesty which almost compensate for marble itself.

LANDON *Pericles* lxii. p. 66. [s. b. 1871.]

[< *L. compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, & *penso* (< *pendo*), weigh.] *com'pen-se*, n. *Syn.*: see *REQUIRE*. — *com'pen-sat'a-ble*, o. Capable of being compensated. — *com'pen-sat'ing-ly, adv.*

*com'pen-sa-tion*, 1 *kem'pen-sa-shon*; 2 *còm'pèn-sa*







such a way that one serves as a shunt and the other is





Co'nant, 1 kō'nənt; 2 cō'nənt. I. a. Of or pertaining to the currency of the Philippine Islands established in 1903 by the United States Government. Named for Charles A. Conant, American Economist. II. n. Any Philippine coin, of the United States occupation; specif., a peso. con-a-rite, 1 kōn-ā'-rite; 2 cōn-ā'-rite. *Minerals*. A green nickel silicate (H<sub>2</sub>NiSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*G. konaros*, vigorous.] co-na'-ri-um, 1 kō-nā'-ri-um; 2 cō-nā'-ri-um, n. [*-ri-a*, pl.] *Anal.* The pineal gland. [*G. kōnariōn*, dim. of *kōnos*, cone.] — co-na'-ri-al, a. co-na'-tion, 1 kō-nā'-shən; 2 cō-nā'-shōn, n. 1. *Psychol.* (1) The faculty of desire, impulse, or exertion as distinguished from cognition and feeling; a term proposed by Sir Wm. Hamilton, following Kant, for the voluntary powers. (2) The active aspect, or aspect of striving and forthputting of energy, as manifest in every species and act of conscious mental life. Attention regarded as active consciousness implies conation; and inasmuch as primary attention belongs to every field of consciousness, and attention is a most general form of all mental life, conation is the activity of attention, belongs to every psychosis. G. T. Ladd *Psychol. Descrip. and Explan.* n. 213. [*Lat.* 2f. An attempt, endeavor. [*L. conatio*(-n-), *conatus*; see CONATUS.] — co-na'-tiōn-al, a. Of or pertaining to conation. — co-na'-ti-v(ē)s, a. 1. *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to conation. 2. *Gram.* Denoting endeavor; as, a conative verb. co-na't-u-r-al, o. See CONNATURAL. co-na't-us, 1 kō-nā't-us; 2 cō-nā't-us, n. [*co-na'tus*, pl.] 1. An attempt or endeavor; effort. 2. Specif., an inherent tendency in plants and animals simulatives of effort in human beings; a force; an impulse. [*L.* *conor*, try.] [same or a common axis; coaxial. con-hr'-al, 1 kōn-hr'-sl; 2 cōn-hr'-sl, a. Having the con-hr'-o, 1 kōn-hr'-o; 2 cōn-hr'-o. [*It.* *Musica*. With brilliant effect; in a lively manner. con-kre'-t, 1 kōn-kre'-gər; 2 cōn-kre'-gər, n. [*Local*. U. S.] A small lake, or spring. con-cam'-er-ate, 1 kōn-kām'-r-ēt; 2 cōn-kām'-r-āt, [*-AT-EP*; -AT'-INO.] 1. To divide into chambers. 2f. To arch over (a vault). [*L. concameratus*, pp. of *concamero*, *con-* (*cum*), together, + *camero*, arch, *camera*, chamber.] — con-cam'-er-at'ed, a. *Zool.* Divided into chambers or cavities, as a shell or bone. — con-cam'-er-a'tion, n. 1. *Zool.* (1) Division into chambers. (2) A chamber, as of a shell. 2. [*Rare*.] A vaulting or an arching; a vaulted ceiling or roof; vault. Con'car'-neau, 1 kōn'kar'-nō; 2 cōn'cār'-nō, n. A town in Finistère department, France. con'cas-sa'tion, 1 kōn'ka-sā'-shōn; 2 cōn'cā-sā'-shōn, n. *Pharm.* The reduction of roots to powder to obtain their essential principles. [*con-* + *L. cassus*, crush.] con-cat'-e-n-ary, 1 kōn-kat'-ē-n-ē-ry; 2 cōn-cāt'-ē-n-ē-ry, a. [*Rare*.] Of or pertaining to connected series. con-cat'-e-nate, 1 kēn-kat'-ē-n-ē; 2 cōn-cāt'-ē-n-āt, r[. [*-NAT-EP*; -NAT'-ING.] To join or link together; connect in a series, as things mutually related. [*L. concatenatus*, pp. of *catenolo*, *con-* (*cum*), together, + *cateno*, chain.] — con-cat'-e-nate, a. Linked together; connected in a chain-like series. — con-cat'-e-nate-ness, n. — con-cat'-e-na'tor, n. con-cat'-e-na'tion, 1 kēn-kat'-ē-nā'-shōn; 2 cōn-cāt'-ē-nā'-shōn, n. 1. The act of concatenating, or the state of being concatenated; union in a chain-like series. 2. A succession of united links, or of things mutually dependent or related. An interesting story or concatenation of incidents. CHAIX Eng. Lit. and Lang., Spenser n. 528. [s. 1877.] [*L. L. concatenatio*(-n-), *concatenatus*; see CONCATENATE, v.] con-cen'-trate, 1 kōn-kat'-r-ēt; 2 cōn-cāt'-r-ēt, a. [*Rare*.] *con'cau'-les'cent*, 1 kōn'ka-les'-ēns; 2 cōn'cā-les'-ēns, n. Bot. The coalescence of an organ with the axis. con-cause', 1 kōn-kūz'; 2 cōn-cāz', n. [*Rare*.] A joint or cooperating cause. — con-cau'sal, o. con'cave, 1 kēn'kāv; 2 cōn'cāv, r[. [*Rare*.] To make concave. — con-cau'-va'tion, n. The act of making concave. con'cave, 1 kēn'kāv; 2 cōn'cāv (xii), o. 1. Hollow and rounded, as the interior of a sphere or circle; hollowed, incurved; said of surfaces and lines, and opposed to convex. 2. [*Rare*.] Having a cavity or hollow; empty. Loud on the concave shall the lances rung. — concave, *con-* (*cum*), + *cavus*, hollow. s. 1. [*F.* *con-* (*cum*), *cavus*, *con-* (*cum*), + *cavus*, hollow.] — con'cave-ly, adv. — con'cave-ness, n. con'cave, n. 1. A concave surface: often applied to the vault of heaven. 2. Any part of a machine with an incurved surface; as, the concave of a threshor. 3f. *Math.* That side of a curve upon which a chord drawn between any two points of its surface would lie or on which adjacent normals converge. 4. A concave mirror or lens. — concaves and convexes, playing-cards prepared for cheating by being cut, some slightly concavo and others slightly convex, on two edges. con-cav'-i-ty, 1 kēn-kāv'-i-ti; 2 cōn-cāv'-i-ty, n. — [*TIES*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] 1. The state of being concave. 2. A concave surface; cavity; hollow. *Syn.* See hollow. con-ca'vo-con'cave, 1 kēn-kē'-vo-kēn'kāv; 2 cōn-cā'-vo-cōn'cāv, a. Concave on both sides; doubly concave. con-ca'vo-con'vex, 1 kēn-kē'-vo-kēn'vēks; 2 cōn-cā'-vo-cōn'vēks, a. Concave on one side and convex on the other, as a lens, the curvature of the concave side being greater than that of the convex: distinguished from convexo-concave. con-ca'rous, a. Concaeco. — con-ca'vus-ly, adv. con-ceal', 1 kōn-sil'; 2 cōn-sēl'. r[. To place out of the way of or keep purposely from sight or discovery; hide; secrete; also, to screen from view or perception; obscure; as, concealing theft. It is always most perfect when most concealed. H. N. Hudson *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. 1, p. 103. [s. 1869.] [*OF.* *concelor*, *con-* (*cum*), *con-* (*cum*), together, + *celo*, hide.] — con-ceal't; con-cele't. *Syn.* see HIDE; MISSEMBLE; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE. *Prep.* Conceal in or within the house; under the leaves; behind the trees; among the rocks; covered by the smoke, etc. — concealed lands (*Old Eng. Law*), lands which were kept from the crown by persons who, the holding them, possessed no title. — concealed weapons, weapons carried secreted on the person, contrary to law. — -ed-ly, adv. — -ed-ness, n. — con-ceal'er, n. 1. One who or that which conceals. 2. *Old Eng. Law.* One employed to find out concealed lands. S. S. con-ceal'd, r[. Concealed. con-ceal'm-ent, 1 kōn-sēl'm-ēt or -ment; 2 cōn-sēl'm-ēt, n. 1. The act of concealing; specif., in law, the injurious and intentional suppression or non-disclosure by a party to a contract (as of insurance) of facts that

*cerning*—*con-cern*'ing-ly, *adv.*—*con-cern*'ing-ness, *n.*  
*n-cern*'ing, *n.* Business; concern.  
*n-cern*'ing, *prep.* In relation to; regarding; pertaining to; about; as, I spoke *concerning* his duty.  
*Concerning* was originally the present participle of the verb *concern*, to have relation to or reference to. Its use as a preposition is closely analogous to that of *touching*, *respecting*, etc.





5. Same as CONCRETION, I.—adobe concrete, a mixture of unfired adobe clay and broken stone used as a building-







tion. 5. To control and lead as a director or commander; as, to *conduct* a concert; to *conduct* an attack. II. 1. To act or serve as a conductor or transmitter; as, copper *conducts* better than iron. 2. To direct or lead, as a musical director; as, the maestro *conducts* well. 3. To behave; act; as, how did the debutante *conduct*? [*L. conducus*; see *conduct*, n.] *con-duct'*; *con-duct'*. Syn.: see GOVERN; INTRODUCE; LEAD; REGULATE.

*con-duct'*, 1 kon'dukt; 2 cön'düct, n. 1. The way in which a person acts or lives; the doing or deeds of a person, collectively considered; behavior; deportment; as, *conduct* befitting a gentleman. 2. The act or process of managing or carrying on; direction; control; administration; as, the *conduct* of the affair was left to the ambassador.

What is power. But the nice conduct of another's weakness? HENRY BROOKS *Gustavus Vasa* act iv, sc. 1. 3. *Ethics*. The voluntary direction of the powers and faculties to appropriate ends, especially as regards morality and religion; as, proper self-*conduct* is one of the highest moral requirements.

But ethics—first, last and all the time—deals with what is practical, or with doing in the form of human conduct.

G. T. LADD *Knowledge, Life, and Reality* p. 2696. [to. m. & co.] 4. The action of guiding or leading; escort; convey; guidance; safe-conduct; as, under the *conduct* of a guide, we left the city. 5. The mode of execution or development; style or way of managing; as, the *conduct* of a plot in a drama. 6. Dexterous or skillful management; tact or address in action. 7. A conductor; guide; also, a conduit. 8. A passport. 9. *Conduct-money*. [*L. conducus*, *L. conducus*, pp. of *conducere*; see *conducit*, n.]. Syn.: see BEHAVIOR; DISPOSAL; *con-duct'*; *con-duct'*. [U. S. Navy.] A book in which the department of the sea is recorded. *con-duct'*, n. A tax that Charles I. of England levied for paying the traveling expenses of the army.

*con-duct'*, n. [Eng.] A salaried college chaplain, especially one of two in Eton.

*con-duct'*, 1 kon'dukt; 2 cön'düct, n. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

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A very usual problem which the chemist has to solve is, whether a substance has a conductor of electricity or not.

CANADIAN Chemical Manipulation p. 458. [c. s. 1831.]

5. *Surg.* A grooved staff used to guide the course of a probe or the like. 6. [*Archie*]. A commander; chief.

7. *Law*. One who hires, or leases. [*LL.*, *L. conducus*; see *conduct*, n.]—*asymmetric* *conductor* (*Elec.*), a conductor which transmits power in one direction more readily than in the opposite direction.

*con-duc'tor*, head', n. A funnel-shaped leading-pipe to convey liquid nearly horizontally from one place to another.

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25. *Conduct*. [*L. conducus*; see *conduct*, n.]—*asymmetric* *conductor* (*Elec.*), a conductor which transmits power in one direction more readily than in the opposite direction.

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*Con'dy-lop'o-da*, 1 kon'di-lop'o-da; 2 cön'dy-löp'o-do, n. *pl. Zool.* 1. A section of *Arthropoda* including all except the *Malacostraca*. 2. The *Arthropoda*. [*Gr. kondylos*, knuckle, i-nous (pod), foot. — *con-dy-lo-pod*, a, & n. — *con'dy-lop'o-dous*, a.

*con'dy-lop'o-my*, 1 kan'di-lop'o-mi; 2 cön'dy-löp'o-my, n. *Surg.* Excision of the whole or part of a condyle. [*CON-DYLOP* + *-OMY*.]

*con'dy-lure*, 1 kon'di-lür; 2 cön'dy-lür, n. A topline insectivore (genus *Condylura*), as the star-nosed mole of North America. [*Gr. kondylos*, knob, + *oura*, tail.]

*cone*, 1 kón; 2 cón, vt. & n. [*CONEN*; *CON'ING*.] 1. To shape conically; as, the *cone* of a car-wheel. 2. To bear cones. 3. To wind on a cone, as thread.

*cone*, n. 1. A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point. If the point lies in the perpendicular from the center of the base, the cone is a *right cone*, otherwise an *oblique cone*.

Apollonius of Perga... appears to have been the first who perceived that the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola could be formed by different sections of the same cone.

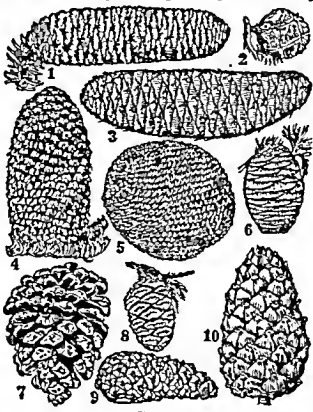
R. HOUTLIER *Popular Hist. Science* p. 43. [a. s. 1881.] 2. *Geom.* Any surface generated by the movement according to any law of an indefinite line one point of which is fixed: an extension including the first definition as a particular case. 3. *Bot.* A dry multiple fruit (technically a *strobile*), composed of a dense aggregation of scales arranged symmetrically around an elongated axis and bearing naked seeds on the upper side, as in the pine family.

Like two cathedral towers these stately pines Uplift their fratted summits tipped with cones.

LONGFELLOW *My Cathedral* st. 1. 4. A symmetrical mountain-peak; specifically, the tapering mass of ejected material accumulated around a volcanic crater. 5. Some *cones* of a shell (below).

6. *Mech.* Any of several conical instruments or parts, as either of the two taper drums in the headstock of a spinning-mule: called the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*. 7. Same as *cone* of the RETINA. 8. The vent-plug of a firearm. 9. A cone-wheel or stepped pulley. 10. *Entom.* One of the crystalline conical formations immediately at the back of the corneal facets of the multiple eye of an insect.

[*F. cone*, *L. conus*, *Gr. konos*, cone.] *conant*; *cont-* *alluvial cone*, a deposit of detritus in the shape of a fan made by a stream; issuing from the mouth of a ravine. *alluvial fan*—*antipodal c.* (*Biol.*), a huddle of fibers present in a cell which is undergoing karyokinesis, situated opposite the spindle fibers. *cone*, vt. consisting of frustums of cones joined together. — *c. billed*, *c. bill*. — *c. bill*. — *c. cell*, n. *Histol.* A cell in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans which secretes crystalline cones. — *c. clutch*, n. *Mech.* A friction clutch in which the bearings are cone-shaped. — *c. coupling*, n. *Mech.* A coupling consisting of an outer sleeve, into which fit the frusta of two split hollow cones, through which bolts are run longitudinally, the tension on these holding the whole together. — *c. drive*, n. A variable-speed mechanism in which two cones of equal diameters are placed with their bases in opposite directions on a pair of parallel shafts. A loop of leather surrounding one of the cones provides frictional engagement between the two, whereby one cone drives the other. — *c. gear*, n. A coniform wheel or pulley. — *c. gunnery*, n. *Mech.* A contrivance consisting of a cone-shaped cylinder studded with teeth and made to revolve within a denticular cylindrical casing. — *c. gamma*, n. An organ-stop with bell-mouthed conical pipes; a bell-gamma. — *c. in-c.* 1. A *Geol.* Consisting of nests of closely packed, intersecting cones found in some fine-grained sedimentary rocks. II. n. A fossil conularoid pteropod. — *c. nose*, n. A redoubt bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisuga*). — *c. of burst*, dispersion, or spread (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embraced by the area of diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel. — *c. of eruption*, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano. — *c. of light*, n. A conical area of light reflected on the drum-mirror of a light-spot; *pyramid of light*. — *c. of rays*, all the rays of light from a particular luminous point that strike a given surface. — *c. of shadow* (*Astron.*), the cone-shaped shadow cast by a planet in space. — *c. of shadow*, c. of the retina, one of the structures found in the outer layer of the retina, apparently



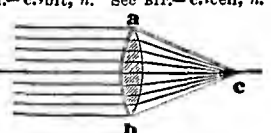
Cones.

1. Spanish Silver Fir. 2. Bald Cypress. 3. Silver Fir. 4. Nothofagus. 5. Brazilian Cedar. 6. Lebanon Cedar. 7. Scotch Pine. 8. Swiss Pine. 9. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 10. Scotch Pine. 11. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 12. Scotch Pine. 13. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 14. Scotch Pine. 15. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 16. Scotch Pine. 17. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 18. Scotch Pine. 19. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 20. Scotch Pine. 21. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 22. Scotch Pine. 23. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 24. Scotch Pine. 25. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 26. Scotch Pine. 27. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 28. Scotch Pine. 29. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 30. Scotch Pine. 31. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 32. Scotch Pine. 33. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 34. Scotch Pine. 35. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 36. Scotch Pine. 37. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 38. Scotch Pine. 39. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 40. Scotch Pine. 41. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 42. Scotch Pine. 43. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 44. Scotch Pine. 45. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 46. Scotch Pine. 47. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 48. Scotch Pine. 49. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 50. Scotch Pine. 51. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 52. Scotch Pine. 53. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 54. Scotch Pine. 55. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 56. Scotch Pine. 57. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 58. Scotch Pine. 59. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 60. Scotch Pine. 61. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 62. Scotch Pine. 63. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 64. Scotch Pine. 65. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 66. Scotch Pine. 67. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 68. Scotch Pine. 69. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 70. Scotch Pine. 71. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 72. Scotch Pine. 73. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 74. Scotch Pine. 75. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 76. Scotch Pine. 77. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 78. Scotch Pine. 79. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 80. Scotch Pine. 81. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 82. Scotch Pine. 83. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 84. Scotch Pine. 85. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 86. Scotch Pine. 87. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 88. Scotch Pine. 89. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 90. Scotch Pine. 91. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 92. Scotch Pine. 93. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 94. Scotch Pine. 95. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 96. Scotch Pine. 97. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 98. Scotch Pine. 99. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 100. Scotch Pine.



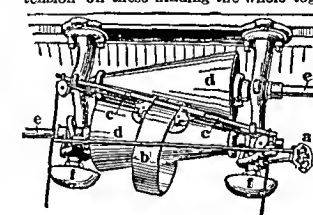
Cone-nose Beetle.

*cone-nose*, n. See BEARING, n., 7. — *c. nose*, n. A turnage with consisting of frustums of cones joined together. — *c. billed*, *c. bill*. — *c. bill*. — *c. cell*, n. *Histol.* A cell in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans which secretes crystalline cones. — *c. clutch*, n. *Mech.* A friction clutch in which the bearings are cone-shaped. — *c. coupling*, n. *Mech.* A coupling consisting of an outer sleeve, into which fit the frusta of two split hollow cones, through which bolts are run longitudinally, the tension on these holding the whole together. — *c. drive*, n. A variable-speed mechanism in which two cones of equal diameters are placed with their bases in opposite directions on a pair of parallel shafts. A loop of leather surrounding one of the cones provides frictional engagement between the two, whereby one cone drives the other. — *c. gear*, n. A coniform wheel or pulley. — *c. gunnery*, n. *Mech.* A contrivance consisting of a cone-shaped cylinder studded with teeth and made to revolve within a denticular cylindrical casing. — *c. gamma*, n. An organ-stop with bell-mouthed conical pipes; a bell-gamma. — *c. in-c.* 1. A *Geol.* Consisting of nests of closely packed, intersecting cones found in some fine-grained sedimentary rocks. II. n. A fossil conularoid pteropod. — *c. nose*, n. A redoubt bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisuga*). — *c. of burst*, dispersion, or spread (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embraced by the area of diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel. — *c. of eruption*, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano. — *c. of light*, n. A conical area of light reflected on the drum-mirror of a light-spot; *pyramid of light*. — *c. of rays*, all the rays of light from a particular luminous point that strike a given surface. — *c. of shadow* (*Astron.*), the cone-shaped shadow cast by a planet in space. — *c. of shadow*, c. of the retina, one of the structures found in the outer layer of the retina, apparently



Cone of Rays.

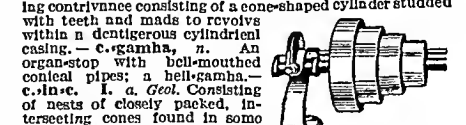
a, b, lens; c, cone.



Cone-drive.

a, regulator; b, leather collar by which motion is transmitted from the upper to the lower cone; c, sliding rod carrying the collar and made to revolve; d, e, cones; f, g, shafts; h, j, oil-cups.

be increased or diminished. *cone-gear*, n. — *c. drum*, n. A coniform wheel or pulley. — *c. duster*, n. *Mech.* A contrivance consisting of a cone-shaped cylinder studded with teeth and made to revolve within a denticular cylindrical casing. — *c. gamma*, n. An organ-stop with bell-mouthed conical pipes; a bell-gamma. — *c. in-c.* 1. A *Geol.* Consisting of nests of closely packed, intersecting cones found in some fine-grained sedimentary rocks. II. n. A fossil conularoid pteropod. — *c. nose*, n. A redoubt bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisuga*). — *c. of burst*, dispersion, or spread (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embraced by the area of diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel. — *c. of eruption*, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano. — *c. of light*, n. A conical area of light reflected on the drum-mirror of a light-spot; *pyramid of light*. — *c. of rays*, all the rays of light from a particular luminous point that strike a given surface. — *c. of shadow* (*Astron.*), the cone-shaped shadow cast by a planet in space. — *c. of shadow*, c. of the retina, one of the structures found in the outer layer of the retina, apparently



Cone-pulley.

II. n. A fossil conularoid pteropod. — *c. nose*, n. A redoubt bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisuga*). — *c. of burst*, dispersion, or spread (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embraced by the area of diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel. — *c. of eruption*, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano. — *c. of light*, n. A conical area of light reflected on the drum-mirror of a light-spot; *pyramid of light*. — *c. of rays*, all the rays of light from a particular luminous





figurative and sometimes a half-humorous sense, as the title of an autobiographical sketch; as, the *Confessions of an Opium-Eater*; the *Confessions of a Fivulous Girl*.  
1. A literary confession, as it were, the confession which every generation, before it passed away, has had to posterity.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 3. (s. 1874.)  
2. An acknowledgment of belief (in another); recognition of a relation (to another); as, *confession of Christ*.  
3. *Lav.* A voluntary declaration or acknowledgment by a party against whom some misdeed or default is alleged in respect of such allegation. Judicial confessions are those made before a magistrate or court during actual legal proceedings. Such confessions influence the result of the trial, but can not cause conviction unless substantiated by proof. Extra-judicial confessions are those not made in open court before a magistrate.

4. A formula of faith; a body of doctrine put forth as the belief of a church or denomination, subscription to which is usually required of the ministers and sometimes of the members of a church; a creed. Some of the more notable confessions of the Christian church are as follows: *Baptist*—The London Confession of 1689, Philadelphia C. of 1742, and New Hampshire C. of 1833. *Congregationalists*—In Great Britain, the Savoy C., London, 1658, and the declarations of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1833; and in the United States, the Bury Declaration of Faith, adopted by the National Council of 1865, and the creed and form of admission into the church submitted by a committee of the National Council, 1883. *Church of England*—The Thirty-nine Articles, 1563-1571. *Dutch Church and Dutch Reformed*—The Belgic Confession, 1563, and Canons of the Synod of Dort, 1619. *Church of Ireland*—The Lambeth Articles, 1595. *Lutheran Church*—The Augsburg Confession, 1530. *Methodist Church*—Articles of Religion, 1784. *Presbyterian Church*—The Westminster Confession, 1647.

5. A formula of public worship embodying a general admission of common sinfulness, used in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies. 6. *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The contrite acknowledgment to a priest of any mortal sins committed, accompanied with the firm purpose of reform; n part of the sacrament of penance and a condition of absolution. Called in full *sacramental or auricular confession*.

Confession is legally obligatory in Russia, a strict religious duty in the Roman Catholic Church, and a voluntary practise in the English Church.

In the court of her father she [Anne] had been deaf to all that could be urged in favor of transubstantiation and auricular confession. *MACAULAY England* ch. 15, p. 445. [P. s. & c. 1856.]

7. An organization, as a church or communion, using a confession of faith. 8. The tomb of a martyred Christian; also, an altar over such a tomb, or the basilica in which the altar stood; an altar-tomb confessionalary.

They call the crypts and shrines where saints and martyrs are buried the old cathedrals, *confessionals*. A. D. T. WHEAT *Sights and Insights* vol. ii, p. 498. [c. & c. 1876.]

[F. & L. *confessio(n)*, *confessus*; see *CONFESSION*.]

SYN.: see *AVOWAL*. *Augsburg Confession*, *Augustan C.*, the confession of faith prepared by Melancthon and presented by the Lutheran princes at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg in 1530; since recognized as the chief symbol of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—*Belgic C.*, a confession originally drawn up by Guido De Bires, but formally adopted by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and since accepted along with the Heidelberg Catechism as a synchonical book of the Reformed Church of Holland, Belgium, and America.

c. and avoidance. see *AVOIDANCE*. c. of faith, a formula of articles of belief. see *CONFESSION*, 3. above.—*Westminster C.*, see *ASSEMBLY*.—*confes'sion'naire*, n. [F.] A person who has performed the religious act of confession. *confes'sion'al're*, n.—*confes'sion'al-ry*, n. 1. A relating to auricular confession.—*confes'sion'al-ry*, n. 1. A confession-stall. 2. A recess or niche for reliquaries under an altar.—*confes'sion-ry*, 3. An altar-tomb.—*confes'sion-ism*, n. The morbid desire to confess one's inmost feelings and varying states of mind.—*confes'sion-ist*, n. One who confesses or avows his faith.

*confes'sion-al*, 1 ken-fesh'ən-əl; 2 cōn-fesh'on-al. I.

a. Relating to a creed or confession of faith; of or pertaining to confession to a priest. II. n. 1. The act, performance, or practice of confession before a priest. 2. A priest's seat, stall, or cabinet for hearing confessions. *confes'sion-chair*, 3t. A altar-tomb.—*confes'sion-al-ism*, n. An advocate of ecclesiastical confessions of faith.—*confes'sion-al-ism*, n. [Rare.] The principle or tendency to formulate creeds, or devout adherence to or advocacy of confessions of faith.

*confes'sion-al-ist*, n. 1. A person who makes confession. 2. A priest who hears confessions. 3. Among Lutherans, a strict adherent of the Confession. *confes'sion-al-ist*, a. Revealing something not otherwise clear *confes'sion-al-ist*, the suspected; making manifest. *confes'sion-al-ist*, 1 kon-fesh'ən-əl; 2 cōn-fesh'on-al. I. n. 1. One who confesses or makes profession of his faith in Christianity; especially, one who avows his faith in face of persecution; also, one who leads an exemplary Christian life and wins a reputation for sanctity; as, Edward the Confessor, Cosmo Martini. 2. R. C. Ch. A priest who administers the sacrament of penance. Secrecy; it is indeed the virtue of a confessor. *BACON Works, Essays, Of Simulation* in vol. i, p. 265. [L. c. n. 1871.]

3. One who confesses or admits anything, s n sin or crime. [OF.; see *CONFESSION*.]—*confes'sion-al-ist*, a. Of or relating to a confessor or his office.—*confes'sion-al-ist*, n. *confes't*, pp. Confessed. *PML. Soc.* also archaic and poetical form.

The lovely stranger stands *confes't* A maid in all her charms.

*GOLDEN-AGE The Hermit* st. 23.

*confes't*, 1 kon-fet't; 2 cōn-fet't, n. pl. [It.] Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, small pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers at carnivals, weddings, etc., for pelting one another.

*conf'li-dant'*, 1 ken'fī-dant' or ken'fī-dont; 2 cōn'fī-dant' or cōn'fī-dant' (xm), n. [F.] A person who has been taken into confidence; one to whom secrets are entrusted. *conf'li-dant'*, n. SYN.: see *TRUSTED*.—*conf'li-dante*, n. 1. A female confidant.

The genial *confidante* and general spy.

*BACON Sketch from Private Life* st. 1.

2. [Eng.] A couch-like sofa with seats at the ends. *conf'li-d'*, 1 ken-foid'; 2 cōn-fid', a. [CON-FIN'EN; CON-FIN'ING.] 1. To put into one's trust or keeping; revere in trust or confidence; entrust; as, to *confide* a secret. II. i. To have faith or trust; repose confidence; used alone or with in. [*L. confido*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *fid*, trust.]

SYN.: see *COMMIT*; *LEAN*.—*PREP.*: *confide* n trust to a person; *confide* completely in n person, or in an object, as in the stanchness of a ship.—*conf'li-d'*, n. One who confides. *conf'li-dence*, 1 ken'fī-dens; 2 cōn'fī-dēns, n. 1. The state or feeling of trust in or reliance upon another person; assurance of or belief in a person or thing, as in the purpose or ability of another, or in the stability or validity of a cause, principle, or the like; ns, personal confidence is the basis of business credit; hs has confidence in his religion.

Loyalty cannot be bought, but confidence may be betrayed and sold. J. FOURCARE in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1891, p. 431.

2. The feeling of self-assurance or security; self-reliance; hence, courage or boldness. 3. Assurance carried to extremes; presumption. 4. A state of good faith or trust between persons; as, he spoke in confidence. 5. Private conversation; a confidential communication. 6. [Archaic.] That in which one confides; the basis of reliance; as, God is the confidence of the righteous. [*L. confidencia*, < *confiden* (< *fid*), see *CONFIDENT*.]

SYN.: see *ASSURANCE*; *RELIEF*; *CERTAINTY*; *FAITH*.—*confidence game*, *trick*, etc., n. a swindler's operation of robbing or cheating a person whose confidence he has gained; humco.—c. mnn, one who practises or assists in a confidence game; a humco-steerer.—to take into one's c., to share one's secrets with.

*conf'li-den-ry*, n. 1. [Rare.] Intimate association. 2t. Confidence. 3t. Boldness; assertiveness; assurance.

*conf'li-dent*, 1 ken'fī-dent; 2 cōn'fī-dēt, a. 1. Having confidence, in any sense; confiding; assured; self-reliant; as, *confident* of success. 2. Dogmatic; positively; as, a *confident* talker. 3. [Archaic.] Bold; forward; impudent. 4. [Scot.] Confidential. 5t. Giving ground or assurance to one's confidence; [*L. confiden* (< *fid*), pp. of *confide*, see *CONFEID*.] SYN.: see *SECURE*.—*conf'li-dent-ly*, ad. *conf'li-dent-ness*, n.

*conf'li-den'tial*, 1 ken'fī-den'shəl; 2 cōn'fī-dēn'shəl, a. 1. Having or enjoying another's confidence; having private or secret relations with another; trusted; intimate; as, a *confidential* clerk. 2. Given or imparted as a secret or in confidence; secret; as, *confidential* letters. 3. Imparting or ready to impart private, secret, or personal matters. 4. [Local, U. S.] Trusty; said of animals. [*F. confidenciel*, < *L. confidencia*; see *CONFIDENCE*.]—*confidential communication*, a privileged or legally protected statement, as one made to counsel.—*conf'li-den'tial-ty*, n. Confidential quality or relation, as that between a lawyer and client.—*conf'li-den'tial-ly*, adv. In a confidential manner.

*conf'li-den'tial*, ad. Honestly; well.

*conf'li-ding*, 1 ken-foid'ing; 2 cōn-fid'ing, pa. 1. Reposing confidence; unsuspecting; trustful; as, a *confiding* woman. 2t. Worthy of trust; trusty.—ly, adv.—ness, n.

*conf'li-g'ur-ate*, 1 ken-fīg'yur-āt; 2 cōn-fīg'yur-āt, v. [Rare.] I. t. To give shape or fashion to. II. f. To be congruous or exhibit congruity in form or in combination of parts.

*conf'li-g'ur-ate*, o. *Astrol.* Related by configuration. See *CONFIGURATION*.

*conf'li-g'ur-a'tion*, 1 ken-fīg'yur-ā'shən; 2 cōn-fīg'yur-ā'shən, n. 1. The disposition of the parts of an object or body, or the form resulting therefrom; structural arrangement; conformation; specif., outline or contour; as, the *configuration* of the ground. 2. *Astrol.* The relative positions of stars or planets; also, a collection or group of stars. 3. *Chem.* The composition of chemical compounds, particularly as regards the spatial relationship of the atoms in a molecule. 4. In any material system, the assemblage of the relative positions of its parts. 5. *Astrol.* Planetary aspect. 6. *Geom.* A regulus or ruled surface considered as the locus of rays. [*L. configuratio(n)*, < *L. configuro*, pp. of *configuro*, give shape to, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *figuro*, see *FIGURE*, a]—*algebraic configuration* (*figura*), the sum of the rational functions of two variables when these variables are connected by an algebraic equation.—*Maclaurin's c.* (*Projective Geom.*), a figure representing two theorems.

*conf'li-g'ur-a-tive*, 1 kon-fīg'yur-a-tiv; 2 cōn-fīg'yur-a-tiv, a. 1. Relating to configuration.

*conf'li-g'ur-a'tor*, n. *Astrol.* One who practises astrology or the magic arts; a magician.

*conf'li-g'ur-ure*, 1 kōn-fīg'yur; 2 cōn-fīg'yur, vt. [Rare.] To fashion after a model; give form or shape to; dispose in a figure or figures.

*conf'li-ne*, 1 ken-foin'; 2 cōn-fīn', a. [CON-FIN'EN; CON-FIN'ING.] I. t. 1. To shut up within an enclosure; imprison. 2. To restrain or oblige to stay indoors; as, he health, an accident, or the like; usually in the passive. 3. (1) To hold or keep within limits; bind; restrict; as, he *confined* his remarks to specific points. (2) To make constipated; hind. 4t. To affect or treat as regards definite bounds; ns, (1) to bound; lie adjacent to; (2) to divide, as a boundary; (3) to remove; banish. 5t. To keep from; restrain from; as, to *confine* one from going.

II. f. To border or be in contact; about. [*F. confiner*, < *LL. confino*, < *L. confinis*, adjoining, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *finis*, limit.] SYN.: see *CIRCUMSCRIBE*; *IMPRISON*; *LIQUOR*; *SHUT*; to be confined, to be brought to childbirth.—*conf'li-n-ble*, a. Capable of being confined or limited.—*conf'li-n-er*, n. 1. Any person or thing that confines. 2t. A borderer; neighbor.

*conf'li-n'*, 1 kon'fīn; 2 cōn'fin, n. 1. A boundary; limit; border; usually plural; as, the *confines* of the empire.

The borderlands of Aethiopia reach to the *confines* of strange credulity. *FARRAR St. Paul* vol. i, p. 203. [L. p. n.]

2. Territory adjacent to a boundary; border-land; frontier. 3t. Region, territory, or district. 4t. A condition of confinement; limitation. 5t. A prison. [*F. confin*, < *L. confine*, < *confine*; see *CONFIN*, v.]

SYN.: see *BOUNDARY*; *MARGIN*.—*conf'li-n'ty*, n. [Rare.] Contiguity; nearness.

*conf'li-ness*, n. [Rare.] Without boundaries; unlimited.

*conf'li-n'ent*, 1 ken-foin'ment or mont; 2 cōn-fā'ment, n. 1. The state of being confined; restriction within limits or boundaries; imprisonment; as, *confinement* in an asylum. 2. A woman's lying-in; accouchement. SYN.: see *BONNAGE*.

*conf'li-rm'*, 1 ken-furm'; 2 cōn-fīrm', vt. 1. To assure by added proof; bear witness to the truth of; corroborate; verify; as, to *confirm* a report. 2. To add firmness to; increase in stability; strengthen; as, to *confirm* faith.

Men never want reasons to confirm their wills. J. C. RYLE *Expository Thoughts*, John in vol. ii, p. 32. [c. & nros. 1870.]

3. *Lav.* To render valid or binding by approval and acceptance; ratify; sanction; as, to *confirm* n treaty, or a voidable title. 4. To establish in office or church-membership; as, to *confirm* n priest or church-member. See *CONFIRMATION*, 3. 5t. To declare; maintain; aver; affirm. 6t. To afford certainty; assure; verify; convince. [*F. confirmer*, < *L. confirmo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *firmus*, firm.] *conf'li-rme'*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *firmus*, firm.] *conf'li-rme'*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *firmus*, firm.]

SYN.: corroborate, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, sustain, uphold. [*Confirm*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, and *firmus*, firm] is to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and corroborate presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added.] Testimony is corroborated by coaccused testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by established facts. That which is thoroughly proved is said to be established; so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government; the *established* church. The continents are *fixed*. A treaty is *ratified*; as appointment *confirmed*. An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly. A statement is *substantiated*; a report *confirmed*; a controversy *settled*; the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld*. The beneficent results of Christianity *confirm* our faith in it as a divine revelation.

—*Ant.* abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, unsettle, upset, weaken.—*PREP.*: *confirm* a statement by testimony; *confirm* a person in a belief.—*conf'li-rm-a-bl'*, a. Capable of being confirmed.—*conf'li-rm-ance*, n. The act of confirming, or the state of being confirmed.—*conf'li-rm-ant*, n. A candidate for confirmation; a faith or creed.

—*conf'li-rm-ant*, n. One who administers the rite of confirmation.—*conf'li-rm-a-tiv* (es), a. Tending to confirm; confirmatory.—*conf'li-rm-a-tiv-ly*, adv.—*conf'li-rm-a'tor*, n. Any person or thing that confirms.—*conf'li-rm-a'to-ry*, o.

1. Helping to confirm; giving new proof; proving substantively; making stronger or better-established, as evidence. 2. Relating to the rite of confirmation.—*conf'li-rm-ee*, n. 1. *Lav.* One to whom anything is confirmed. 2. *Eccl.* One who is confirmed.—*conf'li-rm'er*, n. A person or thing that confirms; a verifier; attester; corroborator.—*conf'li-rm-ing-ly*, adv. So as to confirm or corroborate.—*conf'li-rm-or*, n. *Lav.* The person who confirms anything, as a title, to a confirmee.

*conf'li-rm-a'tio*, 1 ken'fer-mā'shən; 2 cōn'fir-mā'shən, n. 1. The act of confirming or strengthening; especially, the establishment of a statement as true; ratification; settlement; added assurance; verification; as, the *confirmation* of the power of a king or of a rumor.

The character of Christ is a strong *confirmation* of the truth of his religion. *CHANNING Works* p. 302. [A. v. a. 1878.]

2. That which confirms or corroborates; proof; evidence; as, what they regarded as trifles he deemed *confirmation*.

3. An ecclesiastical rite in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, Lutheran, and other churches, consisting of the imposition of the hands of the officiating bishop, priest, or pastor with prayer, and implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul by the Holy Spirit.

It is a solemn act of full induction into the church. By the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is held to be a sacrament and to leave in the soul a special seal or character. In the Anglican Church the rite is popularly regarded as a formal admission to communion. In the Lutheran churches *confirmation* is an individual ratification by the catechumen of the covenant made for him by his sponsors in baptism, and has no sacramental character.

4. *Lav.* An instrument that supplies some defect or omission in a former conveyance by confirming its purpose and intent, or making a defective title good, or a voidable estate valid. *Rhet.* That department of invention in which the object is to lead to a new belief or modify an old one, convincing the hearer. It effects this by the exhibition of proofs in arguments. [*F.*, < *L. confirmatio(n)*, < *confirmo* (pp. *confirmatus*); see *CONFIRM*.] SYN.: see *APPROBATION*; *PROOF*.

*conf'li-rm'd*, 1 kon-fīrm'd; 2 cōn-fīrm'd, pa. Firmly established; fixed; settled; inveterate; as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* habit.—ly, adv.—ness, n.

*conf'li-s-cate*, 1 kon-fis-ket or kon-fis-ket; 2 cōn-fis-ket or cōn-fis-ket (xm), vt. [*CAT-EN*; *CAT-INO*.] 1. *Lav.* To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury, especially because of the wrongdoing of the owner. 2. [Colloq.] To appropriate as by authority. 3t. To cause or occasion appropriation by the state. [*L. confiscatio*, pp. of *confiscare*, together, + *facere*, pursue.] *conf'li-s-k'*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *facere*, pursue.] *conf'li-s-k'*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *facere*, pursue.]

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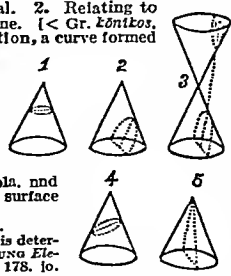
+ gelo, freeze. < gelu, cold.] con-gelc't.  
 — con-geal'a-bl(e), a. con-ge'a-blet. — con-geal'a-bl(e)-ness, n. — con-geal'ed-ness, n. — con-geal'er, n. — con-geal'ment, n. 1. The process of congealing; congelation. 2. The thing formed by congealing, e.g., gel.

with the Independents of the latter country, where they are called by either name. Their polity is congrega-





2. Given to conjecturing.  
—con-jec'tur-al-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who conjectures,—



con-jec-tu-rä-l-ty, n. [Rare.] The quality of being conjectural. con-jec-tu-rä-l-ly, adv.  
con-jec-ture, 1 kon-jek-tür or -tjur; 2 cön-jec-tür or -tjur, n. [TURREN; -TÜR-ING.] 1. To judge from probabilities or possibilities or from incomplete evidence; form a tentative opinion regarding; surmise.  
II. i. To make inferences from probabilities; guess. SYN.: GUESS; SUPPOSE. —con-jec-tur-er, n.  
con-jec-ture, n. 1. A tentative judgment, or inference from weak or merely probable evidence; an indecisive opinion; a guess; surmise. 2. The act of conjecturing; surmising; guessing.

The world did not permit her to hide her antecedents without making her the subject of a good deal of conjecture.  
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 35. [o. & co. 1876.]  
37. Divination; prediction. [*L. conjectura, < con-jec-tus, pp. of conjicere, guess, < con- (< cum), with, + jacere, throw.*] SYN.: see AUOURY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS.  
con-jec-ture, n. Same as CONJECTURE.

con-jec-tur-er, 1 kon-jek-tür-er; 2 cön-jek-tür-er, n. A town in Chibput district, Madras, British India.  
con-job-ble, 1 kon-job'l; 2 cön-jöb'l, n. [Vulgar.] To consort; settle.  
con-join, 1 kon-join; 2 cön-jöin, v. I. 1. To join together, as two or more things; unite. 2. To associate; connect.

Memory and wit are often conjoined; solid judgment seldom with either.  
KAMES *Elem. of Crit.* p. 21. [f. J. n. 1853.]  
II. i. To be joined; unite. [*L. conjungere, < L. conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] con-join; con-join't; con-join't.  
SYN.: see ATTACH. —PREP.: several things may conjoin in one; one is conjoined with (more rarely to) another.

con-joined, 1 kon-join'd; 2 cön-jöin'd, pp. 1. Con-joined; joined; associated; specific, in heraldry, joined together, as two bearings. 2. *Astrol.* In conjunction, as Jupiter and Saturn. 3. *Math.* Possessing corresponding elements on one another, as certain lines. 4. *Surg.* Of or pertaining to a manual examination of an organ in surgery. —con-join-ed-ly, adv. Conjointly.

con-joint, 1 kon-jöint; 2 cön-jöint, n. I. A. Associated; conjoined. 2. Joint. II. n. Low. An associate in any interest or obligation. [*F.* *< L. conjunctus, pp. of conjungere, see CONJOIN.*] —con-joint-ly, adv. In conjunction, as Jupiter and Saturn. 3. *Math.* Possessing corresponding elements on one another, as certain lines. 4. *Surg.* Of or pertaining to a manual examination of an organ in surgery. —con-join-ed-ly, adv. Conjointly.

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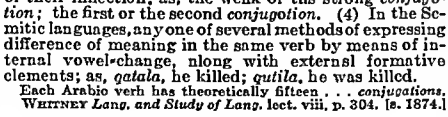
n vertex are isogonals in relation to that triangle.—true c, a measurement of the human pelvis, being the shortest distance from the promontory of the sacrum to the symphysis pubis.

con-juc-tion, 1 kon-juk-tshun; 2 cön-jü-tshon, n. 1. A joining together; the state or condition of being joined together; conjunction; combination; union.

The holy communion, or supper of the Lord, is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful conjunction of secret and holy things and duties in the religion. *January Taylor Practical Works, Works* Communion in vol. II, intro., p. 380. [a. o. n. 1850.]

2. *Gram.* (1) The inflection of a verb, or the not of expressing such inflection. (2) The statement of the principal parts of a verb; also, a connected scheme embracing the entire inflection of a verb in its persons, numbers, modes, tenses, and voices. (3) A particular class of verbs similarly inflected, or the specific mode of their inflection; as, the weak or the strong conjugation; the first or the second conjugation. (4) In the Semitic languages, any one of several methods of expressing difference of meaning in the same verb by means of internal vowel-change, along with external formative elements; as, *qatala*, he killed; *qulila*, he was killed.

Each Arabic verb has theoretically fifteen . . . conjugations. *Wurmey Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. viii, p. 304. [s. 1874.]



Conjugation.

1. Two cells of a desmid (*Cosmarium meneghinii*) conjugating. 2. A young zygospore formed. 3. A ripe spiny zygospore. 4. A germinating zygospore.

3. *Biol.* In kinetic evolution, the whole process of sexual fusion from the coalescence of the protoplasm of the maternal and paternal cells (plasmogamy), the fusion of their nuclei (karyogamy), to the final stage, the fusion of the chromatic matters derived from these parental nuclei (mitogamy).

Frequently, but not as a necessary rule, two (rarely three or more) Protozoan cell-individuals come together and fuse into one mass before breaking up into spores. This process is known as 'conjugation.' *LANKESTER in Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 836. 4. *Assemblage or connection.* 5. *Logic.* The act of connecting propositions by a common term so as to produce the premises of a formal argument or syllogism. [*L. conjunctio, < conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] —con-juc-tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to conjugation; also, situated at the junction of two bones. —con-juc-tion-al-ly, adv. —con-juc-tion-tive, a. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to conjugation.

con-juc-tion-al, 1 kon-jük-tshun; 2 cön-jü-tshon, a. Conjugal; in Swedenborgianism, relating to marriage, conceived as an spiritual union typical of the union of Christ and his church. [*L. conjunctio, < conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] SYN.: see MATRIMONIAL.

con-juc-tion-um, 1 kon-jük-tshun; 2 cön-jü-tshon, n. [*L. Rom. Lat.*] The marriage relation.  
con-juc-tion, 1 kon-jük-tshun; 2 cön-jü-tshon, n. 1. Joined together; joint; concurrent. 2. *Civ. Law.* Specific, naming or pertaining to persons so closely related to a litigant that they may not legally be witnesses or judges in cases concerning him. 3. Pertaining to, constituted of, or produced by connected elements or persons; united. [*L. conjunctus, pp. of conjungere, see CONJOIN.*] —con-juc-tion-degrees (*Mus.*), successive degrees in the scale.

con-juc-tion, n. 1. A person or thing joined with another. 2. Conjunction. 3. A combination.  
con-juc-tion, 1 kon-jük-tshun; 2 cön-jü-tshon, n. 1. The state of being joined together, or the things so joined; association; combination; league.  
Simplicity and innocence form a dangerous conjunction.

T. C. GRATTAN *Heiress of Bruges* vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 30. [n. 1831.]  
2. *Gram.* A word or part of speech that connects words, clauses, and sentences, or determines the relation between sentences, as *and* in "day and night."

Conjunctions are of two principal kinds:—coordinate (coordinating) and subordinate (subordinating)—according as they join coordinate clauses in compound sentences or subjoin subordinate clauses in complex sentences. (See COORDINATE and SUBORDINATE.) Conjunctions are called correlative when they appear commonly in pairs and each introduces an alternative or a correlative, as *either* and *or*.

Adverbial conjunctions, such as *only*, *unlike*, *thoughts*, but also express relations of place, time, causation, comparison, etc., as *where*, *when*, *because*, *as*, *than*, etc.

Conjunctions are of comparatively late growth, and are either of prenominal origin, or abbreviated forms of expression. R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence* ch. 9, p. 81. [MACM. 1872.]

3. *Astron.* The nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other; the moment when they have the same longitude or the same right ascension. 4. Simultaneous occurrence of events. 5. Sexual union. [*L. conjunctio, < conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] SYN.: see ASSOCIATION; GRAND CONJUNCTION (*Astr.*); the degree of the zodiac. —con-juc-tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to conjunctions. —con-juc-tion-al-ly, adv.

con-juc-tion-tive, 1 kon-jük-tiv; 2 cön-jü-tiv, n. [*v.-i. -vi. 2.-vë, pl.*] 1. *Anat.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the anterior part of the eyeball. See ILLUS. UNDER CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. 2. *Entom.* The membrane uniting the abdominal sclerites. [*L. conjunctivus, < conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] —con-juc-tion-tive-ly, adv. Serving to join or connect; specif., of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

con-juc-tive, 1 kon-jük-tiv; 2 cön-jü-tiv, o. 1. Con-juc-tive; joining; connective; as, *conjunctive tissue*. 2. Joined together. 3. *Gram. Specif.* (1) Serving to unite words, clauses, etc.; used as a conjunction. (2) Serving to unite both meaning and construction; copulative. 4. Intimately connected. [*L. conjunctivus, < L. conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] —con-juc-tive-ly, adv. In a conjunctive mode.

con-juc-tive, n. 1. *Gram.* (1) The conjunctive mode. (2) A conjunction; connecting word. 2. *Math.* A function universally vanishing when a certain number of other functions vanish. 3. *Logic.* A syllogism having one or several hypothetical propositions.

con-junc-ti-vi-tis, 1 kon-junk-ti; 2 cön-jükt-i, n. *L. congratulatus, pp. of congratulor, < congratulor, < con- (< cum), together, + gratulor, congratulate.*

con-junc-ti-vi-tis or -vi-tis, n. *Path.* Together, + *gratulor*, congratulate. [*L. conjunctivus, < conjungo, < con- (< cum), together, + jungo, join.*] SYN.: see ASSOCIATION; GRAND CONJUNCTION (*Astr.*); the degree of the zodiac. —con-junc-ti-vi-tis-al, a. Of or pertaining to conjunctions. —con-junc-ti-vi-tis-al-ly, adv.

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Conna Lencves.

3. Bot. Congenitally united, as leaves. 4. Zool. Im-movably united, as elytra and bones. 5. Anat. Formed from the same ossific center; as, a *connate* bone. [*< LL. connascere (pp. connatus), < L. con- (cum), together, + nascor, be born; - connate, leaf, a leaf with the contiguous lower lobes congenitally united. If petiolate, it is designated as petiolate. If sessile about a stem, it is called perfoliate. - c. perfoliate, o. United by their bases about a stem: said of opposite sessile leaves. - con-nate-ly, adv. - con-na-tion, n. 1. The state of being connate; congenital union. 2. A union by birth. - con-na-tion-al, o. Of the same birth or origin; connected or related by birth.*

**con-na-t'u-ral**, 1 kə-nə-tʃu-əl or -nat-yu-əl; 2 cə-nə-tʃu-əl or -nat-yu-əl, a. 1. Connected with or included in the nature of a person or thing; innate; congenital; in-born. 2. Having the same nature; of kindred quality; allied; cognate.

Equality is conceivable only between things that are con-natural. MARTINEAU *Essays, Science and Faith* vol. i, p. 200. [fr. n. & c.]

3†. Suited by nature. [*< LL. connaturalis, < L. con- (cum), with, + naturalis; see NATURAL.*] **con-na-t'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* Similarly by nature; natural connection or relation. **con-na-t'u-ral-ness**, *con-na-t'u-ral-ize*, *tr.* [Rare.] To connect by nature; make of like nature. **con-na-t'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* **con-na-t'u-re**, *n.* Like-ness or sameness of nature, kind, or character.

**con-naught**, 1 kən-ə't; 2 cən-ə't, n. A cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. [*< Connaught, Ireland.*]

**Con-naught**, *n.* A province in western Ireland; 6,867 sq. m. **con-naught**, *tr.* **con-naught**, *tr.* **con-naught**, *tr.*

**Con-neau**, 1 kə-nō; 2 cə-nō, *n.* (1803-4/1877). A French physician who attended Napoleon III.

**Con-neant**, 1 kən-ənt; 2 cən-ənt, *n.* A village in Ash-tahula county, O.

**con-nect**, 1 kə-nēkt; 2 cə-nēkt, *v. i. t.* To join to-gether as by links or fastenings; unite or combine in any way; bring into correlation; associate.

Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. xii, p. 228. [A. C. 1837.]

**II. t. 1.** To unite or join; be in close relation; be as-sociated. 2. To meet or be in time for each other, as railroad-trains. [*< L. connecere, < con- (cum), to-gether, + neco, hind.*] **Syn:** see **ATTACH**; **ATTRIBUTE**.

**-con-nect-a-ble**, *adj.* **-con-nect-ant**, *a. Biol.* Be-tween or connecting two groups; as, a *connectant* species. **-con-nect-ed-ly**, *adv.* Jointly; coherently.

**con-nect'er**, *n.* Same as **CONNECTOR**.

**Con-nect-icut**, 1 kə-nēkt-ut; 2 cə-nēkt-ut, *n.* A Con-nect-icut, *n.* A county in New Hampshire and in Mas-sachusetts and Connecticut; 1,450 m. to Long Island Sound.

2. A North Atlantic State of the United States; 4,820 sq. m.; capital, Hartford; one of the thirteen original States.

**con-nect-ing**, *pp. & verbal, n. of CONNECT, v.*

**-con-nect-ing-link**, *n.* 1. A link in a chain that may be opened to form connection with another chain; coupling-link. 2. Anything that serves to connect or link together two things, or to bridge over something regarded as a gap; as, the *connecting-link* between these two pieces of evidence is missing. **-c. rod, n.** A rod or bar connecting two parts, as of a moving machine; more particularly, a rod connecting a reciprocating piece, as in a steam-engine, with a crank. See **ILLUSTRATION** and **CRANK**.

**con-nect-ion**, 1 kə-nēk-shən; 2 cə-nēk-shən, *n.* 1. The state of being connected; union; combination; inter-relation; the state of being associated or related, as with something under consideration; association; relation.

The Bible... brings into closest connection the Visible and In-visible. W. FRASER *Blending Lights* ch. i, p. 2. [c. a. 1874.]

2. The act or process of connecting or making related; a uniting; associating. 3. Family relationship, especially by marriage; distant blood-relationship; hence, a relative; a distant kinsman.

He... feared lest such a transaction might come to the ears of his connections.

DE QUINCY *Opium-Eater* preface, p. 56. [fr. & r.]

4. That which connects or serves as a bond of union; as, there is no *connection* between the two. 5. A body of persons connected, or with whom one is connected, by relationship, belief, dealings, etc.; also, any member of such a body; especially, with John Wesley and the Wesleys, a religious society; denomination.

Mr. Astor was to have the privilege of introducing other persons into the connection.

LIVISTO *Atoria* ch. 3, p. 43. [fr. p. r. 1861.]

6. A transfer or continuation in transit from one route to another without delay, as in postal or railway service.

7. Sexual intercourse. 8. A mechanism or apparatus which serves to form a union of parts; specif., a connect-ing-rod or a connecting passageway in a series of flues.

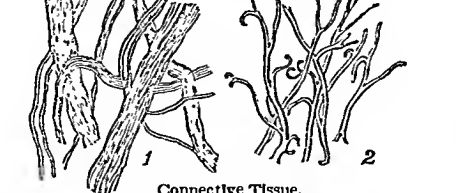
[*< F. connexion, < L. connexio(n)-, < connexus, pp. of connecto; see CONNECT.*] **Syn:** see **ASSOCIATION**; **INTER-connection**; **cascade**; **concatenated**; **tandem connection**.

**Elec.** 1. A system for the connection of a plurality of induction motors having wound secondaries, wherein the primary of the first motor is connected to the source of supply and those of the succeeding motors to the secondaries of the preceding ones. 2. A series connection. **-con-nect-ion-peg**, *n.* **Elec.** A peg used for making rapid and tem-porary connections. **-c. plug**, *n.* **-c. strip**, *n.* **Elec.** A metal band serving to effect permanent electrical connection be-tween points on a switchboard or other apparatus. **-mul-ticircuit c.**, in arc-lighting, an arrangement by which the arc-light circuits are alternately connected in series with a section of the generator, so as to avoid excessive voltage in any one circuit. **-ring c.** (**Elec.**) In a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is connected between two of the different conductors. **-star c.** (**Elec.**) In a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is connected between one of the different con-ductors and a common neutral conductor. **-to make c.**, to arrive on one railway-train, steamboat, etc., in time for another; meet or be in time for each other, as two railway-trains. **-con-nect-ion-al**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to connection or a connection, especially the Methodist con-nection. **-con-nect-ion-al-ism**, *n.* The theory and practice of the Methodist connection.

**con-nect-ive**, 1 kə-nēkt-iv; 2 cə-nēkt-iv, *a.* Capable **con-nect-ive**, *of* connecting, or serving to connect; causing or inducing connection; an observant arrange-ment; the psychological phenomenon observed in the un-conscious persistence of the effects caused by the mental activities of volition and attention long after these activi-ties have ceased. This is best described as a certain "set," or attitude of the psychophysical organism toward a whole series of objects. **-c. tissue**, *Anat.* 1. The fibrous tissue that pervades the whole body and serves to unite and sup-port the various parts.

Very widely distributed throughout the tissues and organs of the animal body, there occur tissues characterized by the presence of a high proportion of intercellular substance. . . . All these tissues are grouped together under the name *Connective Tissues*. They comprise the following types: areolar tissue, adipose tissue, reticular or lymphoid tissue, white fibrous tissue, elastic tissue, cartilage and bone. They are all developed from the same layer of embryonic cells and all perform a somewhat similar function, viz. to connect and support the other tissues and organs.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. vi, p. 958.  
 2. One of a class of tissues characterized by cells scattered



1. Areolar tissue. 2. Elastic tissue.

through a fibrous, gelatinous, or solid matrix which they apparently generate. Bone, cartilage, and fibrous tissue are examples. **-con-nect-iv(e)-ly**, *adv.* In conjunction; jointly.

**con-nect-ive**, *n.* That which connects. **Specif.:** (1) *Grom.* A connecting ward or particle, as a preposition, conjunction, or relative pronoun. (2) *Bot.* The portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of an anther. (3) *Anat. & Zool.* A nerve-cord connecting ganglia.

**con-nect-iv'i-ty**, 1 kən-ēk-tiv'i-ti; 2 cən-ēk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* 1. The property of being connective. 2. *Mnth.* Order of connection; especially, a number expressing the different kinds of loop cuts that can be made on a surface without cutting it in two.

**con-nect'or**, 1 kə-nēk-tor or -ter; 2 cə-nēk-tor, *n.* 1. A person or thing that connects. (1) In chemistry, a short rubber tube used to connect two glass tubes. (2) In electricity, the clamp or screw that fastens a conducting wire in place. (3) [*Eng.*] A car-coupling. 2. *Geom.* One of the ranges determined by the dots of a poly-stigm, taken two by two.

**Con-nel**, 1 kən-əl; 2 cən-əl, *n.* A masculine personal name. [*Celt.*, chief's bravery.] **Con-nal**.

**con-nel**, 1 kə-nēl; 2 cə-nēl, *n.* Same as **MIDDLIN**, *n.* 3. **con-nel-lite**, 1 kən-əl-ite; 2 cən-əl-ite (*XIII*), *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, flake, blue, hydrous, copper sulfatochloride (Cu<sub>2</sub>(Cl,OH)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·15H<sub>2</sub>O), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< Connel, a British chemist.*]

**Con-nells-ville**, 1 kən-ēl-s-vil; 2 cən-ēl-s-vil, *n.* A borough in Fayette county, Pa.

**con-ner**, 1 kən-ər; 2 cən-ər, *n.* One who examines at-tentively; one who studies and peruses; an inspector; a tester.

**con-ner**, 1 kən-ər or kən-ər; 2 cən-ər or cən-ər, *n.* 1. One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation. 2. A lookout on a sea-cliff who sig-nals to fishermen ashore the course of shoals of fish.

**con-ner**, 1 kən-ər; 2 cən-ər, *n.* 1. The gillhead, a labroid fish (*Girellabrus melops*). 2. The cunner.

**con-ners-ville**, 1 kən-ərs-vil; 2 cən-ərs-vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Fayette county, Ind. [12,513 ft. high.

**Con-ness Peak**, 1 kən-əs; 2 cən-əs, *n.* A mountain in California.

**con-ner**, 1 kən-əs; 2 cən-əs, *n.* 1. *Math.* A combina-tion of points and lines forming a subject of geometrical reasoning. 2. A connected idea, fact, or the like, especially an incident or property. [*< L. connexus; see CONNECTION.*]

**con-ner**, 1 kən-əs; 2 cən-əs, *n.* [Rare.] A fastening together; union.

**con-nic-ta-tion**, *n.* A winking.

**con-nig**, 1 kən-nig; 2 cən-nig, *n.* Skill.

**con-nig**, 1 kən-nig; 2 cən-nig, *n.* 1. The act or art of directing a belmsman in steering a vessel. 2. *pl.* **Naut.** Recongnitions. 3. The act of studying a lesson.

**con-nig-tow-er**, *n.* The low shot-proof plot-house of a war-vessel, especially of an ironclad or submarine.

**con-nip**, 1 kən-nip; 2 cən-nip, *n.* [Local. U. S.] Hysteria; any fit, as of rage. **-con-nip** *tion*, *ing*, *n.* [Local. U. S.] The illegitimacy.

**con-nip-va**, 1 kən-nip-va; 2 cən-nip-va, *n.* 1. The act or fact of con-niving; silent or indirect assent, especially to wrong-doing; forbearance to notice what one should antagonize; passive en-couragement or coopera-tion. 2. *Law.* A guilty assent to a wrongful or criminal act during its occurrence. 3. *Zool.* A meeting, as of wings. [*< F. connivence, < L. connivent, < connivere; see CONNIVE.*]

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silence; permit by pretending not to see: usually fol-lowed by *at*.

To connive at cruelty is to practice it.  
 JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 43. [fr. & r. a.]

2. To be in collusion; have a secret understanding; fol-lowed by *with*; as, to *connive* with a criminal in his crime. 3. *Biol.* To be connivent. 4†. To waive ob-jection; acquiesce. 5†. To wink.

**II. t.** [*Archaic.*] To fail voluntarily to see; wink at. [*< L. connivere, close the eyes, < con- (cum), together, + nido, wink, < nico, heckon. - con-niv'er, n.*]

**con-niv'er**, 1 kən-niv-er; 2 cən-niv-er, *a. 1. Biol.* Converging, or coming into contact, as stamens or the wings of an insect. 2. [Rare.] Pretending not to see; con-niving. **-con-niv'er-ly**, *adv.* plications of the mucous mem-brane of the duodenum.

**Con-n'o-chae'tes**, 1 kən-ə'ch-ē-tiz; 2 cən-ə'ch-ē-tiz, *n. Zool.* A genus of ruminants consisting of the gnus. [*< Gr. konnos, beard, + choia, mane.*] [*Iticize the fine arts.*]

**con-n'ois-sance**, 1 kən-ə's-āns; 2 cən-ə's-āns, *n.* Ac-quaintance with or capacity to cr-

**con-n'ois-sen'r**, 1 kən-ə's-ēr; 2 cən-ə's-ēr (*XIII*), *n.* A critical judge of art, especially one with thorough knowl-edge and sound judgment of some fine art. [*< OF. con-otisseur, < connoître know, < L. cognoscere; see COGNITIVE.*]

**Syn:** see **AMATEUR**. **-con-n'ois-seur** *-ship, n.*

**con-n'or**, 1 kən-ər; 2 cən-ər, *n.* Same as **CONNER**.

**Con-n'or**, *n.* 1. A masculine personal and family name. 2. Marie, pseudonym of Robert Leighton, novelist. 3. Ralph, pseudonym of the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, a Canadian novelist. [*Celt., slaughtering dog.*]

**con-n'o-tate**, 1 kən-ə-tāt; 2 cən-ə-tāt, *tr.* [*Archaic.*] **-tate**, *tr.* [*Archaic.*] 1. To indicate indirectly by the use of a word or idea; mention by implication; as, the word "wife" *connotes* "husband." 2. To present as an attribute or quality of a thing, and by the adjective or attributive form of thought; opposed to *denote* or *denotate*. [*< LL. connotare, < L. con- (cum), together, and see NO-TATE.*]

**con-n'o-ta-tion**, 1 kən-ə-tē-shən; 2 cən-ə-tē-shən, *n.* 1. The act of connotating or connoting; the denoting of an object along with the noting of a mark or attribute; implication of something additional; also, the quality or qualities connoted.

I have endeavored to ascertain . . . what "scientific" criticism means. I no case have I been able to obtain any clear conception of its connotation.

**SAINTSURY Essays in Eng. Lit.** p. 12. [fr. 1891.]

2. *Logic.* Inference of essential qualities or general signification, as connected with a specified subject; also, the total of the qualities constituting the signification of a term. 3†. Inference or implication of a subject of attribution.

**con-n'o-ta-tive**, 1 kən-ə-tā-tiv; 2 cən-ə-tā-tiv, *n.* 1. One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation. 2. A lookout on a sea-cliff who sig-nals to fishermen ashore the course of shoals of fish.

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we can pretty confidently answer the question presented in this paragraph by saying that the cortex is the sole organ of consciousness in man. If there be any consciousness pertaining to the lower centres, it is a consciousness of which the self knows nothing. Wm. JAMES *Psychology* vol. I, p. 67. [n. n. & co. '10]



ing a court of appeal from the decisions of the churches. It differed originally from the association in exercising



quasi-presbyterial authority. BENJAMIN TRUMBULL *History of Connecticut*. 3. The court through which such union exercises ecclesiastical oversight and control. — *con-so'ci-a'tion-al*, *a.*  
*con-so'ci-e-ty*, *n.* Comradeship.  
*con-sol-n*. See *CONSOLS*.  
*Consol.*, *abbr.* Consolidated. [A town in Cebu, P. I.]  
*Con-so-la'tion*, *1* *con-so-lā'si-on*; *2* *con-so-lā'ri-on*, *n.*  
*con-so-la'tion*, *1* *con-so-lē'shan*; *2* *con-so-lā'shon*, *n.*  
1. The act of consoling; alleviation or mitigation of sorrow or distress.  
Premature consolation is but the remembrance of sorrow.  
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 3, p. 43. [F. w. & co.]

2. Any means of consoling; a comforting thought or fact. 3. The state or condition of being consoled. [F. < L. *consolatio* (n-), < *consolatus*, pp. of *consolare*; see *CONSOL*.] *Syn.* alleviation, comfort, condolence, relief, solace, soothing, support. Compare synonyms for *CONSOL*, *c.*  
*con-so-la-tive*, *1* *con-sō'lā-tiv*; *2* *con-sō'lā-tiv*, *o.* [Rare.]  
*con-so-la-tiv*, *1* *con-sō'l*; *2* *con-sō'l*, *ti.* [*SOLE*]-*sol-ING*.  
To lessen or alleviate grief or sorrow in, as by sympathy, aid, or encouragement; bring from mental distress to a condition of contentment or moderate happiness; comfort; cheer; as, a *consoling* promise; his grief was *consol*ed by time. [*F. consoler*, < L. *consolor*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sol*, comfort.] *con-so-late*.

*Syn.* comfort, condole with, encourage, sympathize with. One *condoles* with another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *condoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit, as by the assurances and promises of the gospel; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize* with others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare synonyms for *ALLEViate*; *AS-SUAGE*; *PITY*. — *Ant.* annoy, distress, disturb, grieve, hurt, sadden, trouble, wound. — *con-so-lā-tiv*, *a.* Capable of being consoled. — *con-so-lā-tiv* (< *ness*), *n.* — *con-so-lā-tiv*, *n.* A female consoler. — *con-sol-ment*, *n.* — *con-sol-er*, *n.* One who or that which consoles. *con-so-lā-tiv*, *con-so-lā-tiv*, *adv.*

*con-sol-e*, *1* *ken-sōl*; *2* *cōn-sōl*, *n.* [F.] 1. A bracket of any kind, especially one whose supporting brace is in the form of a reverse scroll or the letter S, used to support cornices or ornamental fixtures, and sometimes merely for ornament, as in front of the keystone of an arch; a corbel.

The statuette on the console.  
E. B. BROWN *Archaeology*, Leigh bk. vii, i. 667.  
2. A console-table. 3. A bracket-like platform at the side of the base of a breech-loading cannon, to support the breech-screw when it is withdrawn for loading. 4. *Organ-building*. The portion of the instrument containing the manuals and stops.

— *con-sol-e-ta-ble*, *n.* A table supported wholly or in part by consoles, or whose legs have the appearance of consoles; a pier-table; often set beneath a mirror. See *CON-SOL*, *i*, illus. — detached *c.*, a console that is separate from the rest of the organ, as when the action is either pneumatic or electric.

*con-sol-i-dant*, *1* *ken-sōl-i-dant*; *2* *cōn-sōl-i-dant*, *l. a.* Having the power of consolidating; especially, in medicine, tending to heal wounds. *II. n.* A healing medicine for wounds.

*con-sol-i-date*, *1* *ken-sōl-i-dēt*; *2* *cōn-sōl-i-dāt*, *v.* [*-DAT-*ED; *-DAT-ING*.] *I. t.* 1. To unite into a coherent mass; make solid, firm, or coherent. 2. To combine into one body or system; form a union of; as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army. 3. To unite in one common fund; as, to *consolidate* the city's revenues. 4. *Surp.* To unite, as a broken bone or a wound, by means of a consolidant.

*II. i.* 1. To grow close together; become solid or firm; as, wet clay *consolidates* by drying. 2. To join together; unite; as, the firms have *consolidated*. [*< L. consolidatus*, pp. of *consolido*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *solidus*, solid.] *Syn.* see *CONCENTRATE*. — *consolidating* apparatus (*Echin.*), a ring-like structure in cypressoid crinoids occurring on the superior interior edge of the calyx.

*con-sol-i-dat-ed*, *1* *ken-sōl-i-dēt-ed*; *2* *cōn-sōl-i-dāt-ed*, *pa.* 1. United so as to form a solid mass or one system. *con-sol-i-dat-ed* (Poet.). 2. *Bot.* Adnate; said of different organs. *Syn.* see *CONJECT*. — *consolidated annuities*, see *CONSOLS*. — funds, certain revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly separate, but combined by successive acts of Parliament under the management of one exchequer, chargeable first with interest on the public debt, then with the civil list, and then with other expenses. In 1816 the greater portion of the national revenue was assigned to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

*con-sol-i-da'tion*, *1* *ken-sōl-i-dā'shan*; *2* *cōn-sōl-i-dā'shon*, *n.* 1. The act of consolidating, or the state of being consolidated; solidification; combination; centralization.

So long as the people of any state withheld their assent from the Federal Constitution it was represented and reproached by its adversaries as a scheme of absolute and undisguised consolidation. GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. 1, p. 81. [L. D. C. 1866.]

2. *Bot.* A growing together of diverse organs; adnation. 3. *Geol.* The cementation and lithification of sediments. 4. Confirmation; ratification. *con-sol-i-da'turc* — consolidation of actions (*Law*), the process of merging two or more actions into one by an order of court; done to save litigation and expense. — *con-sol-i-da'tion-ist*, *n.* One who favors a proposed consolidation.

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[Rare.] Coalition; union, as of incorporated companies. — *con-sol'i-tal*, *a.*

*con-sol't-ship*, *n.* 1. Partnership. 2. An association. *con-sound*, *1* *ken-sound*; *2* *cōn-sound*, *n.* Any one of several reputedly healing plants; especially, the comfrey consound (*Symphylum officinalis*), the less or daisy consound (*Bellis perennis*), middle or huge consound (*Ajuga reptans*), etc. [*Cor.* of *F. consoude*, < L. *consolida*, < L. *consolido*; see *CONSOLIDATE*.] *con-sol'i-tal*, *con-sound*.

*con-spec'ies*, *1* *ken-spē'shiz*; *2* *cōn-spē'shēs*, *n.* Zool. A subspecies or variety. — *con-spec'ific*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the same species, or, specifically, to a species. *con-spec'tus*, *1* *ken-spēkt'us*; *2* *cōn-spēkt'us*, *n.* 1. A survey of a whole subject; general view.

We can thus obtain a *conspectus* of the chief literary work that was being done at any given date.  
RYLAND *Chronol. Outlines Eng. Lit.* p. 7. [L. & co. 1890.]

2. A systematic grouping, as of facts or items; digest; summary; also, the facts or items so grouped; used of scientific groupings. [*< con-* (< *cum*), with, + *specio*, see.] *con-sper'se*, *1* *ken-spērs*; *2* *cōn-spērs*, *a.* 1. Sprinkled. 2. Irregularly dotted, as certain birds' eggs. [*< L. conspersus*, pp. of *conspergo*, sprinkle, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *spargo*, sprinkle.] *con-sper'stant*, *n.*

*con-spic'u-ous*, *1* *ken-spik'y-u-s*; *2* *cōn-spik'y-u-is*, *a.* 1. Exposed to the view; clearly visible; prominent and distinct; manifest; as, the most *conspicuous* point in the landscape. 2. Obvious to the mind; noticeable; striking. 3. Prominent and remarkable; eminent; notable.

Jesus, the babe of Bethlehem, has become, beyond all others, whether philosophers, warriors, or kings, the most *conspicuous* being who ever trod this globe.  
J. S. C. ASSORT *Hist. Christianity* p. 13. [L. & co. 1877.]

[*< L. conspicuus*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *specio*, see.] *Syn.* see *EMINENT*; *MANIFEST*; *OSTENTATIOUS*. — *Ere*: conspicuous to war; for gallantry; by noble bearing; amid the throng; among his comrades. — *con-spic'a-ble*, *a.* Evident. — *con-spic'u-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *con-spic'u-ous-ness*, *n.* — *con-spic'u-ty*.

*con-spir'a-cy*, *1* *ken-spir'a-si*; *2* *cōn-spir'a-sy*, *n.* [*-CIES*, *1* *-siz*; *2* *-cis*, *pl.*] 1. An agreement between two or more persons to do an evil act in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or assassinate a sovereign or statesman, or excite sedition or insurrection; any plot; secret combination of men for an evil purpose; as, a *conspiracy* against the government. 2. *Crim. Law*. A combination between two or more persons to commit any act punishable by law, or to effect a legal purpose by criminal or unlawful means. 3. Any striking concurrence of persons, classes, or agencies; especially, a combination to surprise without any evil intent; as, a *conspiracy* of the elements.

The sweet conspiracies of old and young.  
TROWBRIDGE *Book of Gold* pt. 1, st. 17.

[*< OF. conspire*, < L. *conspiro*; see *CONSPIRE*.] *con-spir'a-clet*; *con-spir'a-cyet*; *con-spir'a-let* [Rare]. *Syn.* collusion, combination, connivance, intrigue, machination; plot. *Combination* is neutral, and may be for good or evil purpose; all the other words have a bad meaning. *Conspiracy* is direct agreement with others to commit crime; a *combination*, as of a mob, to commit crime, may not be a *conspiracy*; *collusion* is a playing into the hands of others, furnishing concealed or deceptive assistance; *connivance* is an intentional overlooking or ignoring of crime that one ought to prevent or denounce. A gambler may have confederates in *collusion* with him; his business may flourish by the *connivance* of the police; he may enter into *conspiracy* to evade the law. Compare synonyms for *ACCESSORY*; *FLOR.* See *CABAL* — writ of *conspiracy*, an ancient legal document which formerly could be sued out against persons who were charged with conspiracy to indict another for felony or treason. Its place was subsequently taken by an action on the case.

*con-spir'ant*, *1* *ken-spir-ant*; *2* *cōn-spir-ant*, *a.* Conspiring; plotting.

*con-spir'a-tor*, *1* *ken-spir'a-tar* or *-ter*; *2* *cōn-spir'a-tor*, *n.* One who conspires. 2. *Crim. Law*. One who agrees with others to cooperate in accomplishing some unlawful purpose, or to effect a lawful purpose by unlawful means; especially, a confederate with others to inflict wrong and injury on some one, as by agreeing together to accuse another of a punishable crime. [*< L. conspirator*, pp. of *conspiro*; see *CONSPIRE*.] — *con-spir'a-to-ri-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to conspiracy or conspirators. — *con-spir'a-to-ry*. — *con-spir'a-tress*, *n. fem.*

*con-spir'ing*, *1* *ken-spir*; *2* *cōn-spir*, *v.* [*con-spir-er*; *con-spir-ing*.] *I. t.* 1. To plot; scheme for; as, to *conspire* one's death. *II. i.* 1. To join in or form a conspiracy; combine secretly in an illegal enterprise, especially in treason; join in an unlawful plot. 2. To concur in action or endeavor; said of both things and persons; as, winds, currents, everything *conspired* against us.

The arts of Greece and the wealth of Asia, had conspired to erect that sacred and magnificent structure [the temple of Diana]. GIBSON *Rome* vol. 1, ch. 10, p. 313. [L. & co. 1852.]

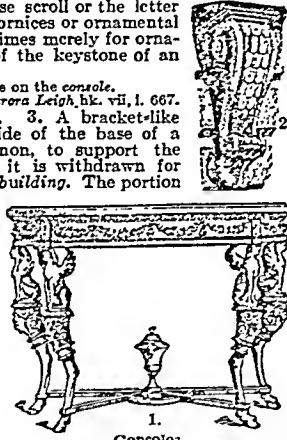
3. [Rare.] To breathe in union. [*< F. conspirer*, < L. *conspiro*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *spiro*, breathe.] — *con-spir'er*, *n.* — *con-spir-ing-ly*, *adv.* — *con-spir'i-tal*, *a.* *con-spir'i-to*, *1* *ken-spir'i-to*; *2* *cōn-spir'i-to*. [*It.* *Mus.* With spirit; vivacious and with fire.

*Const.*, *abbr.* Constable; Constantine; constitution; constitutional.

*con'sta-bl* (< *sta-bl*), *1* *ken'sta-bl*; *2* *cōn'sta-bl*, *n.* 1. In the United States, an officer whose duty it is to maintain the peace, arrest offenders, serve writs, execute warrants, etc. Called in England police constable. In England constables of hundreds, high constables, or chief constables were appointed by the court-leet or the justices at quarter-sessions, and had oversight of the petty or parish constables within their districts. They are now superseded by the county police or constabulary, the head of which is known as chief constable. 2. A high officer, chiefly military, of medieval monarchies; also, formerly, the keeper or governor of a castle. [*< OF. constable*, < L. *constabularius*, < L. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable'; see *COMTE*, *n.* and *politan*.]

*con'sta-bl* — Constable of France, formerly the highest crown official, commanding the army and acting as judge in all matters relating to chivalry or the army. Napoleon I. revived the title, which had been in abeyance since 1677, but since the fall of the First Empire it has been allowed to lapse. — *Heredi-*

*con'sta-bl*, *1* *ken'sta-bl*; *2* *cōn'sta-bl*, *n.* [*L.*]



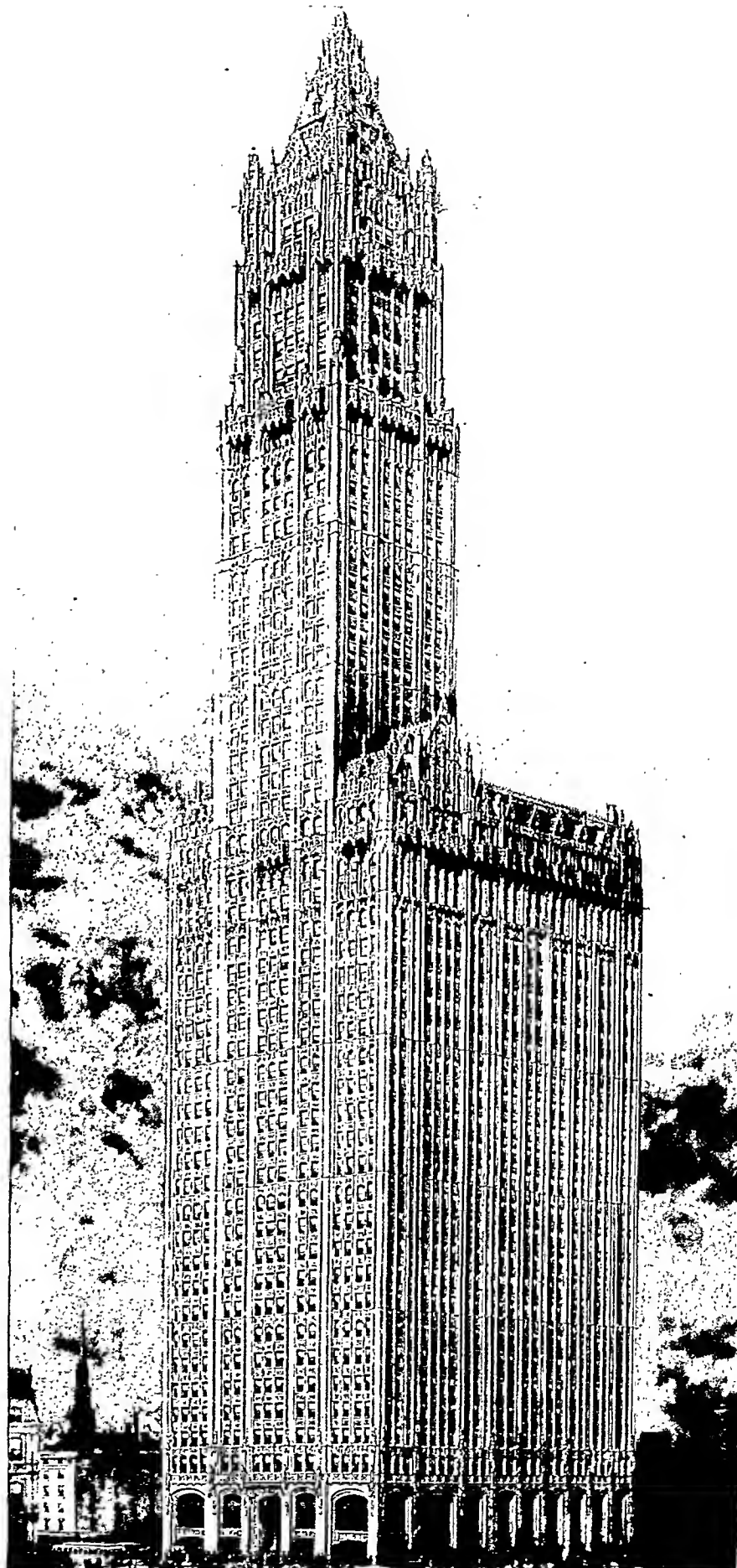
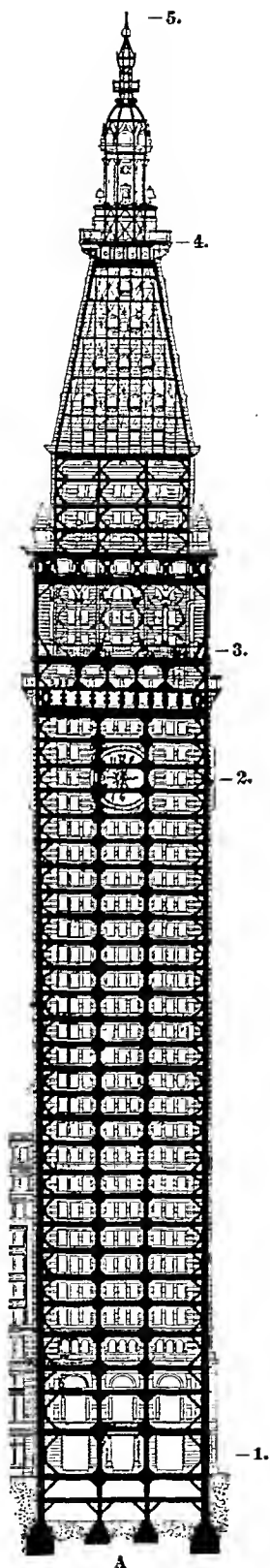
1. Consoles.

1. Console of Louis XVI., in the Palace of Fontainebleau, France. 2. Architectural trile.



Constable.

**STUN**, *v.*  
**stun**'ster-na'tlon, 1 kon'stor-né'shən; 2 cən'ster-nā'-  
 shən, *n.* Sudden fear confounding or temporarily para-  
 lyzing the faculties; terror accompanied with confusion;  
 panic.

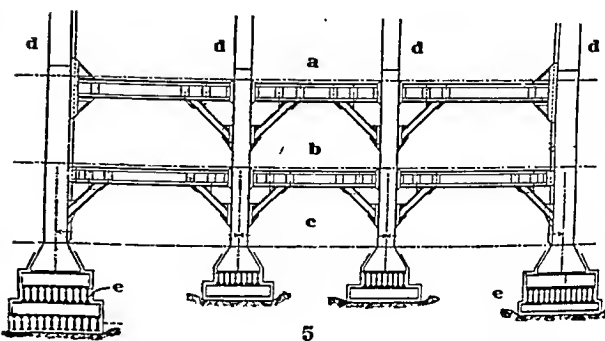
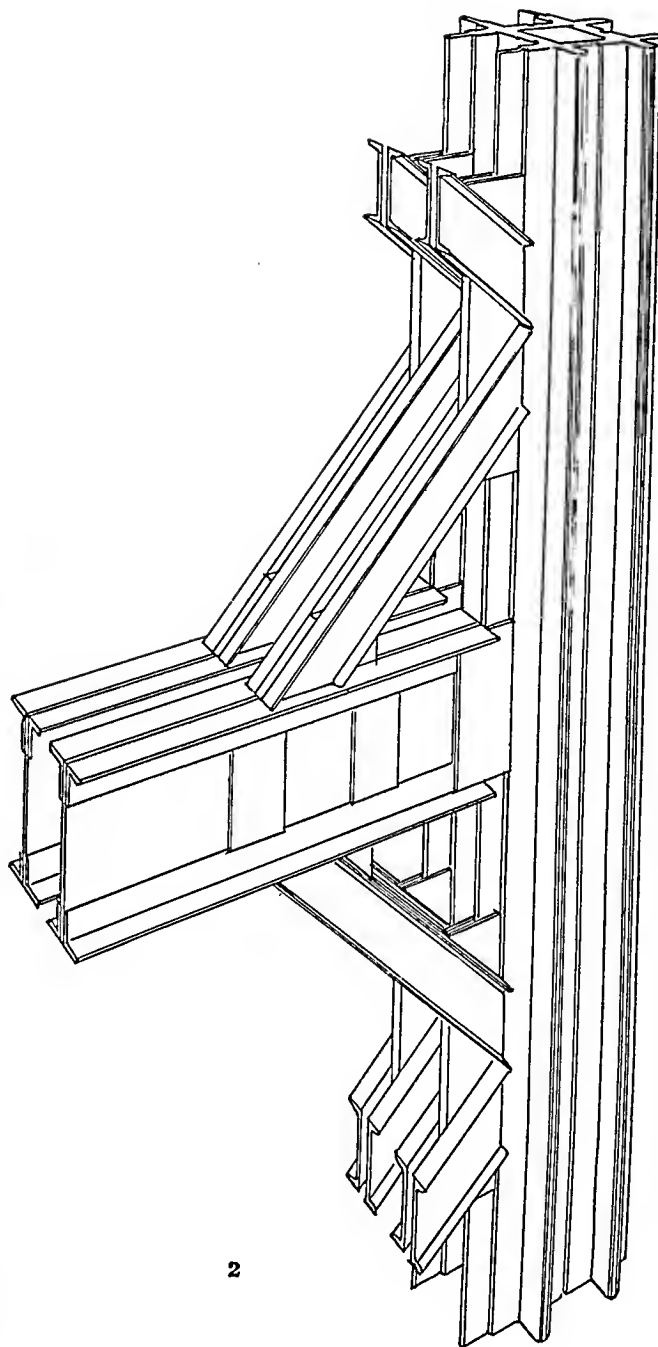
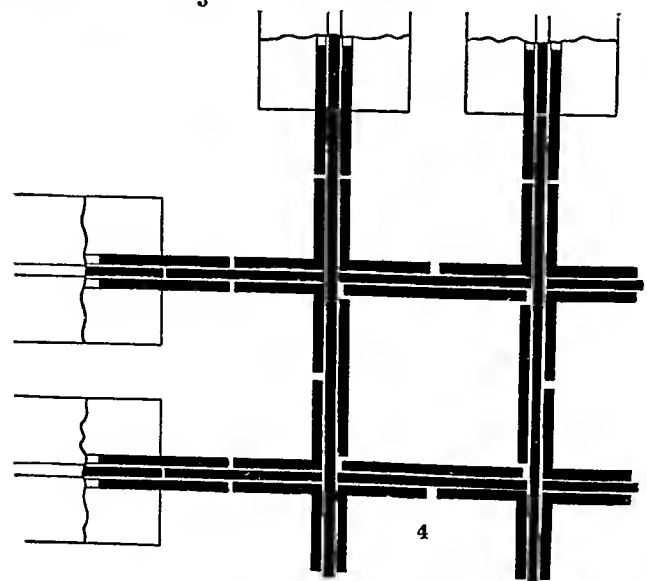
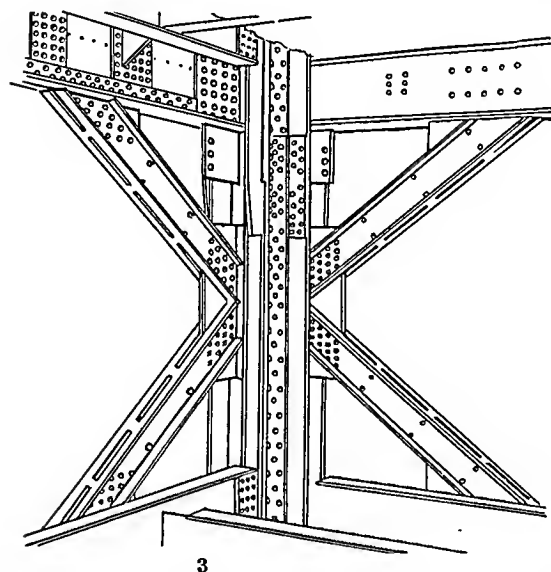
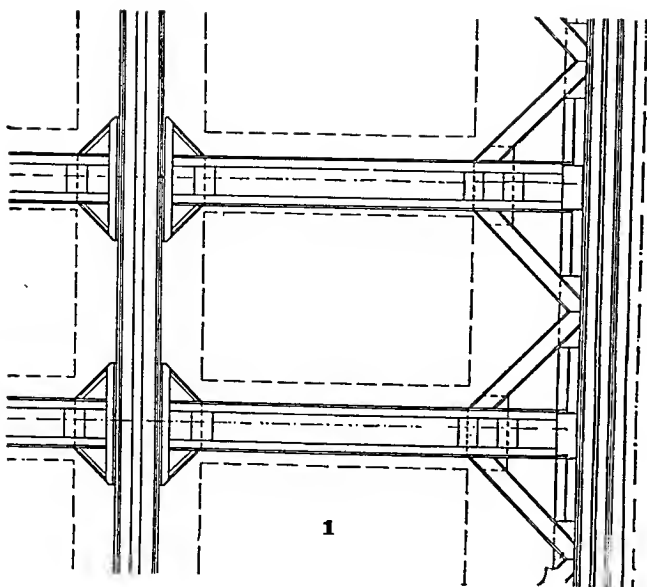


# MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION.—I.

A. Elevation of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tower, New York, showing steel skeleton. 1. Street-level. 2. Center of clock, 334 feet 3¾ inches above street-level. 3. Thirty-first floor, 392 feet ¾ inch above street-level. 4. Forty-fifth floor, 590 feet 6¾ inches above street-level. 5. Extreme height above curb, 700 feet 3 inches.

B. Woolworth Building, New York; extreme height above curb, 750 feet





# MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION.—II.

1. Elevation showing wind-bracing, girders, and columns. 2. Perspective of corner column showing girders and wind-bracing. 3. View of wind-bracing and grillage-beams (c, c) incased in concrete; a, first floor; b, basement; c, sub-basement; d, d, d, d, columns. 5. Foundations, showing footings of columns.

Where, where, for shelter, shall the guilty fly,  
 When consternation turns the good man pale?

Young Night Thoughts ix, l. 216.

[< L. *consternatio* (n-), < con- (< cum), together, + *sternō*, strew.] SYN: see ALARM; FEAR; < con-ster-natē, n. con-ster-natē, 1 kon'stēr-pēt; 2 cōn'stēr-pāt, n. [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] 1. To stuff a passage (as any bowel or capillary) and stop movement through it. 2. To condense or thicken, as vapor or fluids, by cold or pressure. [*L. constipatus*, pp. of *constipō*, < con- (< cum), together, + *stipō*, press.]

con-sti-pa'tion, 1 kon'stī-pā'shān; 2 cōn'stī-pā'shōn, n. 1. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the bowels characterized by suppressed or difficult evacuations and hardened feces. 2. A compressing; crowding; stuffing. Con-sti-tu-cl-on, 1 kōn'stī-tū-si-on; 2 cōn'stī-tū-si-on. A seaport in Maule province, Chile.

con-sti-tu-en-cy, 1 kon'stī-tū-en-si; 2 cōn'stī-tū-en-si, n. [-ciēs, 1 -si; 2 -ciēs, pl.] 1. A body of constituents, especially the inhabitants or voters in a district represented in a legislative body; also, the district represented.

I had been asked more than once to stand for an Irish constituency, and I had always refused.

McCartney in *Contemporary Review* Nov., 1891, n. 625. 2. Any body of persons, whose interests are merged or concentrated, having a common representative; a clientele; as, an agricultural constituency. 3. [Colloq.] A body of patrons, customers, or subscribers.

con-sti-tu-ent, 1 kon'stī-tū-ent; 2 cōn'stī-tū-ent, n. 1. Serving to form or compose as a necessary part; constituting; component; as, chlorin and sodium are the constituent elements of salt. 2. Having the right to take part in the election of a public officer, or to be represented by him; as, the constituent population. [*< L. constituo* (ppr. *constituē* (t-s); see CONSTITUTE.—1, < L. Constituent Assembly, the National Assembly.

con-sti-tu-ent, n. 1. One who has the right to vote at an election. 2. One of those who are represented by any one politically or in some business; a client.

I think it a duty to those intrusted with the administration of their affairs to conform themselves to the decided choice of their constituents. Jefferson in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 427, [p. 4, 1855.]

3. Something that forms a necessary part or element. 4. One who constitutes or establishes. SYN: see PART.

con-sti-tute, 1 kon'stī-tūt; 2 cōn'stī-tūt, n. [-TUT'ED; -TUT'ING.] 1. To form or be the substance of; compose; make up. 2. To impart a given nature or character to; make what it is; make. 3. To establish as by authority; enact; fix; as, this was constituted by law. 4. To depute and give necessary power to; appoint; as, I constitute you my spokesman in this matter. [*< L. constituō*, pp. of *constituō*, < con- (< cum), together, + *statuō*, place, < *stō*, stand.] con-sti-tute, SYN: see MAKE.—constituted authorities, the magistrates and rulers of a people.—con-sti-tute, n.—con-sti-tut'er, n.

con-sti-tu-tion, 1 kon'stī-tū'shān; 2 cōn'stī-tū'shōn, n. 1. The act of constituting or establishing; as, at the time of the constitution of the courts. 2. Any established system of parts and their relations, determining the character of the whole; the composition or make-up of a thing; as, the constitution of salt.

Many of the most important questions relating to the constitution of the sun can be solved only during total eclipses.

New York Tribune Nov. 26, 1891, p. 3, col. 2.

3. The fundamental law of a civil state.

Constitutions may be formulated or not. The chief formal constitution is that of the United States of America, which is the fundamental organic law by which the national union of the States was formed, and under which the government is administered. It was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose (Sept. 17, 1787), ratified by each State separately, and went into operation March 4, 1789. It can be amended only in the manner prescribed by itself. Amendments I. to X. were added Aug. 20, 1789; Dec. 15, 1791; Amendment XI, Jan. 18, 1803; Amendment XII, Sept. 25, 1804; Amendment XIII, Dec. 18, 1865; Amendment XIV, July 20, 1868; Amendment XV, March 30, 1870; Amendment XVI, Feb. 25, 1913; Amendment XVII, May 30, 1913; Amendment XVIII, January 16, 1920; Amendment XIX, Aug. 26, 1920. Amendments proposed by Congress must be ratified by two-thirds of the States, acting through their legislatures. This kind of constitution is frequently known as a rigid constitution. The British constitution is the whole body of public law, written and unwritten, which has grown up during the ages, consisting of immemorial customs, precedents, judicial decisions, and parliamentary enactments, and is known as an unwritten or customary constitution.

The Constitution of 1789—after all deductions, . . . ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity, and precision of its language.

Bryce *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 25. [Lanc. 1883.]

4. Any established law or custom.

It was an ancient constitution through all Arabia, to hold four months of the year ascribed to the dead was to cease.

Phidoux *Mohomet* p. 57. [Lanc. 1803.]

5. The organic law of any organized body or association of persons; as, the constitution of the American Bible Society. 6. *Civ. Law.* An imperial ordinance or rescript originating in the sole will of the emperor; as, the constitutions of Justinian. [*< L. constitutio* (n-), < constituō; see CONSTITUTE.] con-sti-tu-tion.

SYN: see CHARACTER.

arterial constitution, the florid appearance in which the blood is rich in red blood-globules and fibrin.—Constitution of Clarendon (*Eng. Hist.*), a scheme of administrative reform drawn up in 1104, clearly defining the respective jurisdictions of the civil and ecclesiastical courts. Other provisions were; no bishop to be taken to Rome without the king's consent; a dispute between a layman and a cleric to be settled by twelve laymen and a judge; refusal to appear before an ecclesiastical court not to entail excommunication; all suits for debt to be tried in civil courts.—fundamental constitutions (*Amer. Hist.*), a plan for governing the colony of Carolina, drawn up in 1663, probably by Shaftesbury, and embracing a judicial system and a legislature so arranged as to dissolve upon nonagreement into four chambers, together with an elaborate system of feudal tenure.—Irish Constitution of 1752 (*Irish Hist.*), the constitution adopted under Grattan's Parliament, giving effect to resolutions adopted at Dungannon in 1781, declaring the right of Ireland to recognition as a separate nation under the British crown; of the country, to free trade;

of the Judiciary, to absolute independence; for the repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and of the limitation of the Muddy Act to a single session.—provincial constitutions [Eng.], decrees issued from time to time by provincial synods under successive archbishops of Canterbury.

Con-sti-tu-tion, n. U. S. Hist. An American frigate of 44 guns, launched Sept. 20, 1797, which became renowned in the suppression of Barbary pirates and for her many victories in the War of 1812, and was the subject of O. W. Holmes's poem *Old Ironsides*, under the influence of which she was again retained in the navy and is now at the Boston Navy Yard. She captured the British frigate "Guerrilla" off Cape Race, Aug. 19, 1812, in an action which lasted 30 minutes.

con-sti-tu-tion-al, 1 kon'stī-tū'shān-al; 2 cōn'stī-tū'shōn-al, n. 1. Belonging to, inherent in, or due to the constitution or composition of a person or thing; as, constitutional weakness. 2. Consistent with, required by, or included in the constitution of a state; lawful; as, a constitutional provision; a constitutional amendment. 3. Existing or exerting power under the provisions of a constitution or recognized fundamental law; as, a constitutional government. 4. [Colloq.] For the benefit of one's constitution. 5. Upholding; loyal to the constitution. [*< L. constitutio* (n-); see CONSTITUTE.] con-sti-tu-tion-a-ry, n. SYN: see RADI-CAL.—Constitutional Church (*Fr. Hist.*), the church established July 12, 1790, by the Constituent Assembly, which provided for the election of bishops by the clergy without applying to Rome, and constituted all the clerics civil functionaries with an annual stipend; abolished by a concordat in 1801 which continued until the Separation Law of Dec. 1905, established the *Associations Cultuelles*—C. clergy, those who accepted the civil constitution of the church so established.—C. Democrat, C. Democratic party (*Rus. Polit.*). See under DEMOCRAT.—C. law, see LAW.—C. Union party (*U. S. Pol. Hist.*), a party in the campaign of 1860, with a compromise platform. See under UNION.—C. units (*Biol.*), the vehicles of specific characters, ancestral and parental traits, and the individual peculiarities of the organism itself; as postulated by Spencer, intermediate between biological unit or cell and the chemical molecule.

con-sti-tu-tion-al, n. [Colloq.] A walk or exercise taken for the good of one's constitution or health. Even my constitutional in the chilly halls possessed a certain charm, for the house was never cold. Louis M. Alcock *Hospital Sketches* p. 44. [a. 2000, 1890.] —con-sti-tu-tion-al-ize, v. To take a constitutional. —con-sti-tu-tion-al-ize, n. con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism, 1 kon'stī-tū'shān-al-izm; 2 cōn'stī-tū'shōn-al-izm, n. 1. The theory or principle of constitutional government. 2. Adherence to that theory.

Constitutionalism, at once quelling Sansculottic riot at Vincennes and Royalist treachery in the Tuileries, is great, this day, and prevails. Carlyle *French Rev.* vol. ii, p. 114. [L. w. 1871.]

con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist, 1 kon'stī-tū'shān-al-ist; 2 cōn'stī-tū'shōn-al-ist, n. 1. One who adheres to the constitution of the country. 2. One who advocates constitutionalism in opposition to absolutism, etc. Specifically: (1) In France, an advocate of the Constitution of 1791. (2) [C.] In Pennsylvania, (a) formerly, one who would retain the State Constitution of 1776, and (b) one who opposed the "Constitutionalists" in 1804.

con-sti-tu-tion-al-ty, 1 kon'stī-tū'shān-al-ti; 2 cōn'stī-tū'shōn-al-ti, n. The state of being in accordance with the Constitution, as of the United States or of a State. con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly, 1 kon'stī-tū'shān-al-i; 2 cōn'stī-tū'shōn-al-i, adv. 1. In accordance with or in relation to the physical constitution; naturally. 2. In accordance with the constitution of the country.

con-sti-tu-tive, 1 kon'stī-tū-tiv; 2 cōn'stī-tū-tiv, a. con-sti-tu-tiv, 1. Helping to form or compose; forming; hence, essential; as, a constitutive enactment; a constitutive element. 2. Having power to enact, institute, or establish; instituting.—1, < L. constitutus, a. A quality or constituent part of anything; an element of a thing. con-sti-tu-tive, 1 kon'stī-tū-tiv; 2 cōn'stī-tū-tiv, n. 1. One who or that which constitutes. 2. Law. One who promises to pay the debt of another. constr., abbr. Construction; construed.

con-strain, 1 kon-strēn; 2 cōn-strēn, v. I. t. 1. To compel to action or to inaction, by either physical or moral means; urge; oblige; as, hunger constrained him to eat. 2. To confine or compress forcibly or unnaturally; as, the dress constrains her waist; a constrained position or voice. 3. *Mech.* To subject to constraint. See CONSTRAINT. 4. To violate; force. II. i. To compel; urge; oblige. [*< OF. constraindre*, < L. *constringo*; see CONSTRUCT.] con-strēn't, n. SYN: see COMPEL; MAKE.—con-strain-a-ble, a.—con-strain'er, n.—con-straining-ly, adv.—con-strainment, n.

con-strained, 1 kon-strēnd; 2 cōn-strēnd, pa. 1. con-strained, 1. Subjected to compulsion, or resulting from compulsion. 2. Unnaturally repressed; marked by constraint. 3. Confined and compressed.—con-strain-ed-ly, adv.—con-strain-ed-ness, n. con-straint, 1 kon-strēnt; 2 cōn-strēnt, n. 1. The operation of power, physical or moral, compelling or preventing action; coercion to or from. 2. The result of constraining; the state of being constrained. 3. Unnaturalness in manner resulting from distrust or diffidence, or from an attempt to repress one's feelings. 4. *Mech.* Anything that prevents a particle or body from moving except in some particular manner; the state of being thus hampered. Constraint is measured, in the case of a particle, by the force multiplied by the square of that velocity which it produces the actual velocity if free. [*< OF. constraindre*, orig. f. pp. of *constraindre*; see CONSTRAINT.] con-strict, 1 kon-strikt; 2 cōn-strikt, n. To compress or draw together at some point by external or internal force; cause to shrink in places; contract transversely; bind; cramp; generally the result of some physical growth; as, a cell or pod constricted into an hour-glass shape.

Large climbing plants . . . often do constrict the trees by which they rise, and, killing them, stand erect themselves.

Livingsstone *Expl. Africa* ch. 16, p. 164. [L. w. 1871.]

[< L. *constringo*, pp. of *constringo*, < con- (< cum), together, + *stringo*, draw tight.] —con-strict-ed, a. Constrained to a particular point or points. con-strict'ed.—con-strict'ive, a. Tending to constrict.

con-stric-tion, 1 kon-strik'shān; 2 cōn-stric'shōn, n. 1. The act of constricting; local or transverse contraction. 2. The state of being constricted; a constricted part. con-stric-tor, 1 kon-strik'tor or -tor; 2 cōn-stric'tor, n. 1. That which compresses as by a band. 2. A serpent that encircles and crushes its prey, as a boa or python. See *illus.* under ABOYA. 3. *Anat.* A muscle that constricts an organ or opening, as, constrictors of the pharynx, thin flat muscles which control its dilatation and contraction; a sphincter.

con-string'e, 1 kon-strin'g; 2 cōn-strin'g, n. [con-strin-gens; con-strin-gens.] To cause contraction in. [*< L. constringo*; see CONSTRUCT.]

con-strin-gent, 1 kon-strin-jent; 2 cōn-strin-jent, n. Tending to constrict; causing constriction; also, astringent.—con-strin-gent, n. con-strin-gent, n. con-strin-gent, 1 kon-strin-gent; 2 cōn-strin-gent, n. Capable of being constricted.—con-strin-gent, n. con-strin-gent, n. con-strin-gent, 1 kon-strin-gent; 2 cōn-strin-gent, n. 1. To adjust and join the materials or parts of so as to form a permanent whole; build; as, to construct a ship. 2. To form mentally by putting ideas together; fabricate; fashion; devise; as, to construct a theory. 3. *Math.* To exhibit (an algebraic value) geometrically. 4. To construe, as a sentence. [*< L. constructus*, pp. of *construo*, < con- (< cum), together, + *struo*, pile up.]

SYN: build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame, put together, put up, set up. See MAKE.—Ant: break, demolish, destroy, overthrow.—con-struc-tor, n. A constructor. con-struc-tor, 1 kon-strukt; 2 cōn-strukt, a. Relating to or expressing construction.—construct state, in Hebrew grammar, same as ANNEXION.

con-struc-tor, n. 1. Any constructed object; specif. (*Psychol.*), any form of mental representation regarded as a result of external stimulation. 2. *Gram.* A phrasal group of words used in regular grammatical construction. The distinction between co-ordinate and constructs is a delicate one, so much so that two persons of like birth and education may be found to differ upon it. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 573. [cl. p. 1873.] —con-struc-tor, n. 1. Any constructed object; specif. (*Psychol.*), any form of mental representation regarded as a result of external stimulation. 2. *Gram.* A phrasal group of words used in regular grammatical construction. The distinction between co-ordinate and constructs is a delicate one, so much so that two persons of like birth and education may be found to differ upon it.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 573. [cl. p. 1873.]

3. *Math.* A surface or outline.

—con-struc-tor, n. 1. Any constructed object; specif. (*Psychol.*), any form of mental representation regarded as a result of external stimulation. 2. *Gram.* A phrasal group of words used in regular grammatical construction. The distinction between co-ordinate and constructs is a delicate one, so much so that two persons of like birth and education may be found to differ upon it.

con-struc-tion, 1 kon-struk'shān; 2 cōn-struc'shōn, n. 1. The act of constructing; also, that which is constructed; a structure; as, its construction took a long time; those old cromlech constructions. 2. The peculiarities, collectively, in which one structure may differ from another; style of building or composing; as, a building of steel or iron construction.

Steel or iron-construction. The process of building bridges, cars, ships, houses, and towers with the aid of a skeleton framework of beams, plates, and columns of prepared steel or iron, has been brought to great perfection within recent years. The first cast-iron bridge was built in 1779 at Colchookdale, England; improved methods of steel-making have led to a more widespread use of steel for building purposes. The steel used for these structural purposes is chiefly in the form of plates or shapes, the more important being the I bar, the angle, the channel and the Z bar; joining is done by rivets and screws, and as a rule the construction is welded or cellular. The demand for fire-proof construction brought about the use of steel framework for flooring, and in time steel columns were introduced to carry the floorloads and walls; hence, owing to the tensile strength of steel, arose the possibility of the very tall buildings known as "skyscrapers," where each tier consists of a rectangular group of steel-beam flooring and wall-columns, braced against wind pressure. See SKELTON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. In structural steel this tensile strength varies from 52,000 to 70,000 pounds to the square inch, but in building work not more than 20,000 pounds to the square inch is calculated on. Steel enters into every field of construction, as caissons, sheet-piling, mine-strutting, etc., and but for the corrosive action of the elements such constructions would be impracticable.

3. The act of construing, or the interpretation thereby arrived at; as, the construction put upon his behavior. Love's "thinks not evil," imputes no motive, sees the bright side, puts the best construction on every action.

DANIELSON *Great Truths* ch. 3, p. 37. [f. 1890.]

4. Law. The interpretation of an instrument or statute so as to ascertain its true meaning and legal effect. 5. *Gram.* (1) The putting together of words so as to form sentences, or the arrangement and union of words so produced; syntactical arrangement.

We find in every page words used in wrong senses, and constructions which violate the plainest rules of grammar. We have the low language of "mutual friend" for "common friend."

MACAULAY *Boswell's Johnson* p. 139. [f. s. & c. 1854.]

(2) The determination of the syntactical relations (of a word or sentence).

Errors in grammatical construction (embracing connection and arrangement) are solecisms. A solecism may be: (1) A violation of grammatical concord; as, "Whom (properly, who) do they suppose will be appointed?" "Each of the four living writers had their (properly his) writings recited." (2) A violation of grammatical arrangement; as, "A good man not only deserves the respect but the love of his fellow beings" (rather, "A good man deserves not only the respect of his fellow beings, but also their love"). "He could see that the room had been swept with half an eye." (3) A violation of grammatical propriety; as, "This is a very different case than (should be, from) that of the 'Vices in community' (properly, in the community)." "The governor attended with (correctly by) his staff." "She wrote better than any (properly any other) pupil in her class." In the following statement the error is double: "This paper has the ablest staff of any of its contemporaries." Not only do we have *ablest* of any, but "this paper" is included among its own contemporaries; the statement should have been "an able staff than, etc." (4) A violation of grammatical precision; as, "The rich and the poor (not the rich and poor) are alike mortals." "The government has factors with supreme (not the most supreme) contempt." "Had he laid low (correctly had he lain low) he would not have been wounded." "When he was (properly had) retired to his tent, they sat silent a long time." For errors of rhetorical construction, see RHETORICAL.

6. *Psychol.* The power of forming new combinations or systems of knowledge or thought out of elements already in the mind; mental constructiveness; also, the exercise and the products of this power. See PHRASES below. See CONSTRUCTIVE FACULTY.

The Abstractions, Inductions, Deductions, and Experimental processes of science, afford the basis of constructiveness.

BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. ii, p. 591. [L. 1874.]

7. *Math.* The preparation with instruments of a geometric design embodying certain fixed conditions and

relations; also, the design so made. [F. < L. construction(n-), < constructus; see CONSTRUCT.]

—artistic construction, or esthetic art, that constructive power or process by which forms, facts, or ideas regarded as beautiful are grouped and organized according to esthetic principles. —construction-train, n. A train for carrying construction-materials for a railway. —c-survey, n. A temporary road or way over which to haul materials for a permanent road. —Henri Chiquet, c., reinforced concrete construction first perfected by the French builder François Hennebique. —Huygens's c., a geometrical figure reproducing the structure of the front of a light-wave. —Mascheroni constructions, constructions in geometry in which no other instrument than the compass is employed. —mill c. (Arch.), a system of building with brick walls and floors of thick planking carried by heavy wooden girders resting on posts of wood or iron; used especially for factories. —practical c., that constructive power or process by which ideas, elements, or forces, regarded as good or as means to ends, are grouped and organized in systems according to the law of practical utility. —scientific c., that constructive power or process by which knowledge regarded as truth or fact are grouped and organized in systems according to the law of the true or in agreement with reality. —skeleton building-c., a method of construction in which the main support is an internal framework of iron or steel, erected more or less completely before the outer walls are put up, the weight of which is carried, story by story, by external members and projections of the frame—steel construction. See PLANT.

con-struc-tion-al, 1 ken-struk-'shon-al; 2 cōn-strūc-'shon-al, o. 1. Pertaining to construction; building. 2. Geol. (1) Having courses and grades determined by the original structure of the land through which it is flowing: said of a watercourse, or of natural drainage. Compare CONSEQUENT, a. 3. (2).

The various streams that are led by the form of the new land to unite on the way to the sea form a single constructional river system. W. M. DAVIS Johnson's *Universal Cyclopedia* vol. vii, p. 119. [1895.]

(2) Formed by or resultant from consequent drainage; as, a constructional divide or valley. 3. Deduced by construing the language of a law or document. —con-struc-tion-al-ly, adv.

con-struc-tion-ist, 1 ken-struk-'shan-ist; 2 cōn-strūc-'shon-ist, n. One who construes laws or documents, etc., and who advocates some mode of construction. —strict constructionist, specifically, one who construes the Constitution of the United States so as to limit the powers of the federal government to those expressly granted by the Constitution.

con-struc-tive, 1 ken-struk-'tiv; 2 cōn-strūc-'tiv, a. 1. con-struc-'tiv, Involving the act or possessing the power of constructing; as, constructive art or work. 2. Law. Assumed or inferred as being included within the intent or application of a law or a legal document.

The problem before them was to convert the ecclesiastical charge of constructive iniquity into a civil charge of constructive treason. FARBAR *Life of Christ* vol. ii, p. 354. [c. p. 1874.]

3. Tending toward or resulting in positive conclusions; affirmative; as, constructive reasoning. —constructive faculty, or c. imagination, the mental activity by which the elements or single objects of perception and self-consciousness are grouped into systems, scientific, artistic, and practical. In such activity both intellect and imagination take part. See phrases under CONSTRUCTION. —c. malice, c. crime, malicious criminal intent, or commission of crime, imputed by law when an act is unlawful and necessarily injurious or criminal, although proof be lacking. —c. mileage, a mileage allowance for railroad travel supposedly accomplished. —c. notice, knowledge of some particular thing imputed to one, whether he knew it or not, because it was his duty to know it, as the knowledge of a legally published order of court. —c. theft, larceny when the taking, tho not apparently felonious, is subsequently shown to have been so, as by obtaining the delivery of goods and then feloniously appropriating them. —c. ly, adv.

con-struc-tive-ness, n. The faculty of and tendency to constructive; productive ingenuity; especially mechanical ability; mentioned especially in phrenology. See CONSTRUCTION, n., 6.

Constructiveness is as genuine and irresistible an instinct in man as in the bee or the beaver.

W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. ii, p. 420. [N. Y. & c. 1890.]

con-struc-tor, 1 ken-struk-'tor or -ter; 2 cōn-strūc-'tor, n. 1. One who constructs; a builder; specif. (U. S. navy), an officer having in charge the construction and repairs of vessels. 2. One who construes. SYN: see ARCHITECT. —con-struc-tor-ship, n.

con-struc-ture, 1 ken-struk-'chur or -tiur; 2 cōn-strūc-'chur or -tiur, n. 1. *See* CONSTRUCT. The right to materials of another which have been used in one's house, on compensation of the former owner. 2. Construction, or a construction.

con-struc-ture, 1 ken-strū or kon-strū; 2 cōn-strū or cōn-strū (XIII), v. [STRUEN, -stru(X)no.] I. t. 1. Gram. (1) To determine or state the syntax of words in; specifically, to translate (sentences) from a writer in a foreign language by giving each word separately, followed by its English equivalent, in the English order; as, to construe a Latin sentence. (2) To determine or state the syntax of; parse; as, to construe a verb. —construe more commonly relates to sentences; parse to single words. 2. To determine the meaning of; interpret; explain; as, to construe a foreign language (into English); to construe one's conduct; to construe a clause or a law.

II. i. Gram. To determine syntax; translate.

'Now,' proceeds Trevisa, 'the yere of our Lorde 1385, in all the grammere scoles of Engelond, children leaveth Frensch, and the construth and jereoth in Englishe.' I. D. ISABELLA *Memories of Life*, *Origin of Eng. Lang.* vol. i, p. 144. [N. Y. & c. 1886.]

[< L. construo; see CONSTRUCT.] SYN: see INTERPRET. —con-struc-tur, n.

con-struc-ture, 1 ken-strū; 2 cōn-strū, n. A construction or act of construal; also, a translation according to a given construction.

con-struc-ture, n. To ravish. —con'stu-pra'tion, n. con'sub-sist, 1 ken-sub-'sist; 2 cōn-sub-'sist, n. To subsist together, or in close union. —con'sub-stan-ti-en-cy, n. con'sub-stan'tial, 1 ken-sub-'stan-shol; 2 cōn-sub-'stān-shal, n. Having the same substance; the Son is consubstantial with the Father. See TRINITY. [

stān-shi-ăt, v. [-AT-ING, -AT-ING.] I. t. To unite in one substance without transubstantiation.

True rhetoric, in which thought is consubstantiated with things. E. P. WHITFIELD *Character* essay iii, p. 74. [N. Y. & c. 1866.]

II. i. To teach consubstantiation; as, a consubstantiating church; also, to become one in substance. [

con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion, 1 ken-sub-'stān-shi-ăt-shān; 2 cōn-sub-'stān-shi-ăt-shān, n. The theory of the substantial union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine after their consecration in the eucharist; erroneously applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence, the theologians of that communion having uniformly denied that any change occurs in the elements. Its relation to transubstantiation is expressed by the difference between con- and trans-. Compare REAL PRESENCE.

—con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion-ist, n. —con'sub-stan'ti-ty, n. con'su-s-e-to, 1 ken-sū-'to or (F.) kŭn-sū-'tŏ; 2 cōn-sū-'tŏ or (F.) cōh-sū-'tŏ, n. In George Sand's *Consuelo*, the heroine; a type of purity surrounded by temptations.

con'sue-tude, 1 ken-sū-'tūd; 2 cōn-sue-'tūd, n. The state of being accustomed, or that to which one is accustomed; custom; usage; habit; association. [OF., < L. consuetudo, < consueo, incept of consueo, be accustomed, < con-, intens. + sueo, be accustomed, < suis, one's own.] con-sue'ti-tude, n.

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry, 1 ken-sū-'tū-di-nē-ri; 2 cōn-sue-'tū-di-nē-ri, o. 1. Arising from custom. con'sue-tu'di-nal, 2. Low. Founded on immemorial custom; unwritten, as distinguished from statutory; as, consuetudinary law. [

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry, n. [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rig, pl.] A manual for monastic devotions.

con'sul, 1 ken-sul; 2 cōn-sul, v. Com. To submit, as an invoice, for consular inspection and stamp of approval.

con'sul, n. 1. An officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city, chiefly as the representative of his country's commercial interests. The consul is the prototype of the ancient Greek *proktores*, by which name the consular representative of Greece is still known. The duties of a consul include the protection of the person and property of his fellow countrymen within his consular jurisdiction, as well as acting as their legal adviser, if so required. In some Oriental and African countries the consul is also invested, in both civil and criminal cases, with judicial powers which are exercised jointly with representatives either of his own country or of that to which he is accredited. The consuls of both Great Britain and the United States, as a rule, are prohibited from engaging in any business. Before a foreign consul can take up office in the United States he must receive his exequatur from the President.

For more than a hundred years the Government of the United States failed to appreciate fully the Consul as a factor in the great work of protecting and enlarging the commerce of the country. W. H. HUNT in *Proc. A. A. S.* vol. xxxi, p. 511. (1801.)

2. Rom. Hist. One of the two highest republican magistrates at Rome, elected by the *comitia centuriata* (after the expulsion of the kings) for the term of one year.

Until 366 B. C. patricians only were eligible; after that plebeians also were elected. The power of the consuls was for many years nearly that of the kings whom they supplanted; but under the empire it faded to a mere presidency of the senate, of public games, etc., and it died out in the 6th century A. D. The year was often indicated by naming the consuls (abbreviated *con.*) of that year; but the consular year usually coincided only partly with the calendar year.

3. The chief magistrate of a medieval city with municipal government, having varying functions. 4. F. Hist. The title given to Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun from December, 1799, to May, 1804, as supreme magistrates of the French republic, Bonaparte being known as the First Consul; the others, the Second and Third respectively. Lebrun and Cambacérès had consultative voices only. The First Consul became emperor in 1804. 5. The representative of a cyclists' touring club in a certain locality. 6. A counselor. [L., < consulo, consider.] con'sul-ger-en'al, n. [CONSULS-GENERAL, pl.] A consul having supervision of the other consulates in the country of his residence. —con'sul-ger-en'al-ty, n. A consular consulate. —n. The office or term of office of either a Roman or a modern consul; a consulate.

con'sul-la-cy, 1 ken-sū-'lā-si; 2 cōn-sū-'lā-si, n. Same as CONSULATE, 3.

con'sul-lar, 1 ken-sū-'lar; 2 cōn-sū-'lar, I. o. Of or pertaining to a consul, in any sense; as, a consular certificate; consular government. —con'sul-la-ry, II. n. In ancient Rome: (1) A provincial governor under the empire. (2) An ex-consul. con'sul-ler-ty, n. consular agent, a representative of the fourth rank in the consular hierarchy. —con'sul-ler-ty, n. consular agent, a representative of the fourth rank in the consular hierarchy. —con'sul-ler-ty, n. consular agent, a representative of the fourth rank in the consular hierarchy.

con'sul-late, 1 ken-sū-'lāt; 2 cōn-sū-'lāt, n. 1. The office or the term of office of a consul. 2. Government by n consul or consuls. 3. The place in which n consul transacts official business. 4. [C-] F. Hist. The government under the consuls from 1799 to 1804, when Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor. The Consulate succeeded the Directory. See DIRECTORY. [

con'sul Bih-us-lus. Nickname for an official nonentity, derived from Bihulus, consul of Rome with Julius Cæsar, in the year 59 B. C. [L.]

con'sul Plan-co. [L.] During the consulship of Planco (HORACE *Odes* xiv, 25); hence, in the golden days of youth.

con-sult, 1 ken-sult; 2 cōn-sult, v. I. t. 1. To apply for direction or information; ask the advice of; as, to consult a friend, a lawyer, or a specialist. 2. To have regard to in deciding or in acting; consider.

We wait out every day and night, ever consulted the weather, so he never had to consult the physicians.

HAMLETON *Intellectual Life* pt. i, p. 20. [N. Y. & c. 1874.]

3. To contrive; devise. 4. To deliberate upon. II. i. 1. To ask advice or direction from another; compare views; followed by with.

The first use of education [is] to enable us to consult with the wisest and the greatest men on all points of earnest difficulty.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 55. [W. & c. 1883.]

2. To discuss something together; deliberate; as, they consulted long, but could not decide. [

SYN: confer, deliberate. Confer suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; consult indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. A man confers with his associates about a new investment; he consults his physician about his health; he may confer with him on matters of general interest. He consults a dictionary, but does not confer with it. He consults others, or consults with them; he may deliberate by himself. See DELIBERATE. —PREP: consult with friends about a matter.

—con-sult-a-bl(e), a. Open and in order for examination; as, consultable catalogs, registers, etc.; easy of approach. —con-sult-ant, 1. a. Consulting. II. n. One who consults. —con-sult-a-ry, a. Resulting from a consultation. —consulatory response, (Law) the opinion of a court on a made case. —con'sult-ee, n. [Rare.] One consulted. —con-sult-er, n.

con'sult, n. 1. A meeting for conference; consultation.

2. The decision arrived at. 3. Agreement; concert.

con-sult'a, 1 ken-sult'o; 2 cōn-sult'a, n. [Sp.] In Spanish history, a semi-official meeting for deliberation; also, its minutes. con-sult'o, n.

con-sult-a'tion, 1 ken-sult-'tā-shān; 2 cōn-sult-'tā-shān, n. 1. The act of consulting; deliberation with n view to a decision.

This [Senate Hall] is a hall for mutual consultation and discussion; not an arena for the exhibition of champions.

WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p. 274. [L. N. & c. 1858.]

2. A meeting of physicians, lawyers, specialists, etc., for the purpose of conference, especially as to a specified case. [

con-sult-a-tive, 1 ken-sult-'a-tiv; 2 cōn-sult-'a-tiv, a. con-sult-a-tive, Having the office or duty of consulting; deliberative.

con-sult-a-to-ry, 1 ken-sult-'e-to-ri; 2 cōn-sult-'a-to-ry, a. Proceeding from consultation; advisory. con-sult-a-ry, con-sult-ry, n.

con-sult-ing, 1 ken-sult-'ing; 2 cōn-sult-'ing, po. Giving professional advice on consultation; as, n consulting physician.

con-sult-ive, 1 ken-sult-'iv; 2 cōn-sult-'iv, a. Involving con-sult-'iv, consultation or consideration; deliberative. con-sult-ive, 1 ken-sult-'iv; 2 cōn-sult-'iv, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Same as KHANSAH. con-sult-ive, con-sult-ive, n.

con-sume, 1 ken-sūm; 2 cōn-sūm, v. [con-sūmp-er; con-sūmp-tŏ; I. t. 1. To destroy gradually, as by burning, eating, etc., or by using up, wearing out, wasting, or squandering. 2. To waste away; spend; as time, waste or devour, as with passion or envy. 3. [Archaic.] To ruin utterly.

II. i. To become wasted; be destroyed; burn.

He suffered with the victim and consumed with an active rage against the oppressor. J. MONTELL *Voltaire*, p. 13. [A. 1887.]

[< F. consumer, < L. consumo, < con- (< cum), together, + sumo, take, < sub, under + e-mo, buy.] SYN: see ANDERS; BURN; con-sūm-a-bl(e), a. & n. —con-sūm-ed-ly, adv. [Colloq.] In a consuming manner; extravagantly; unrestrainedly; as, "They laughed consumedly," Scott *Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 131. —con-sūm-er, a. —con-sūm-ing-ly, adv.

con-sūm-er, 1 ken-sūm-'er; 2 cōn-sūm-'er, n. 1. One who or that which consumes or destroys. 2. Polit. Econ. One who uses up an article of exchangeable value, either in serving his own wants or in producing from it another article of value; as, consumers are either productive or unproductive. —consumers' goods (Econ.), products that directly satisfy human needs or desires, such as food, clothing, objects of art, etc., as distinguished from producers' goods; goods sold for use, not for resale. —consumers' surplus (Econ.), the excess over and above the purchase price that a consumer would be willing to pay rather than to go without a desired commodity. consumers' rent.

con-sūm-mate, 1 ken-sūm-'mēt or ken-sūm-'ēt; 2 cōn-sūm-'māt or cōn-sūm-'ēt (XIII), v. [-MAT-EN; -MAT-INO.] 1. To bring to completion or perfection, or the fullest development.

A national literature consummates and crowns the greatness of a people. BURNELL *Work and Play* ch. 2, p. 71. [L. 1864.]

2. To bring to n close; destroy. [

con-sūm-mate, 1 ken-sūm-'t or ken-sūm-'t; 2 cōn-sūm-'at or cōn-sūm-'at, o. Of the highest degree; finished; complete; perfect. [

He [Poel was, what none of his predecessors had been, a consummate artist. Edinburgh Review Jan. 1891 p. 47.

con'sum-ma'tion, 1 ken-sūm-'mā-shōn; 2 cōn-sūm-'mā-shōn, n. The utmost completion; the highest fulfillment, perfect development; end. [

con-sūmpt, 1 ken-sūmpt; 2 cōn-sūmpt, n. [Scot.] The process of consumption or expenditure; that which is consumed. [

con-sūmpt-ed, 1 ken-sūmpt-'ēd; 2 cōn-sūmpt-'ēd, n. Amitted, the monetary tubercle.

con-sūmpt-iv(e), 1 ken-sūmpt-'iv; 2 cōn-sūmpt-'iv, I. o. Consumable, as by use, wear, erosion, etc. II. n. Econ. Anything consumptive.

con-sūmpt-ion, 1 ken-sūmpt-'shān; 2 cōn-sūmpt-'shōn, n. 1. Gradual destruction, as by burning, eating, etc., or by using up, wearing out, squandering, etc.; as, the consumption of food or of clothing by the people.

Whatever may be the stock of fuel in the lungs, the consumption of the lungs has provided little for the palate of other lands. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays*, *German Wit* p. 105. [L. & c. 1883.]

2. Med. A progressive wasting disease; any form of phthisis. Specifically: (1) Consumption of the lungs, phthisis pulmonaris, in which tubercles form in the lungs and cause their gradual disintegration. (2) Consumption



Napoleon Bonaparte, Consul in the costume of Consul (1801).



11. *v. i.* 1. To exert oneself in opposition or rivalry, as to obtain or to defend and preserve some object: often with *with*; as, to *contend with* a robber for one's life.



2. Uninterrupted succession; prolongation; perpetuation; survival; as, the *continuance* of a race or dynasty.  
 3. Succession of time. 4. *Law*. The postponement of proceedings in a cause from one day or term to another; the entry made for that purpose on the record.  
 5†. Ductility; a holding together. [OF. < L. *continuan* (n), pp. of *continuo*; see *CONTINUE*.] *con-tin-u-an-ty*, *con-tin-u-a-nce*.

*con-tin-u-ant*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ant*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ant*, a. Continuing; prolonged.

*con-tin-u-ant*, n. 1. *Phonol*. A letter whose sound may be prolonged. 2. *Math*. A determinant all of whose constituents are zero except those in its principal diagonal and the two diagonals that border it, each number in one of these latter being 1.

*con-tin-u-at-er*, n. 1. To join closely together. 2. To make continuous. — *con-tin-u-at-ing*, *pa*.

*con-tin-u-ate*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ate*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ate*, a. 1. Closely joined or put together. 2. Unbroken; uninterrupted. [*L. continuatus*: see *CONSTRUCTION*.] — *con-tin-u-ate-ly*, *adv.* — *con-tin-u-ate-ness*, n.

*con-tin-u-a-tion*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ashan*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-a-shon*, n. 1. The act of continuing, or that which is added by continuing. *Specif.*: (1) Extension in space; as, the *continuation* of the line *ab* from *b* to *c*; to build a *continuation* of a railroad. (2) Extension in time; as, *continuation* in office. (3) Extension in development or course; prolongation; as, the *continuation* of a history.

Eternal life in heaven is plainly but a *continuation* and development of eternal life on earth.

A. W. THOMAS *Presence of Christ* ch. 6, p. 232. [MAN. & S.] 2. *Math*. In fluxions, integration by parts. 3. *Contango*. 4. *pl*. [Slang.] Trousers. [*L. continuatio* (n), < *continuatus*, pp. of *continuo*; see *CONTINUE*.]

*con-tin-u-a-tive*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ative*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ative*, a. 1. Noting or causing continuance or duration. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, n.

*con-tin-u-a-tive*, n. 1. That which causes continuation. 2. *Gram*. A simple and unemphatic connective. 3. *Philol*. A word or particle implying continuance, as the verb *to dwell*.

*con-tin-u-a-tor*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ator* or *-tor*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ator*, n. One who or that which continues, as a succession or a work.

Heine is noteworthy, because he is the most important German successor of Goethe in Goethe's most important line of activity. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism*, Heine p. 142. [MACM. 1877.]

*con-tin-ue*, 1 *con-tin-yu*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu*, r. [-TEN; -U-ING.] I. t. 1. To extend, prolong, produce; add to. (1) In space, to prolong the course of; as, to *continue* a line of road. (2) In time, to prolong the duration of; extend the term of; as, to *continue* work. (3) In development or execution, to keep up; carry forward; persevere in; as, to *continue* a policy or a story. (4) In law, to postpone (judicial proceedings); grant a continuance of. 2†. To connect; unite. 3†. To keep alive.

II. i. 1. To be durable or permanent; last; endure; as, a *continuing* city. 2. To remain or abide in the same place, state, or condition; as, to *continue* at college. Here to *continue*, and build up here. A growing empire. MILTON P. L. bk. ii. l. 314.

3. To keep on; persist in an action or operation; as, he *continued* in the same strain. [*F. continuer*, < *L. continua*, < *continuo*; see *CONTINUOUS*.] *con-tin-yu-et*, *SYN*: see *ABIDE*; *LIVE*; *PERSEVERE*; *PERSIST*. — *con-tin-u-a-ble* (e), *con-tin-u-ing-ly*, *adv.*

*con-tin-u-ed*, 1 *con-tin-yud*; 2 *cñn-tin-yud*, *pa*. 1. Extended in space or time; uninterrupted; carried on further; or after, without interruption. 2. *Continual*. — *continued* bass, same as *FIGURED* BASS. See *BASS*. — *c*. fever, a fever that runs its course without intermission. — *c*. fraction (*Math*), a fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, etc. — *c*. proportion (*Math*), a series of three or more quantities in which the ratio is the same between each two adjacent terms; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, where 2:4 is as 4:8 is as 8:16. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, n.

*con-tin-u-er*, 1 *con-tin-yu-er*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-er*, n. One who perseveres or continues; especially, one who takes up and carries on what has been left unfinished; a continuator.

*con-tin-u-ist*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ist*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ist*, n. One who adheres to or maintains a theory of continuity or continuance. — *con-tin-u-ist-ic*, a.

*con-tin-u-ity*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ity*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ity*, n. [-TES, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being continuous, extended, or prolonged; uninterrupted connection in space, time, operation, or development.

The life of a nation is a continuous series of generations. G. B. CHAPMAN *God's Hand in America* p. 51. [W. & P. 1841.]

2. *Math*. The property of having all parts or elements absolutely contiguous, so that in passing from one to another all intervening parts and no others are traversed. Space and time have absolute continuity; the series of rational numbers has not continuity, because in passing from one to another irrational values must be traversed. 3. *Phren*. The faculty by which thought and feeling are held to a continuous line of action, so as to finish what is begun. 4. A part, as of a whole, between the ends. [*F. continué*, < *L. continuatus* (s), < *continuo*; see *CONTINUOUS*.] — *doctrine* of continuity, the doctrine, particularly as advocated by Leibnitz, that all real variations are continuous, or made by small increments of change, and that nature makes no leaps or sudden and great alterations in her products and processes. — *germinal c.* (*Biol*), the unbroken transmission from parent to offspring of some part of its physical substance by means of germ-cells, for generation after generation, the method of which is variously explained. — *principle* or *law* of c. 1. An ambiguous expression meaning either (1) the assumed principle that nature breaks none of her own laws, does nothing suddenly, or that her changes are preceded by a preparation, or (2) the law of conservation.

Assuming the existence of a Supreme Being, the principle of continuity may be said to be the definite expression in our words of trust that He will not put us to permanent intellectual confusion.

STEWART AND TAIT *Unseen Universe* ch. 2, p. 83. [MACM. 1876.] 2. *Math*. (1) The law that in passing from one state to another all the intervening states must be traversed. (2) The assumption that certain states are continuous with the rest, among which there are to be classed and considered, and that common relations which hold for an indeterminate state hold for all specific states that may be derived

therefrom by repeated variation, notwithstanding that in extreme cases the statement presents apparent absurdity. Called also *geometric continuity*. — *protoplasmic c.* (*Biol*), the connection of adjacent cells by means of protoplasmic strands. — *solution* of c. (*Surg*), separation or division of tissue or of continuous surfaces or parts, as the skin, bone, etc., by rupture, fracture, laceration, or the like. — *synthesis* of c. (*Surg*), the direct union of the ends of a fractured bone or of the edges of a wound.

*con-tin-u-o*, 1 *con-tin-yu-o*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-o*, n. [It.] *Mus*. Continued or figured bass. See *BASS*.

*con-tin-u-ous*, 1 *con-tin-yu-us*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-us*, a. 1. Connected, extended, or prolonged without separation or interruption of sequence; unbroken; uninterrupted; unintermittent.

Space and time are *continuous*. MCCOSH *Intuitions* p. 178. [c. & 2nos. 1869.]

2. *Bot*. Without joints or articulations. 3. *Math*. Having continuity. 4. Having but one direction, as distinguished from alternating: said of an electric current. [*L. continuus*, < *continere*; see *CONTAIN*.] *SYN*: see *CONTINGUAL*; *GRADUAL*; *PERPETUAL*. — *continuous action* (*Mech*), action without reversal. The action of a continuous current is *continuous*, that of an ordinary hand-saw is *alternating*. — *c*. consonant, a consonant of continuous sound, as *v*, *r*. — *c*. function, a function which in passing from one value to another goes through an unbroken series of intermediate values. — *c*. service certificate (*U. S. Navy*), a certificate granting extra pay and privileges to a continuous-service man who reenlists. — *c*. service man (*U. S. Navy*), one who within four months from the time of discharge reenlists the service. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, n.

*con-tin-u-um*, 1 *con-tin-yu-um*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-um*, n. [-U-A, pl.] 1. A total that is continuous and uninterrupted; that which has perfect continuity; as, the *continuum* of space. A universal continuum appears in space where progression is uninterrupted in all directions. Time is a one-dimensional continuum capable of geometrical representation by a line. Sense qualities, such as those of color, tone, and taste, are capable of arrangement in systems or qualitative continua. The whole of individual conscious life has been described as a continuum. UNITED EDITS *Encyc. vol. ix*, article *Continuum*.

2. That of which the only variation predicable is temporal or spatial. 3. A basic common character underlying a series or aggregation of indefinite variations. 4. *Math*. The entire system of positive and negative integral, fractional, and irrational numbers. [L., neut. sing. of *continuu*; see *CONTINUOUS*.]

*con-tin-u-ine*, 1 *con-tin-yu-ine*; 2 *cñn-tin-yu-ine*, n. *Nout*. 1. The space between casks stowed alongside of each other so that their hilges touch. 2. The space between adjacent strands on the outside of a rope. [*L. canis*, n., + *LINE*, cord.]

*con-to*, 1 *con-tō*; 2 *cñn-tō*, n. [Port.] A Portuguese money of account, 1,000,000 reis; in full, a *conto* of reis.

*con-tor-ni-ate*, 1 *con-tor-ni-ate*; 2 *cñn-tor-ni-ate*, *Rom*. Antiq. I. n. A bronze medal bordered on obverse and reverse by a circular wreath.

II. n. A medal or token, having on one side a head and on the other, sometimes, emblems of the public games; probably struck during the imperial period, to be given to successful competitors. II. a. Bordered with a circular wreath. [*It. contornato*, pp. of *contornare*, make a circuit, with a lion's skin; reverse, *contorno*, contour.]

*con-tor-ni-ate*, 1 *con-tor-ni-ate*; 2 *cñn-tor-ni-ate*, *Rom*. Antiq. I. n. A bronze medal bordered on obverse and reverse by a circular wreath.

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*con-tor-sile*, 1 *con-tor-sile*; 2 *cñn-tor-sile*, a. Characterized by contortions; *ly*, *adv.* having the quality of contortion; of contorting tendency.

*con-tor-ti*, 1 *con-tor-ti*; 2 *cñn-tor-ti*, *vt*. To twist violently; especially, to twist into a misshapen form; wrench out of shape or place; as, to *contort* a limb. [*L. contortus*, pp. of *contorqueo*, < *con* (< *com*), with, + *torqueo*, twist.]

*con-tor-ti-ate*, 1 *con-tor-ti-ate*; 2 *cñn-tor-ti-ate*, n. *pl*. *Bot*. Same as *GENTIANALES*.

*con-tor-ti-ed*, 1 *con-tor-ti-ed*; 2 *cñn-tor-ti-ed*, *pa*. 1. Twisted out of shape; distorted. 2. *Bot*. Rolled or wound together; twisted; in estivation; convolute. — *ly*, *adv.*

*con-tor-tion*, 1 *con-tor-shan*; 2 *cñn-tor-shon*, n. 1. The act of contorting, or the state of being contorted; unnatural or spasmodic writhing or wryness; distortion. 2. *Bot*. An irregular twisting of the stem or branches of plants: from interruption of growth. [*L. contortio* (n), < *contortus*; see *CONTOUR*.] — *con-tor-tion-ist*, *con-tor-tion-ist*, n. 1. An acrobat who is trained to distort his limbs and assume unnatural postures. — *con-tor-tion-ist-ic*, a.

2. One who contorts; *specif.*, one who twists the meanings of words. — *con-tor-tious*, a. [*It. contorsione*, n., < *contor* (v), < *contorere*, to contort or to twist.]

*con-tor-tiv-ty*, n. [Rare] The state of being intricately twisted together.

*con-tor-tiv-pu-ate*, 1 *con-tor-tiv-pu-ate*; 2 *cñn-tor-tiv-pu-ate*, a. 1. *Ethnol*. Crinkled, as the hair of negroid peoples. 2. *Bot*. Turned back on itself; twisted and plaited or folded. [*L. contortuplicatus*, < *contortus* (see *CONTOUR*) + *plicatus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.]

*con-tour*, 1 *con-tūr*; 2 *cñn-tūr*, *vt*. To make or draw in outline or contour; make contour-lines on or determine the contour-lines of. — *con-tour-ing*, n.

*con-tour*, 1 *con-tūr* or *con-tūr*; 2 *cñn-tūr* or *cñn-tūr*, n. The line bounding a figure or body; in fortification, the outline of a horizontal section of a system of works. [*F. contourner*, < *LL. contornio*, < *L. com* (< *cum*) intens., and see *TURN*, r.] — *encompass contour* (*Math*), any contour made up of many curves. — *con-tour-feath-ers*, n. *pl*. *Ornith*. The outer feathers that determine the contour of a bird; *genom*. — *c*. line, n. The line, or series of lines, connecting the boundary of a plane in surveying; the intersection of a horizontal plane with the surface of a country at any height, as at the sea-level. On topographical maps contour-lines are drawn for equal differences of elevation, and hence indicate steepness or the reverse, according as they are crowded together or spread apart. — *simple c.* (*Math*), a closed curve forming a contour and not intersecting with any other curve.

*con-tour-ed*, *pp*. Contoured.

*con-tour-er*, 1 *con-tūr-er*; 2 *cñn-tūr-er*, a. [*F. It*] *Her*. Turned toward the sinister side: said of an animal as a charge. See *ILLUS* in next column.

*con-tr*, *abbr*. Contract; contracted; contraction; contrary.

*contra*, *prefz*. Against; opposite; contrary; as, *contradiction*; *contraposition*. In music it signifies an octave lower than some other instrument; as, *contrabass*. [*L. contra*, < *contra*, against, < *cum*; see *CON*.] — *con-tra-a-r* *ly* *met* *cal*, o. *Math*. Having, as a series, each term after the second equal to the sum of the two terms preceding.

*con-tra-band*, *vt*. To import illegally; prohibit officially.

*con-tra-band*, 1 *con-tra-band*; 2 *cñn-tra-band*, a. 1. *Inter. Law*. Falling under a public edict, treaty, or ban of prohibition or exclusion; forbidden.

Nothing can justly be regarded as *contraband* unless so regarded by the laws of nations or by express convention between certain parties.

*Voices Inter. Law* p. 324. [s. 1891.]

2. Contrary to or outside of the law; as, a *contraband* distillery; < *L. contrabando*, < *L. contra* (see *CONTRA*) + *L. bandum*, bonum, see *BAND*, n. 1 — *contraband* goods, goods smuggled into a country.

*con-tra-band*, n. 1. Goods that a neutral is prohibited by the laws of war to furnish to either belligerent, as arms, ammunition, and military or naval supplies, which are classed as absolute *contraband* in contradistinction to *occasional c.*, which consists of articles not necessarily intended for use in war, as grain, horses, etc., more fully said to be *contraband of war*. 2. Trade forbidden by law or treaty. 3. *U. S. Hist*. Any fugitive slave who escaped from his master in the civil war and took refuge within the Union lines.

Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 declared such fugitive, if a chattel by local law, to be "contraband of war" according to the laws of nations, and that therefore he should be protected from reclamation by his former master.

— *con-tra-band-ism*, n. The act or work of trafficking in *contraband*; smuggling. *con-tra-band-age*; *con-tra-band-ary*; 1 *con-tra-band-ist*, n.

*con-tra-bass*, 1 *con-tra-bass*; 2 *cñn-tra-bass*, *Mus*. I. a. An octave lower in pitch or range than another instrument of the same class; of deep range; as, a *contrabass* horn.

II. n. A contrabass viol. [*It. contrabasso*, < *contra* (< *L. contra*, see *CONTRA*) + *basso* (< *LL. bassus*) low.] — *con-tra-bass-ist*, n. One who performs on the contrabass. — *con-tra-bass-ist*, n. A contrabass.

*con-tra-bour-don*, 1 *con-tra-bur-don*; 2 *cñn-tra-bur-don*, n. *Mus*. An organ-stop which produces tones an octave lower than the bourdon proper. [*It. CONTRA + BOURDON*.]

*con-tra-cep-tion*, 1 *con-tra-cep-shan*; 2 *cñn-tra-cep-shon*, n. The prevention of conception or fecundation. — *con-tra-cep-tive*, *l*, *adj*. Preventing conception; as, a *contraceptive* agent. II. n. An agent or device to prevent conception.

*con-tra-clock-wise*, 1 *con-tra-ckle-wis*; 2 *cñn-tra-ckle-wis*, o. Same as *COUNTER-CLOCKWISE*.

*Con-tra-Cos* *ta*, 1 *con-tra-kes*; 2 *cñn-tra-cos* *ta*. A country in W. Colombia; 728 sq. m.; county-seat, Martinez.

*con-tra-coup*, 1 *con-tra-cup*; 2 *cñn-tra-cup*, n. 1. Counter-coup. 2. Counter-stroke. [*L. CONTRA + COUP*, n.]

*con-trac-t*, 1 *con-trakt*; 2 *cñn-tract*, *v*. I. t. 1. To draw together the parts of; shorten; or render less extensive by drawing in; abridge in compass or duration; hence, to wrinkle; condense; opposed to *expand*; as, cold *contracts* metals. 2. *Gram*. To shorten, as a word, by omitting a vowel or compounding two, or by omission of a letter or a syllable. 3. To take to oneself; become affected with; acquire; as, to *contract* a debt; to *contract* a disease. 4. To settle or establish by contract or covenant; as, to *contract* an alliance or a marriage. 5. To betroth.

Your niece, is she? . . . My son, sir. They are *contracted* to each other. GOLDSMITH *She Stoops to Conquer* act II.

II. i. 1. To be drawn close together; he brought within narrower compass; shrink. 2. To make a contract; bargain to do or furnish something. 3. To give a promise of marriage. [*L. contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, < *con* (< *com*), with, + *trahere*, draw.] *SYN*: see *ARRANGE*. — *con-trac-tant*, n. *Law*. A contracting party.

*con-trac-tion*, n. The act of contracting or trading. — *con-trac-tive*, n. — *con-trac-t-ibil-ity*, n. — *con-trac-t-ibil-ty* or *-a-ble* (e), a. — *con-trac-t-ibil-ty* or *-a-ble* (e), a. Contracted; as, *contract* verbs.

*con-trac-t*, 1 *con-trakt*; 2 *cñn-tract*, n. 1. A formal agreement between two or more parties; also, a writing setting forth and evidencing the agreement, and signed by the parties.

Before the invention of writing contracts, testaments, sales, marriages, and the like were transacted in public.

TYLDESLEY *Elements Gen. Hist* p. 12. [n. a. c. 1850.]

2. *Law*. An agreement recognized by law as constituting an obligation to do or not to do a particular thing; also, the department of law dealing with such agreements.

The obligation of *contract* is an obligation created and determined by the will of the parties. Herein is the characteristic difference of *contract* from all other branches of law. The business of the law, therefore, is to give effect so far as possible to the intention of the parties, and all the rules of interpreting *contracts* go back to this fundamental principle and are controlled by it. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 35.

3. A piece of work to be done according to such agreement; the execution of or right to execute such work; as, the *contract* was awarded to me. 4. A betrothal.

5. Marriage. 6. *Gram*. A contracted form. 7†. Mutual attraction; drawing together. [*L. contractus*, < *contrahere*, *pp*. of *contrahere*, see *CONTRA*, covenant, engagement, promise, stipulation. All these words involve at least two parties, though an *engagement* or *promise* may be the act of but one. Mutual *promises* may have the force of a *contract*. A consideration, or compensation, is essential to convert an *agreement* into a *contract*. A *contract* may be oral or written. A *covenant* in law is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in business and civil life. A *contract* is essentially the same as *contract*, but is applied to international agreements, treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual agreement for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract*. A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract*. A *cardel* is a military agreement for the exchange of prisoners or the like.

— *accessory contract* (*Eng. Law*), a contract entered into for the purpose of obtaining by surety, mortgage, etc., the fulfillment of the provisions of a prior contract. — *avio c.* [*Mex*], a contract between the owner of a mine and an *aviso* who supplies money for working a mine. Compare *AVISO*. — *certain c.* (*Law*), a contract in which the thing to be done depends by reasonable supposition upon the will of the party, or when, in the regular course of events, it must happen in the manner that was agreed upon. — *c*. note, see



A Lion passant guardant with head contourné.



1. On the contrary; on the other hand. 2. In the reverse order; conversely. 3. Contrarily; perversely.

KEY 1: dīse; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; Jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dūne; n = loch, t, obsolete; t, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cure, būt, būrn; ūll, bōy; e = k; q = s; go, gem; ink; q̄ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dūne; n = loch.

contracted  
controller

con'tra-ro-ta'tion, 1 ken'tra-ro-tē'shan; 2 cōn'tra-ro-tā'shon, n. Rotation in a direction contrary to some other related or connected rotation.  
con'tra-ry, 1 ken'tre-n; 2 cōn'tre-ry, n. [Prov.] To oppose, thwart, or irritate. con'tra-ri-ty.  
con'tra-ry, 1 ken'tre-n (dial., ken'tre-n); 2 cōn'tre-ry (dial., cōn'tre-ry), a. 1. Opposed in situation, direction, aim, purpose, or operation; antagonistic; adverse; opposite; opposing.

It is said that absence conquers all things, love included; but it has a contrary effect on a garden.

C. D. WABSTER *Summer in a Garden* p. 123. [H. M. & Co. 1887.]

2. Characterized or swayed by contrariness; inclined to opposition or contradiction; capricious; perverse.

These hearts of ours are curious and contrary things.

LOUISA M. ALCOCK *Little Women* p. 505. [L. BROS. 1880.]

3. Logic. Having opposite or mutually restrictive qualities; conflictingly opposed; distinguished from contradiction. 4. Bot. Opposite in direction to the part compared with; as, the silicle of the shepherd's purse is compressed contrary to the disperm. [*< F. contraire, < L. contrarius, see CONTRA- >*]

Syn. antagonistic, conflicting, contradictory, contrasted, different, discordant, dissimilar, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent, opposed, opposite, unlike. Things may be different which present no striking points of contrast. Things are contradictory which mutually exclude each other, so that both can not exist in the same object at the same time, as life and death. Things are contrary when the highest degree of both can not exist in the same object at the same time, but where a middle term is possible, partaking of the qualities of both. Thus, wisdom and folly are contrary, for the perfection of either excludes any trace of the other; yet most human acts and statements partake of both. Demonstration and absurdity are contradictory, for that which contains any absurdity can not be demonstrated, and that which is demonstrated can contain no absurdity. Things are inconsistent between which there is some inherent disagreement, as a Christian profession and a worldly life. Opposite refers to position, tendency, etc.; opposed, chiefly to feeling and intent; the two sides of a street are opposite; those who inhabit them may chance to be opposed. Things are incompatible which can not exist in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to the extinction of one by the other; as, slavery and freedom are incompatible. See ALLEN, a.; DIFFERENT; INCONGRUOUS; INHARMONIOUS; PERVERSE.—Ant. see SYNONYMS for ACCORDANT.—Freq. to.

con'tra-ry-mind-ed, a. Having the contrary opinion.—a. motion (Mus.). the opposition in melodic motion of parts when one pursues an ascending and the other a descending course at the same time.—c. terms (Logic), terms expressive of the opposite limits of divergence in the same class; as "cruel" and "kind," "zenith" and "nadir."

con'tra-ry-ly, adv.—con'tra-ri-ness, n.

con'tra-ry, n. [RHS, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. One of two contrary things, as terms, qualities, or propositions, each considered in relation to the other.

A soldier may be at once prudent and bold, for there are opposites; he could not be at once prudent and rash, for these are contraries.

TANTRIC Words lect. vi. p. 197. [W. J. W. 1861.]

2. Something, as a circumstance, condition, or statement, contradicting or incompatible with another put forward in comparison; the opposite; as, these things have been alleged, but I will show the contrary. 3. [Rare.] A denial. 4. An opponent.—by contraries, by way of opposition to anticipated procedure.—on the contrary, contrariwise.—to the c., to the contrary effect.

con'tra-ry, adv. 1. In a contrary manner or direction; as, to run contrary. 2. Her. Oppositely.

con'tra-se-lee'tion, 1 ken'tra-se-lee'shan; 2 cōn'tra-se-lee'shon, n. Biol. The choice of parents with the smallest hereditary percentage; opposed to normal selection.

con'trast, 1 ken'trast; 2 cōn'trast, n. 1. To place in opposition, or represent in comparison, in order to show unlikeness; present extreme points of difference between; exhibit as marked by dissimilarity.

It was his great school to contrast the pleasures of home with the hardships of school.

MARIA EDGEMORTH *Moral Tales, Good Aunt* p. 54. [L. 1887.]

II. i. To stand in such position or mental association that wide differences present themselves more clearly by comparison; strike the mind with its divergence from something dissimilar or opposite; followed by with. [*< F. contraster, < LL. contrasto, < L. contra (see CONTRA) + sto, stand.*] Syn. compare, differentiate, discriminate, oppose. We contrast objects that have been already compared. We must compare them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We contrast them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we differentiate them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. We distinguish objects when we note a difference that may fall short of contrast; we discriminate them when we classify or place them according to their differences.—Freq. contrast one object with another.—con'trast-ing-ly, adv.—con'trast-ment, n.

con'trast, 1 ken'trast; 2 cōn'trast, n. 1. The opposition between things similar in some respects which are yet strikingly different; also, the things thus opposed; as, there is a wonderful contrast between man and the brute; they are a contrast. 2. Rhet. (1) A figure of speech based on the differences of objects. Compare ANTI-THESIS.

Contrast has always this effect, to make each of the contrasted objects appear in the stronger light.

BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xvii. p. 167. [E. D. 1817.]

(2) The explanation of an object or theme through another and similar one by presenting the points of difference. 3. Art. The use of opposite effects in the same piece for the sake of heightening both, as bright light and deep shade, brilliant and somber colors, etc., or the presence of such effects. [*< F. contraste, < contraster, see CONTRAST, < con'trast-col'or, n. Psychol.* A color assumed by an object because of its contrasting environment. The color of the foreground is called "leading color"; and the contrast depends upon its saturation, nearness, and qualitative relations to the induced color, etc.—e. disk, n. Psychol. A party-colored disk so arranged as to exhibit the phenomena of brightness and color-contrast when placed upon the color-mixer.—c. feeling, n. Psychol. A feeling composed of diametrically opposite partial feelings which combine to constitute its characteristics, as in the sensation of tickling.—c. plane, n. The plane in which comparisons must be made in photometers.—c. stain, n. Same as CONTRAST.—c. marginal, c., the contrast shown by the adjacent ends of a pair of contrasting surfaces.

con'trast-ed, 1 ken'trast-ed; 2 cōn'trast-ed, pa. Marked

by contrary characteristics; having opposite natures. Syn. see ALLEN, a., CONTRAST, a.—con'trast-ed-ly, adv.

con'tra-stim'u-lant, 1 ken'tra-stim'yū-lant; 2 cōn'tra-stim'yū-lant, n. Med. i. a. Efficacious in counteracting the effect of stimulants. II. n. An agent counteractive of a stimulant or an excess of stimulus.—con'tra-stim'u-la'tion, n.

con'tra-stim'u-llist, 1 ken'tra-stim'yū-llist; 2 cōn'tra-stim'yū-llist, n. One who believes in the doctrine of contrastism.

con'tra-stim'u-lus, 1 ken'tra-stim'yū-lus; 2 cōn'tra-stim'yū-lus, n. Med. A force opposed to and counteractive of stimulus, preserving with it a perfect balance in healthy persons, according to the teachings of the contrastimulists. [*< CONTRA- + STIMULUS.*]—con'tra-stim'u-llism, n.

con'tra-str'ive, 1 ken'tras-tiv; 2 cōn'tras-tiv, a. Tending

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con'tri-bu'tion, 1 ken'tri-biū'shan; 2 cōn'tri-biū'shon, n. 1. The net of contributing; also, that which is contributed; as, a contribution to a magazine; a contribution for the poor.

As a mode of taxing the colonies, the monopoly was a failure; the contribution was made to the merchant and not to the treasury of the public.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 355. [A. 1853.]

2. Law. The proportion assessable upon each of several persons for the payment of a joint obligation, as of each of several sureties. [F., < LL. contributio(n), < L. contributio; see CONTRIBUTE.] con'tri-bu'tion-box, n. A box for receiving gifts or dues, as in a public meeting or assembly.—c. plan (Life Ins.), n. method whereby surplus is distributed to policyholders in proportion to earnings.—con'tri-bu'tion-al, a.

con'tri-bu'tiv(es, a. Contributory.—ly, adv.—ness, n.

con'tri-bu'tor, 1 ken'tri-bu'tar or -ter; 2 cōn'tri-bu'tōr, n. 1. One who contributes, as an outside writer for a periodical; one who puts money or property into a joint fund. 2. A tributary. [*< L. contributus; see CONTRIBUTE.*] Syn. see BENEFACTOR.—con'tri-bu'to-ri-al, a.—con'tri-bu'tor-ship, n.

con'tri-bu'to-ry, 1 ken'tri-bu'to-ry; 2 cōn'tri-bu'tō-ry, a. 1. Contributing. 2. Law. Causally sharing or participating in some act. 3. Tributary. Syn. see ACCESSORY, a.—contributory negligence (Law), the negligence contributed by the sufferer from an injury to the cause of it, precluding him from recovery against the wrongdoer. In admiralty law it may merely reduce the amount of his damages.

con'tri-bu'to-ry, n. [RHS, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. One who or that which contributes. 2. Eng. Law. A present or past shareholder who is liable for unpaid calls on his shares and is required to contribute to the assets of a corporation in the event of its liquidation.

con'trist, n. To sadden. con'trist-a-tet.—con'trist-a'tion, n.

con'trite, 1 ken'trait; 2 cōn'trit, a. 1. Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin; conscience-smitten; penitent. 2. Bruised; crushed. [*< LL. contritus, pp. of L. contrere, bruise, < con- (< cum), together, + trere, rub.*] con'trit, a.—con'trite-ly, adv.—con'trite-ness, n.

con'trite, n. One who is contrite; a penitent.

con'trit-ion, 1 ken'trit-shan; 2 cōn'trit-shon, n. 1. Sincere sorrow for sin, wrong-doing, or offense, especially as arising from a sense of the baseness of sin and of God's loving mercy and grace; deep penitence; brokenness of spirit. Compare ATTRITION, 2.

Contrition is the very sorrow that a man receiveth in his heart for his sins, with sad purpose . . . never more to do sin.

CHAUCER *C. T. Parson's Tale* div. i.

2. A rubbing to powder; attrition. [F., < LL. contritio(n), < contritus; see CONTRITE, a.] con'trit-clon't. Syn. see REPENTANCE.

con'trit-u-rate, 1 ken'trit-yū-rat; 2 cōn'trit-yū-rat, n.

[RHS, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] To triturate together; pulverize.

con'trit-vance, 1 ken'trit-vans; 2 cōn'trit-vang, n. 1. The net of contriving, planning, devising, inventing, or adapting something to or for a special purpose.

At each increase of knowledge, as well as on the contrivance of every new human labor, becomes abridged.

C. BARBAKE *Economy of Wealth* p. 26. [C. & L. 1832.]

2. That which is contrived; a project or artifice; an apparatus or invention; device. Syn. see APPLIANCE; ARTIFICE; PROJECT.

con'trit-van-er, 1 ken'trit-van-er; 2 cōn'trit-van-er, n. [Rare.] The contriving faculty; inventiveness.

con'trit-iv, 1 ken'troit; 2 cōn'trit, n. [COX-TRIVEN; COX-TRIV'ING.] I. t. 1. To plan ingeniously; devise; invent. 2. To manage or carry through by some device or scheme. 3. [Colloq.] To conjecture. 4. To wear out; exhaust.

II. i. To form designs; plot. [*< F. controuter, < con- (< L. cum), with, + trouter, find, < L. turbo, move, find, < turbo, crowd.*] con'trit-iv, n.—con'trit-iv-er, n.—con'trit-iv-ry, n.—con'trit-iv-ment, n.—con'trit-iv-er, n.

con'trit-iv, n. To consume; spend; wear away.

con'trol, 1 ken'trōl; 2 cōn'trōl, n.

adopted or decided upon by a convention, specimens: (1) a German coin adopted in 1763, and (2) a German coin



struck in 1857. **convention dollar**, -c. money, a standard common coinage that is issued by authority of a convention of two or more powers. — C. of Estates (*Scot. Hist.*), the Scottish parliament which exercised executive authority in Scotland until the throne was offered to and accepted by William III. and Mary II. — *diocesan c.* (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), an assembly of resident churchmen and lay representatives, held annually under the chairmanship of the bishop. For the Church of England the place of this convention is supplied (informally) by the diocesan consistory. — *General C.* (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), an assembly of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies representing all dioceses, which meets triennially. — *Genera C.*, a convention entered into between the principal European powers in 1864 and 1865, providing for a more humane treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, and for the protection of surgeons, nurses, and the ambulance service. — *Hartford C.* (*U. S. Hist.*), an assembly of New England Federalists who met in Hartford, Conn., between Dec. 15, 1814, and Jan. 5, 1815, as opponents of the War of 1812. — *National C.* (*U. S.*), the assembly of delegates of one of the political parties to nominate candidates for the presidential and vice-presidential offices and for drafting the party platform.

**con-ven'tion-al**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al, a. 1. Growing out of or established by convention; agreed; stipulated; covenanted. 2. Resulting from or established by custom; created by a long succession of precedents; formal.

Drama is everywhere and always... a highly conventional literary form. W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* ch. 10, p. 151. (LCAUT. 1885.)

3. *Law*. Same as **CONVENTIONARY**. 5. Selected or arbitrarily regarded as emblematic of something; in mathematics, adopted or agreed upon for the conveyance of an idea; as, a *conventional* symbol. 6. *Art.* (1) Not necessarily true or natural, but accepted as usual and customary; also, simplified according to artistic principles, especially for decorative ends; as, the *conventional* chrysanthemum in Japanese art. (2) Based upon tradition. — *con-ven'tion-al-ly*, *adv.*

**con-ven'tion-al-ism**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-izm; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-izm, n. 1. Regard for or adherence to custom; conventionality; formality; artificiality. 2. That which is the result of convention or the concurrence of minds, or which accords with custom or usage; the outcome of the general habit of thought. 3. *Art.* A conventional tendency. See **CONVENTIONAL**.

**con-ven'tion-al-ist**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-ist; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-ist, n. 1. One who insists on conventionalities. 2. An advocate of a convention. — *con-ven'tion-al-ist-ly*, *adv.*

**con-ven'tion-al-i-ty**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-i-ti; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-i-ty, n. [*-ties*, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] The state or quality of being conventional and formal, rather than natural; artificial character or characteristic; also, something established by custom.

**con-ven'tion-al-ize**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-iz; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-iz, *vt.* [*-izes*, -iz-ing.] To make conventional; subordinate to custom or the rules of convention; represent in a conventional manner; cause to observe the usages of society. *con-ven'tion-al-ize*; — *con-ven'tion-al-iz-a-tion*, *n.*

**con-ven'tion-er**, 1 ken-ven'shən-er; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-er, n. 1. Holding or acting under contract; settled by agreement; conventional. 2. [*Local, Eng.*] Pertaining to a method of land-tenure, as in Devonshire, where a life lease requires a conventional renewal of terms every seven years.

**con-ven'tion-er**, 1 ken-ven'shən-er; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-er, n. 1. A member of a convention. 2. A new tenant who acquired protection by the terms of the agreement rather than by the customs of the manor.

**con-ven'tion-ist**, 1 ken-ven'shən-ist; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-ist, n. [*Rare*]. 1. One who makes a contract. 2. A conventionist. *con-ven'to*, 1 ken-ven'to; 2 cōn-ven'to, n. [*P. I.*] 1. A monastery. 2. A convent. [*Sp.*, < *L. conventus*.]

**con-ven'tu-al**, 1 ken-ven'chū-al or -tū-al; 2 cōn-vēr'shū-al or -tū-al, a. 1. Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, a *conventual* rule. 2. Of or pertaining to a Conventual. 3. Expressing a meaning symbolically; conventional.

The Indians of two tribes which totally differ in language... are coaled, by *conventional* signs of universal agreement, to hold long and intelligible intercourse. MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry*, *Lang. Universal*, p. 444. (Loe, 1879.)

< *L. conventus*, < *L. conventus*; see **CONVENT**.  
**con-ven'tu-al**, n. 1. One who belongs to or lives in a convent; a monk or a nun. 2. [*C.*] *R. C. Ch.* A member of that one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order which since the 15th century has lived in large convents and followed a mitigated rule.

The Conventuals wear a black habit and cowd, and are shod. A. & A. *Cath. Dict.* p. 356.

**con-ven'tu-al-ly**, 1 ken-ven'chū-al or -tū-al-ly; 2 cōn-vēr'shū-al or -tū-al-ly, *adv.* In a conventional style or manner; as, a *conventually* trained woman.

**con-verge**, 1 ken-vūrj; 2 cōn-vērj, v. [*CON-VERGEN*; *con-vergē*, *g.*] 1. To cause to tend toward one point; to cause to incline and approach nearer together; direct toward a common focus. II. 1. To tend or be directed toward one point; come together by a gradual approach; approach a certain fixed value or limit by an indefinite number of steps; figuratively, to tend toward the same conclusion or result; the opposite of *diverge*. 2. *Biol.* To show characteristics not derived from a common ancestry. [*< L. convergo, < L. con- (< cum), with, + vergo, VERGE.*] *Syn.*: see **CONCENTRATE**.

**con-ver-gence**, 1 ken-vūr-jens; 2 cōn-vēr-jens, *n.* 1. The act, state, or quality of converging. 2. *Math.* (1) A gradual approach of the sum of the terms in an infinite series to a fixed limit as more are taken. (2) A function of the displacements in a fluid, or something analogous, representing its increase in density at a point. 3. *Surr.* The effect of the earth's sphericity on two bearings taken on different meridians; measured by the difference of their reciprocals and taken into account only over great areas. 4. *Biol.* A growth or development of certain similar habits or forms in animals or plants otherwise diverse under like conditions of environment. [*< F. convergence, < convergent; see CONVERGENT.*] *con-ver-gence*, *frequency*, in the series of the wave in a spectrum, the reciprocal of the wave-length toward which the higher members of the series converge as asymptotes.

**con-ver-gent**, 1 ken-vūr-jent; 2 cōn-vēr-jent, a. 1. Tending to one point; approaching each other as they are extended: said of lines, surfaces, or moving bodies. 2. Tending to a common result; having the same conclusion. 3. *Biol.* Having resemblance of structure but different origin. [*< L. convergen(-t)s, ppr. of convergo; see CONVERGE.*]

**con-ver-gence**, 1 ken-vūr-jens; 2 cōn-vēr-jens, *n.* Inclination or tendency to converge.

**con-ver-gi-nerd**, 1 ken-vūr-j-nūrd; 2 cōn-vēr-j-nūrd, a. *Bot.* Having the nerves convergent at both ends: said of a leaf.

**con-ver-ging**, 1 ken-vūr-jing; 2 cōn-vēr-jing, *pa.* Approaching each other as they progress; occasioning convergence; convergent. — *con-ver-ging* associations, associations which unite to recall in consciousness the same event or idea. — *c. series*, a mathematical series possessing convergence.

**con-vers'a-ble**, 1 ken-vūr's-a-bl; 2 cōn-vēr's-a-bl, a. 1. *con-vers'a-bl'*, } Disposed to converse; ready or approachable in conversation; sociable; affable. 2. Of pertaining to, or adapted to conversation. [*< L. conversabilis, < L. conversor; see CONVERSE, v. — con-vers'a-ble(-ness), n. — con-vers'a-bly, adv.*]

**con-vers'ance**, 1 ken-vūr's-ans; 2 cōn-vēr-sang, n. The state or quality of being conversant; familiarity; acquaintance. *con-vers'ant*, 1 ken-vūr's-ant; 2 cōn-vēr-sānt, n. A town in Bari province, Apulia, Italy.

**con-vers'ant**, 1 ken-vūr's-ant; 2 cōn-vēr-sant, a. 1. Knowing and understanding fully; thoroughly informed; versed: followed by *with*, formerly by *in*.

Every one judges competently in the matters with which he is conversant. HAMILTON *Discussions*, Education p. 268. (L. 1855.) 2. Intimately acquainted; associating freely and frequently: followed by *with* or *among*. 3. Actively employed; engaged; concerned: followed by *with* or *about*.

All the natural powers in man, which I know, that are conversant about external objects, are the senses, the imagination, and the judgment. BURKE *Sublime and Beau. Intro.*, p. 6. (L. 1806.) 4. Living, dwelling, or lodging long or continually in one place. [*< L. conversant(-t)s, ppr. of conversor; see CONVERSE, v. — con-vers'ant-ly, adv.*]

**con-vers'ant**, n. 1. One who converses; a converser. 2. One familiar with any science or art. 3. *R. C. Ch.* A religious who has taken vows of stability.

**con-vers'a-tion**, 1 ken-vūr's-ā-shən; 2 cōn-vēr-sā'shən, n. 1. The informal interchange of thoughts and opinions, as by means of spoken language; the speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. In diplomacy, a pourparler. 2. A meeting or assembly for conversing on a special topic; conversation. 3. Sexual intercourse; as, criminal conversation. 4. A genre painting with grouped figures. **con-ver-sa-tion-ist**, 1 ken-vūr's-ā-shən-ist; 2 cōn-vēr-sā'shən-ist, n. 1. One who converses; a converser. 2. One familiar with any science or art. 3. *R. C. Ch.* A religious who has taken vows of stability. 4. Full knowledge and understanding. 5. The act or condition of being or living anywhere, as in intimacy; social intercourse. [*< L. conversatio(-n-), < conversatus, ppr. of conversor; see CONVERSE, v.*]

*Syn.*: chat, colloquy, communication, communion, confabulation, conference, converse, dialog, discourse, intercourse, talk. *Conversation* (Latin *con*, with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. Many brilliant talkers have been incapable of conversation. There may be intercourse without conversation, as by looks, signs, etc. *Communication* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle talk, empty talk, rather than idle or empty conversation. *Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A conference is more formal than a conversation. *Dialog* denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary conversation, generally of two persons, but sometimes of more. A colloquy is indefinite as to number and generally somewhat informal. Compare synonyms for *conversation*. — *Prep.*: conversative, *with* friends, *between* or *among* guests; about a matter. — *criminal conversation*, unlawful sexual intercourse; frequently abbreviated *crim. con.* — *con-ver'sa-tion-al*, a. Of or pertaining to conversation; as, *conversational* powers. — *con-ver'sa-tion-al-ist*, n. One who converses; especially, one who interests by his conversation; an able talker; converser. *con-ver'sa-tion-ist*.

They have a new term nowadays... for people that do a good deal of talking they call the "conversationalists" or "conversationalists"; talkists, I suppose, would do just as well. HOLMES *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ch. 2, p. 52. (Lo. & Co. 1872.) — *con-ver'sa-tion-al-ly*, *adv.* — *con-ver'sa-tion-ally*, *adv.* Possessed of manners; behaved. — *con-ver'sa-tion-ism*, n. An expression used in conversation; a colloquialism. — *con-ver'sa-tion-ize*, *vt.* [*Rare*]. To hold conversation. — *con-vers'a-tiv*(es), a. [*Rare*]. Conversable; social: often opposed to *contemperate*.

**con-ver'sa-tion** Sharpe, 1 shūrp; 2 shūrp. Richard Sharpe (1759-1839), an English critic, business man, and member of Parliament.

**con-ver'sa-tion-ist**, 1 ken-vūr's-ā-shən-ist; 2 cōn-vēr-sā'shən-ist, n. [*N.*, 1-ni; 2-ni, pl.] [*It.*] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature or art.

We have no faith in feminine *conversazioni*. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays*, *Woman in France* p. 62. (L. & W. 1883.) **con-ver'se**, 1 ken-vūr's; 2 cōn-vēr's, *v.* [*VERSEN*, -VERSE, -VERSE, *g.*] 1. To interchange information, thoughts, and opinions by or as by the use of spoken language; speak or talk together informally and alternately; have a colloquy; talk together.

Many can argue, not many can converse. A. BRONSON ALCOCK *Concord Days*, *Conversation* p. 75. (L. noos. 1873.) 2. (a) [*Archaic*]. To live in fellowship; associate; commune: followed by *with*. (b) To dwell; live. 3. To have sexual connection. 4. To discourse familiarly and informally; an improper use. [*< F. converser, < L. conversor, live with, < converso; see CONVERSE, v.*]

*Syn.*: see **SEAK**. — *Prep.*: converse with a person, on, upon, or about a matter.

**con-ver'se**, 1 ken-vūr's; 2 cōn-vēr's, a. 1. Turned about so that two parts are interchanged, as by causing the first to appear last and the last first; transposed; reversed; as, *n*, *n* converse arrangement of parts. 2. *Logic* & *Math.* Specifically, bearing a reciprocal relation to another proposition or theorem; using that which has been antecedent (or hypothesis) for consequent (or

conclusion) and that which has been consequent (or conclusion) for antecedent (or hypothesis), especially when this can be done rationally.

The propositions "all negroes are black" and "some black men are negroes" are *converse* to each other and the *converse* of each other. The theorem that, in the case of two triangles which have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, that triangle has the greater third side which has the greater angle opposite to it, is *converse* or the *converse* to the theorem that, in the case above mentioned, the greater angle will be that which is opposite the greater third side. [*< L. conversus, ppr. of converso; see CONVERSE, v.*] — *con-ver'se-ly*, (*xm*), *adv.*

**con-ver'se**, n. 1. Interchange of thoughts; informal colloquy. See **CONVERSATION**, 1. 2. Close intercourse; communion; fellowship. 3. Sexual intercourse. 4. Course or manner of life; application to some pursuit; also, converseance; familiarity.

*Syn.*: see **CONVERSATION**; **INTERCOURSE**.

**con-ver'se**, n. 1. [*CON-VER-SA, pl.*] That which exists in a reciprocal or converse relation to something else, especially in the relation of reciprocal sequence. 2. *Math.* A theorem or proposition which is derived from one preceding by an interchange of conclusion and hypothesis. 3. A proposition, the result of conversion. See **CONVERSION**, 4.

**con-ver'se**, n. 1. Charles Crozat (1670-1732-10/11/1913) an American composer; *Im Frühling*. 2. Frederick Shepherd (1871- ), an American composer; *The Pipe of Desire*. 3. A county in E. Wyoming; 6,755 sq. m.; county-seat, Douglas. 4. A town in Miami county, Ind.

**con-ver'ser**, 1 ken-vūr's-er; 2 cōn-vēr's-er, n. One who converses; a conversationalist.

**con-ver's-i-ble**(es), 1 ken-vūr's-i-bl; 2 cōn-vēr's-i-bl, a. Capable of being transposed, or transformed into the converse; convertible. — *con-ver's-i-ble-ly*, *adv.* Same as **CONVERTIBLY**.

**con-ver's-i-ble**(es), a. Conversable.

**con-ver'sion**, 1 ken-vūr'shən; 2 cōn-vēr'shən, n. 1. The act of converting, or the state of being converted; change from one state or position to another, or from one form to another, or from one substance to another; as the *conversion* of iron into steel; exchange of one object or thing for another; as, the *conversion* of timberland into arable land, of stocks into money, or food into blood. 2. *Theol.* The act of turning or of being turned from the supreme love of self to the love and service of God; the spiritual change by which the soul is turned to God from spiritual indifference or gross forms of sin.

For after all, the object of religion is *conversion* and to change people's behaviour. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Last Essays*, *Bishop Butler* p. 92. (MACM. 1877.)

3. A change in which one adopts and upholds an opinion different from that which he has heretofore maintained; as, a political *conversion*. 4. *Logic*. A form of immediate inference in which the subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent terms of a judgment change places in such a way that the converse or transposed form is a legitimate inference from the converted or original judgment. Legitimate or illogical conversion is of three kinds: simple conversion, in which neither the quantity nor the quality of the judgment is changed; conversion by limitation or *per accidens*, when the quantity is changed from universal to particular while the quality remains unchanged; conversion by negation or *contradiction*, when the quality is changed while the quantity remains unchanged; distinguished from *contrary* proposition. 5. *Law*. Wrongful appropriation to one's own use of the goods of another. 6. *Equity*. The exchange of real to personal property or the reverse which is considered to have taken place where no actual exchange has been effected, as in settling the affairs of an estate. 7. *Mil.* (1) A change of front so that the line of battle faces in a new direction. (2) The change of weapons into new forms, as of smooth-bore guns into rifles. 8. *Forest*. A change in forest-management from one method to another, as, for example, from the seed system to the sprout system. 9. *Math.* The formation of a new proportion from four proportional terms by substituting for the second the difference between the first and second and for the fourth the difference between the third and fourth. 10. *Psychol.* (1) The process of turning one mental state, through substitution, into another; as, the *conversion* of a memory image into the original object or event it represents. **primary conversion**. (2) The transference of the mental state (memory) of one person into that of another person, as in the confirmation of testimony by a second witness. **secondary or social conversion**. 11. *Brewing*. The transformation of starch into maltose and dextrins by enzymic action (diastase) during the mashing process. [*< L. conversio(-n-), < conversus; see CONVERSE, v.*]

*Syn.*: change, regeneration, renewal, renewing, transmutation, transmutation. In the religious sense *regeneration* is the vital renewing of the soul by the power of the divine Spirit; *conversion* is the conscious and manifest change from evil to good, or from a lower to a higher state; as, in Luke xiii. 32, "when the *conversion* of the gentiles shall be increased." Popular use *conversion* is the most common word to express the idea of *regeneration*. Compare synonyms for *change*, *v.* — *Ant.*: continuance, identity, permanence, persistence. — *Prep.*: the conversion of the heathen from idolatry to the Christian faith; the conversion of Paul from a persecutor to a disciple; the conversion of water to or into ice.

— *bridge by conversion* (*Mil.*), a bridge formed by swaying pontoons from the bank to a position so as to span a stream. — *constructive c.* (*Law*), an act or acts which may be construed by law as constituting the wrongful appropriation of another's property. — *c. of St. Paul*, the Roman Catholic and Anglican festival, January 25, celebrating the conversion of St. Paul. — *c. period* (*Forestry*), the period during which the change from one system or method of forest management to another is effected. — *direct c.* (*Law*), the actual appropriation by a person, of another's property.

**con-ver'sive**, 1 ken-vūr'siv; 2 cōn-vēr'siv, a. 1. *Logic*. *con-ver'sive*, } Causative or resulting from conversion; *con-ver'sive* inference. 2. [*Rare*]. Convertible. **con-ver'sive**(es), a. [*Rare*]. Convertible. **con-ver't**, 1 ken-vūr't; 2 cōn-vēr't, *v.* 1. To change into another state, form, or substance; transform; as, to *convert* ice into water, or a savage into a civilized man. 2. To apply or adapt to a new or different purpose or use. 3. *Law*. To assume possession of illegally

or wrongly. 4. To turn from bad habits, practises, etc.; also, to turn from one set of opinions to another.

Let Mr. Darwin do as much for dog, elephant, or chimpanzee as Dr. S. G. Howe did for Laura Bridgman, and he will convert the world to Darwinism. *Bowen Modern Philos.* p. 444. [s. 1877.]

5. *Theol.* To turn from a worldly and sinful course to a life of faith and piety. 6. *Chem.* To alter to a new form or modify in nature by means of a chemical change; as, to convert a solid into a gas. 7. *Com.* To change into, or exchange for, value of another form; as, to convert wheat into flour; to convert merchandise into cash. 8. *Carp.* To saw logs or rough pieces into lumber; to frame timber. 9. (1) *Mil.* & *Ordnance.* To change the character of; as, to convert a smoothbore into a rifle. (2) *Naut.* To change the type of a vessel by alterations in hull or rigging. 10. *Equity.* To change the nature of property by a transaction, as from real to personal. 11. *Railway.* To change the gage of, as a track or a pair of wheels. 12. *Logic.* To infer by conversion. 13. To change, as unfinished goods into the finished article. 14. To cause to turn; turn. 15. To translate. 16. *i.* 1. [Archaic.] To become changed in character, especially as religion. 2. *Math.* In magic squares, to transpose adjacent lines so that lines 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 4, 3. 3. To change one form of escapement in a watch for another. 4. To transform by blowing air through a molten metal, or metallic compound, as iron into steel, by the Bessemer process, or copper matte into copper in a converter. 5. *Football.* To complete a try by kicking a goal. 6. To turn aside or about, physically. [*L.* *converter*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vert*, turn.]

*Syn.*: see RECLAIM. — *Prep.*: from one condition or character to or into another. — *converted gun*, a cast-iron gun which has been changed to a rifled cannon by lining with a grooved tube of steel. — *converted iron*, iron or steel that has been submitted to the cementation process. — *converted ingot*, n. A kind of trough or box in which bar iron is subjected to the process of cementation.

*con'vert*, 1 ken'vert; 2 cōn'vert, n. 1. A person who has been converted from a sinful to a pious life, or from one opinion, platform, creed, or the like, to another.

Paul had determined that, if converts were won, they should be won, not by human eloquence, but by Divine love. *PARRAR St. Paul* vol. i, bk. viii, ch. 28, p. 564. [s. p. n.]

2. In monasteries, a lay brother who is admitted to the service. *con'vert-ite* (Rare or Obs.).

*Syn.*: disciple, neophyte, proselyte. The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith, without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *convert* is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is a person who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new convert, not yet fully indoctrinated or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *opposite*, *pervert*, and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

*con'ver-tend'*, 1 ken'ver-tend'; 2 cōn'ver-tënd', n. *Logic.* A proposition that is, or is to be, converted by conversion. [*L.* *convertendus*, fut. pass. p. of *convertere*; see *CONVERT*.]

*con'vert'er*, 1 ken-vürt'er; 2 cōn'vert'er, n. 1. One who or that which converts; one who makes converts. 2. *Metol.* A vessel in which materials are changed from one condition into another; especially, in the Bessemer process, an oval retort lined with refractory material and hung on trunnions, in which pig iron is converted into steel. *con'vert'or*, 3. *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming the quality or quantity of electrical energy; a term formerly applied to the transformer, but now restricted to a machine utilizing mechanical rotation. 4. A vat in which grape-sugar or glucose is formed; one produced by conversion from starch. 5. In the cotton-goods trade, one who takes unleached gray cloth and converts it into the finished product. — *direct-current converter* (*Elec.*), a machine which converts a direct current of high potential into one of low potential. — *frequency-converter*, n. *Elec.* A machine for converting an alternating current of one to another frequency. — *frequency-chang'er*.

*con'vert'i-bl'*, 1 ken-vürt'i-bl'; 2 cōn'vert'i-bl', n. 1. Capable of conversion from one belief, state, form, direction, or substance into another; interchangeable; transmutable. 2. *Logic.* Capable of logical conversion; as, the proposition A is convertible into I. 3. *Com.* Capable of being exchanged for cash or an equivalent in value; as, convertible paper. 4. Equivalent in meaning; interchangeable, as expressions. 5. Applicable so as to produce a given effect; capable of a given use; as, fuel is convertible into heat. [*L.* *convertibilis*, < *L.* *convertere*; see *CONVERT*.] — *con'vert'i-bl'i-ty*, *con'vert'i-bl'e-ness*, n. — *con'vert'i-bly*, adv.

*con'vert'ing-ness*, 1 kon-vürt'ing-ness; 2 cōn'vert'ing-ness, n. Fitness or ability to convert; state or condition of converting.

*con'vert'ism*, 1 kon-vürt'izm; 2 cōn'vert'izm, n. The manner or the practice of making converts.

*con'vert'it'*, 1 ken-vürt'it'; 1 cōn'vert'it', n. Having a *con'vert'it'* converting quality; tending to conversion.

*con'vert'it'*, 1 ken-vürt'it'; 2 cōn'vert'it', n. *Scot. Hist.* A due (originating as a burden on land) collected by a chief or a clan from his vassals, as entertainment for self and retinue at least one night four times a year; later, a contribution of food. [*L.* *convictio*, < *convincere*, to convince.]

*con'vex*, 1 ken'veks; 2 cōn'veks, a. 1. Curving like the segment of a globe, or of the surface of a circle, so as to form a rounded elevation; bulging out; rounded off. 2. *Math.* Arched or protruding; such of a curve on which the tangent line lies, or on which the normals diverge at neighboring points; in contradistinction to *concave*. [*F.* *convex*, < *L.* *convexus*, < *convexus*; see *CONVEX*.] — *convex polyhedron* (*Geom.*), a polyhedron without reentrant polyhedral angles. — *convexed*, n. Made convex. — *convex-ed-ly*, adv. In a convex form. *con'vex-ly*, < *con'vex-ty*, n. [*L.* *convexitas*, p. l. 1. The state of being convex; sphericality. 2. The protuberant surface of anything convex. *con'vex-ed-ness*; *con'vex-ness*.

*con'vex*, n. 1. A convex surface or body; protuberance; convexity. 2. A lens which is convex. 3. [*Slang.*] *Card-playing*. A card made somewhat convex on opposite edges, to facilitate cheating.

*con'vex'o'*, 1 ken-vēks'o'; 2 cōn-vēks'o'. From *convex*, a combining form, — *convexed*, *convexed*, a. *Con'vex* on one side and concave on the other, the curvature of the convex side being the greater; distinguished from *concavo-con'vex*, < *con-ve'o-con'vex*, a. *Con'vex* on both sides; doubly convex. — *con-ve'o-plane*, a. Same as *PLANO-CONVEY*.

*con'vert', pp.* *Converted*. S. S. *con'vert'*, 1 ken-vē'; 2 cōn-vē', et. 1. To transport from one place to another; carry; as, to convey coal by barges. 2. To furnish a medium or path for passage; transmit; ns, the telegraph conveys messages. 3. To be the means of imparting; communicate.

No language of man is destitute of words conveying the ideas of virtue and vice, of goodness and wickedness. R. PATTERSON *Tables of Infallibility, Is God Everlasting?* p. 14. [s. n. 1857.]

4. *Law.* To transfer the title to or of, as real estate. 5. To send. 6. To conduct, to manage. 7. To maintain; sustain. 8. To transmit, as to offspring; obtain by heredity; derive. 9. To convey. [*F.* *conveyer*, < *L.L.* *convoy*, a company on the way, < *L.* *convoy* (< *cum*), with, + *via*, way.] *con-vey'*, < *con-ve'*, n. *Syn.*: carry, change, give, move, remove, sell, shift, transfer, transmit, transport. *Convey*, *transmit*, and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; as, I will convey the information to your friend; air conveys sound (to a listener); a man carries an appearance, conveys an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will transmit the letter; transport the goods. A horse carries his mane and tail, but does not convey them. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another. In law, real estate, which can not be moved, is conveyed by simply transferring title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material, *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we transfer possession, transmit intelligence, convey ideas, but do not transport them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. See *CARRY*. — *Ant.*: cling to, hold, keep, possess, preserve, retain. — *Prep.*: convey to a friend, a purchaser, etc.; convey from the house to the station; convey by express, by hand, etc. *con-vey'a-ble*, a. That may be conveyed.

*con'vey'r*, n. 1. A conveyance. 2. A convey. [*ANCE*, 1. *con-vey'al*, 1 ken-vē'al; 2 cōn-vē'al, n. Same as *CONVEY*. — *con-vey'ance*, 1 ken-vē'ans; 2 cōn-vē'ans, et. *Organ-building*. To place apart by means of a conveyance. *Organ-pipes* are said to be conveyed off when wind is supplied to them at a distance from the soundboard.

*con-vey'ance*, n. 1. The act, process, or result of conveying, transporting, or carrying; carriage; also, the act of transmitting, as by tradition. 2. A robbery; removal by stealth. 3. That by which anything is conveyed or transported, or which serves as a means or way of carriage, as any vehicle; as, to hire a conveyance by the hour; an aqueduct is a conveyance for water. 4. *Law*. (1) The act of transferring title to property by a written instrument. (2) The instrument whereby the title is transferred, including deeds, leases, mortgages, and wills.

Conveyances once required publicity to render them effective, and then were known as notations; under the modern system of transfer they are secret and operate by delivery. In addition to the notorious c. there was formerly the tortious c., which frequently operated to transfer a greater estate than the conveyor himself possessed, as when a tenant for years or life assigns premises in fee simple. Where a conveyance made by deed is known as innocent; all conveyances are now of this kind.

The former (deeds) being principally such as serve to convey the property of lands and tenements from man to man, are... denominated conveyances. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, p. 306.

5. The imparting of thought by language or some means of expression; also, the means thus employed. 6. Removal. 7. A device; artifice; hence, underhand conduct. 8. A tube which carries the wind to an organ-pipe. — public conveyance, a vehicle licensed or held for the general use of the public. — *con-vey'ance-er*, n. One whose business is conveying. — *con-vey'ance-ing*, n. 1. The business of preparing conveyances of property, especially real estate, including the investigation of titles. 2. That branch of law which treats of transfers of title, especially to real estate. 3. Trickery or deceitful conduct.

*con-vey'd', pp.* *Conveyed*. S. S. *con-vey'er*, 1 ken-vē'er; 2 cōn-vē'er, n. 1. One who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, imparts, or transfers; specifically any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in the working of mills, elevators, etc., such as endless chains, etc. 2. One who conveys or transfers property. 3. A thief; truster. — *hoist conveyer*, a lifting apparatus consisting of a wire-rope tramway used in transferring loads from the ground to the tramway. — *push-plate c.*, a contrivance for conveying coal, sand, crushed stone, or other loose material, for short distances. The device consists of an endless chain to which plates are attached at fixed intervals; these plates, as they pass over a series of chains, push the material forward in the trough through which the chain revolves.

*con-vey'or*, 1 kon-vē'er or -er; 2 cōn-vē'er, n. Same as *CONVEYER*, 1 & 2.

*con-vey'in*, 1 kon-vē'im; 2 cōn-vē'in, n. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O) derived from the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sativa*), and a source of alloxantin. [*L.* *convex* + *vincin*.]

*con-vey'um*, 1 kon-vē'um; 2 cōn-vē'um, n. *Rom. Law*. A slanderous charge of an offense against public decency. [*L.*]

*con-vey't'*, 1 ken-vikt'; 2 cōn-vikt', et. 1. To prove guilty, as of an offense charged; especially, to find guilty after a judicial trial; as, the jury convicted him. 2. To awaken to consciousness of guilt or sin; as, his conscience convicted him. 3. To establish by evidence; convince; also, to prove false. 4. To defeat. [*L.* *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*; see *CONVINCE*.] — *con-vey't'*, n. *Syn.*: see CONDEMN; CONVINCE. — *Prep.*: convicted of the crime; upon the evidence; by the jury. — *con-vey't'-bl'* (et. a. *con-vey't'-bl'* (et. a. *con-vey't'-ment*, n. *con-vey't'*, a. 1. Proved guilty. 2. Conquered.

*con-vey't'*, 1 kon-vikt'; 2 cōn-vikt', n. 1. One who has been tried by process of law and found guilty. 2. One who is undergoing penal servitude; a criminal.

In Auburn prison during the year [1880] nearly seven per cent. of the convicts were graduates of colleges, academies, and high schools. W. F. CRAFT *Successful Men* p. 20. [s. p. n. 1871.]

[< *L.* *convictus*; see *CONVICT*, n.] — *convict system*, the system adopted by a nation or state in disposing of its convicts or their labor, as by penal colonies or by employment in mining or other industries.

*con-vice'tion*, 1 ken-vik'shən; 2 cōn-vik'shən, n. 1. The state of being convinced; firm belief founded on evidence; the act of producing mental conviction; also, a proposition which one firmly believes.

To open to conviction and information is the mark of a noble mind. NEWTON *Works*, *Ecl. Hist.* in vol. ii, p. 59. [s. n. 1831.]

Convincions are generally first impressions that are sealed with later prejudices. G. MEHERITH *Beauchamp's Career* p. 139. [s. n. 1883.]

2. The state of being religiously convicted; the awakening by conscience to the evil and heinousness of sin. 3. The act of establishing a mistake, or of forcing acknowledgment of the truth. 4. *Law*. The act of convicting or the state of being convicted by judicial process, especially by a jury; an adjudication that the person accused is guilty.

After an individual had suffered a certain number of convictions for crime, he should forfeit the freedom to roam abroad and curse his fellows. BOOTH *Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 206. [s. n. 1871.]

[< *L.L.* *convictio* (n.), < *L.* *convictus*; see *CONVICT*, n.] *Syn.*: see BELIEF; FAITH. — *under conviction*, in a state of compunction and repentance. — *con-vice'tion-al*, a. [*Rare.*]

*con-vice't-ism*, 1 ken-vikt'izm; 2 cōn-vikt'izm, n. The convict system; also, convicts as a class.

*con-vice't'it'*, 1 ken-vikt'it'; 2 cōn-vikt'it', a. [*Rare.*] Tending to conviction; tending or serving to convince or convict. — *con-vice't'it'-ly*, adv. — *con-vice't'it'-ness*, n.

*con-vice't'or*, 1 ken-vikt'or; 2 cōn-vikt'or, n. A messmate or table companion; also, a boarder. [*L.* *table companion*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vivo*, live.]

*con-vice't'*, 1 ken-vikt'; 2 cōn-vikt', et. [*CONVINCE*; *CONVINCE*.] 1. To satisfy by evidence in respect to truth or falsity; persuade by argument; make to believe; ns, I am convinced of the necessity of prudence. In order to persuade a man of sense, you must first convince him. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxv, p. 262. [s. n. 1850.]

2. [*Archaic.*] To prove guilty; convict. Which of you convinceth me of sin? John viii, 46.

3. To convince. 4. To confute; also, to conquer. 5. To prove or demonstrate as evil, bad, or false. [*L.* *convincere*, *convincere* (< *cum*), with, + *vincere*, conquer.]

*Syn.*: convince, persuade. One is convinced of a doctrine or a duty; convicted of a sin or crime. One is convinced by argument or evidence addressed to the intellect; he is persuaded by appeals addressed to the affections and the will. See *PERSUADE*. — *Ant.*: disturb, perplex, puzzle, unsettle. — *Prep.*: convince of truth or error. — *con-vice't'-ed*, adv. — *con-vice't'-ed-ness*, n. — *con-vice't'-ment*, n. — *con-vice't'-er*, n.

Lincoln trained himself to be the foremost convincer of his day. GRANTLEY in *Century Mag.* July, 1891, p. 377.

— *con-vice't'-bl'* (et. a. — *con-vice't'-ing-ly*, adv. In a convincing manner. — *con-vice't'-ness*, n. The quality or power of carrying conviction.

*con-vice't'*, 1 ken-vikt'; 2 cōn-vikt', n. [*Rare.*] A guest at a feast; boon companion. — *con-vice't'*, et. To feast.

*con-vice't'-al*, 1 ken-vikt'al; 2 cōn-vice't'al (adv.), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a feast, especially a drinking-feast; festive; social; as, a convivial gathering. 2. Devoted to feasting, or to good-fellowship in eating or drinking; jovial. [*L.* *convivialis*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *vivo*, live.] *con-vice't'-al-ly*, < *con-vice't'-al-ly*, adv. A convivial person; a boon companion. — *con-vice't'-al-ize*, et. To become convivial; practice or promote conviviality. — *con-vice't'-al-iz-e'*, < *con-vice't'-al-iz-e'*, n.

*con-vice't'-al-ly*, 1 ken-vikt'al-ly; 2 cōn-vice't'al-ly, n. [*TYES*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.] 1. The mirth and good-fellowship that naturally attend a feast; sometimes, good-fellowship in general.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our conviviality. IRVING *Sketch-Book*, *Christmas* p. 225. [s. p. n. 1861.]

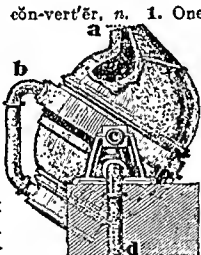
2. A convivial disposition; as, a man of conviviality. — *con-vice't'-um*, 1 ken-vikt'um; 2 cōn-vice't'um, n. [*L.*] An entertainment accompanied by eating and drinking. — *con-vice't'-ant*, 1 ken-vikt-ant; 2 cōn-vice't-ant, n. [*Rare.*] One who convokes; a convoker. — *con-vice't'-cat'*, a.

*con-vice't'-cat'ion*, 1 ken-vikt'kashən; 2 cōn-vice't'kashən, n. 1. The act of convoking an assembly by summons. 2. The assembly thus convoked; especially, an assembly of clergymen. 3. [*C.*] *Ch. of Eng.* An ecclesiastical body similar to a synod, but meeting only at the call of some authority; as, the Convocation of Canterbury. The Convocation of Canterbury and the Convocation of York, each with an upper and a lower house, meet during every session of Parliament. They are summoned by the archbishops of Canterbury and York in pursuance of writs from the crown. 4. [*C.*] *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A voluntary convention of clergy and laymen from a division of a diocese, meeting unofficially to discuss and promote church measures; also, the district thus organized. 5. *Freemasonry*. A regular or special meeting of a Royal Arch chapter of Masons. 6. [*U. S.*] *Chicago Univ.* Same as *COMMENCEMENT*. 7. [*L.* *convocatio* (n.), < *convocare*; see *CONVOKE*.] *Syn.*: see ASSEMBLY; CONGRESS. — *convocative* (adv.), < *convocare*; see *CONVOKE*. — *convocative*, n. One who advocates the restitution of power formerly exercised by the convocations of the English Church; a supporter of a Convocation freed from parliamentary control.

*con-vok'e'*, 1 kon-vōk'; 2 cōn-vōk', et. [*CONVOKE*; *CONVOKE*.] 1. To call together by summons; summon to meet.

Xerxes convoked a meeting of the principal Persian counselors, and announced to them his resolution to invade Greece. GREEK *Geography* p. 20. [s. n. 1871.]

2. To attempt to secure by chiming. [*L.* *convocare*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *voco*, call.] *con-vo-cate'*, n. *Syn.*: assemble, call, call together, collect, convene, gather, muster, summon. A convention is called by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are assembled or convened in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convo-*



Bessemer Converter.

a, mouth, with portion of side removed to show interior formation; b, blowpipe; c, trunnion; d, air-inlet pipe.



A Conveyer.





o-or'der, 1 kō-ōr'der; 2 cō-ōr'der, *rr.* [Itare.] To place or  
arrange coordinately.

**co-or-di-nal**, 1 ko-ör'-di-nal; 2 co-ör'-di-nal, a. 1. Belonging to the same order, as in botany or zoology. 2. *Math.* Having (a certain number of) coordinates. **co-or-di-nance**, etc. See **co-<sup>1</sup>**, *prefix*.  
**co-or-di-nate**, 1 ko-ör'-di-nät; 2 co-ör'-di-nät, r. [*NAT-EN; -NÄT-INO*]. 1. *t.* To put in the same rank, class, or order, or in classes of the same degree of generality or of importance; make coordinate; as, to coordinate species. 2. To place in harmonious or reciprocal relation; combine or adjust for action or for any end; as, to coordinate muscles.

**II. i.** 1. To be of the same order or rank or degree of classification. 2. To come into coordination; harmonize; as, this part does not coordinate with that. [*LL. coordinatus*, pp. of *coordino*, < *L. co-* (< *cum*), with; and see *ORINATE*, a.]

**co-or-di-nate**, 1 ko-ör'-di-nät; 2 co-ör'-di-nät, a. 1. Of the same order or rank; existing or occurring together in equal degree or similar relation; not subordinate; as, coordinate authority; coordinate terms.

Prayer and Almsgiving are seen to be coordinate. E. M. Goulburn *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. ii, p. 136. [A. 1867.] 2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to coordinations.

—**coordinate geometry** (*Math.*), same as **ANALYTIC GEOMETRY**. See under **GEOMETRY**.—**c. clauses**, propositions, terms (*Gram.*), clauses, propositions, or terms in the same sentence or statement that are of equal order or rank; opposed to *subordinate*. See *co-* at right angle. —**c. conjunctions** (*Gram.*), those conjunctions that join coordinate clauses, etc. See **CONJUNCTION**. —**Coordinate** (coordinating) conjunctions embrace (1) copulative, expressing addition or expansion (and, also, etc.); (2) adversative, expressing opposition (*but*, notwithstanding, etc.); (3) disjunctive, expressing exclusion (or, nor, etc.); (4) causal, expressing cause (*because*, etc.); (5) illative, or inferential, expressing consequence and inference (*hence*, *therefore*, etc.). —**co-or-di-nate-ly**, *adv.* —**co-or-di-nate-ness**, *n.*

**co-or-di-nate**, *n.* 1. One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. 2. *Math.* A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which, as elements of reference, position is determined in relation to certain fixed lines or planes.

The coordinates commonly used are as follows: (1) *The Cartesian*, the distances of the given point from each of two axes (measured parallel to the other) (see **AXIS**), or, in three-dimensional geometry, its distance from each of three intersecting planes parallel to the intersection of the other two. In case the axes or planes are at right angles, the coordinates are called *rectilinear*; otherwise they are *oblique*. (2) *The polar*, being the length of the line joining the given point with a fixed origin called the *pole*, and the angle made by this line with a fixed line passing through the origin. An extension makes this system applicable also to three-dimensional geometry.

3. *Phon.* A sound, as a stopped consonant having a formation similar to others of the same group.

—**areal coordinate** (*Math.*), this area of a triangle used to fix the position of a point. Three such are employed, having the point as their common vertex and the sides of a fundamental triangle as bases.—**barycentric c.**, a triangular or a tetrahedral coordinate; so called because the point whose position is to be determined is always the center of gravity of bodies located at the fixed vertices and having weights equal to the value of the coordinate.—**biangular c.**, one of the two angles at the base of a triangle whose base is a fixed line and whose vertex is the point whose position is to be determined.—**bicircular c.**, any coordinate in a system for determining the position of a point by the intersection of circles.—**bilinear c.**, the distance of a point whose position is to be determined, from either of two fixed points.—**vectorial c.**—**binary c.**, any coordinate in a system locating the position of a point on a plane, in which case only two independent quantities are required.—**bipunctal c.**, the segment between a line and either of two focal or fixed parallel rays; used to determine the position of a line.—**Cartesian coordinates**, coordinates with reference to axes. See **AXIS**.—**curve-c.**, a coordinate belonging to any system used for determining curves.—**curvilinear c.**, any coordinate for fixing the position of a point on a curved surface.—**elliptic c.**, either of two conic focals whose intersection determines this position of a point in a plane; also, any one of the three similarly fixing a point in space.—**external c.** (*Statist. Mech.*), in a given system, a coordinate of an external body upon which the potential energy of the system is partly dependent.—**generalized c.**, the value of a parameter in an equation of a set of surfaces, determining one surface of that set, and used with other parameters to determine the position of a point by intersection.—**geographical coordinates**, latitude or longitude.—**homogeneous c.**, a ratio of two coordinates, in a system where such ratios are used instead of the coordinates themselves. One more original coordinate is required than would otherwise be necessary, but the resulting equations are rendered homogeneous by the plan.—**isothermal c.**, one of two orthogonal curves whose intersection determines the position of a point in space.—**isotropic c.**, one of a system of six coordinates determining the position of a line in space.—**orthotomic c.**, one of three surfaces meeting at right angles, and determining the position of a point by such intersection.—**palpable c.**, any one of the generalized coordinates indicating the configuration of a system; so called because they are often the only coordinates that remain after certain substitutions in the Lagrangian equations.—**polar c.**, the distance of a point from a fixed point (pole) or the angle made by the line connecting these points with a fixed line, used together to determine the position of the point in a plane; also, any one of three quantities (radial distance, latitude, and longitude) used to fix a point in space.—**positional c.**, see under **POSITIONAL**.—**projective c.**, a coordinate in any system that defines a point or a plane by the considerations of projective or graphic geometry free from all metrical elements.—**quadrilateral c.**, the distance of a point from one of four fixed planes, measured in a fixed direction; used with the three other corresponding distances to fix the position of the point.—**Rodriguez's c.**, the cosine of the angle of rotation about one of the axes through a fixed (stationary) point in a solid body; used together with other coordinates to define the position of the body.—**spherical coordinates**, distances measured on a sphere from axes which are great circles.—**tangential c.**, one of a system of coordinates defining the position of a line in a plane or of a plane in space by points of tangency.—**tetrahedral c.**, triangular c., see **BARYCENTRIC COORDINATE**.—**trigonometrical c.**, a spherical coordinate.—**trilinear coordinates**, the distances from the sides of a fixed triangle of reference.—**vectorial c.**, same as **vector**.

**co-or-di-nal** (*Hom.*), 1 ko-ör'-di-nä'shän; 2 co-ör'-di-nä'shän, *n.* 1. The net of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate. 2. *Gram.* The part of syntax that treats of the combination of independent sentences into com-

pound sentences. [*< LL. coordinatus*; see **COORDINATE**, r.]

**co-or-di-nal-ity**, a. *Expressing coordination; coordinance.* —**co-or-di-nal-ity**, a. *Pertaining to coordination.*

**co-<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Same as **co-**.

**Coorg**, 1 kūr; 2 cōōr; *n.* Same as **KURG**.

**coor'gee**, 1 kūr'gē; 2 cōōr'gē, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A plow fitted with a drill for planting grain.

**coo'rie**, 1 kūr'ri; 2 cōōr'ri, *vi.* Same as **COWER**, r.

**Coorn'hert**, 1 kūr'n'hert; 2 cōōn'hert, *n.* Dirk Volkerts-zaan (1522-1590). A Dutch scholar, poet, and engraver. *Creation of the World* (7 plates). *Coorn'hert*; *Cue'ren-hert*.

**coo'rong**, 1 kūr'rong; 2 cōōr'rong, *n.* [*Anglo-Austral.*] An Australian tree (*Frenela robusta*) of the pine family.

**coo'rong-ite**, 1 kūr'rong-ite; 2 cōōr'rong-ite, *n.* A mineral caoutchouc (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O), found in Coorong, South Australia.

**co-or-thog'o-nal**, 1 kō-ör-theg'o-nal; 2 cō-ör-theg'o-nal, a. Cutting each other at right angles, as meridians and the equator cut smaller circles on a sphere. **co-or-tho-thom-let**.

**Co's**, 1 kō's; 2 cō's. A county in northern New Hampshire; 1,812 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. 2. 1 kūs; 2 cūs. A county in S. W. Oregon; 1,578 sq. m.; county-seat, Empire City.

**Co's**, 1 kō's; 2 cō's, *n.* *Bib.* Acts xxi, 1.

**Co's**, 1 kō's; 2 cō's, *n.* 1. A river in N. W. Georgia and E. Alabama; length, 25 m.; uniting with the Tallapoosa, forms the Alabama. 2. A county in E. central Alabama; 671 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockford.

**Coos Bay**, 1 kūs; 2 cō's. An inlet on the coast of Oregon; lat. 40° 21' N.

**coose**, 1 kūs; 2 cō's or cō's. [*Dial. Eng.*] 1. *cf.* To gossip; loiter. 2. *cf.* To gossip.

**coos'er**, 1 kūs'ar; 2 cō's'er, *n.* [*Scot.*] A stallion; a courser.

**co-os'si-ly**, 1 kō-os'si-fai; 2 cō-os'si-fy, *ri.* [*-FEN; -FY-ING*]. To grow together as one bone; said of two bones or parts of bones previously separate.—**co-os'si-fi-ca-tion**, *n.*

**coost**, 1 kūs; 2 cō'st [*Scot.*], *imp.* of **EAST**, *v.*

**coost**, 1 kūs; 2 cō'st, *n.* [*Scot.*] Physique; condition.

**coos'ten**, 1 kūs'n; 2 cō's'n, *pa.* [*Scot.*] Having been cast.

**coot**, 1 kūt; 2 cō't, *vt.* [*Eng.*] To provide with a hip-roof, as a house or haystack.

**coot**, 1 kūt; 2 cō't, *n.* 1. A fulicine rail-like aquatic bird having a shield-like extension over the forehead and lobate membrane to the toes. The plumage is of a uniform slaty color, with the edge of the wing whitish. *Fulica atra* is the European, *F. americana* the American coot. 2. [*U. S.*] A sea-duck, especially a scoter; as, the black coot (*Edemia perspicillata*). 3. The guillemot (*Uria troile*). 4. [*Brit. Guiana.*] The purple gallinule. 5. [*Colloq.*] A common or stupid fellow; as, a poor coot. 6. [*Scot. & N. Eng.*] (1) The ankle. (2) A fetlock. (3) A trifle; n. thing of little value. [*ME. coote*, prob. *Cel.*, *cp. W. cutiar*, < *cwta*, bobtailed, < *tar*, hen.] *cooter*; *cō't*.

**Coot'a-mun'dra**, 1 kūt'a-mun'dra; 2 cō't'a-mun'dra, *n.* A town in Harden county, New South Wales.

**Coote**, 1 kūt; 2 cō't, *sr. Eire* (1726-1783). A British general born in Ireland; governor of Calcutta; took Pondicherry. Defeated Hyder Ali. [*Ireland.*]

**Coote'hilly**, 1 kūt'hilly; 2 cō't'hilly, *n.* A town in Cavalier county, Co. Wick, Ireland.

**coot'er**, 1 kūt'er; 2 cō't'er, *n.* [*Local U. S.*] 1. The box tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*). 2. A Florida terrapin (*Pseudemys floridana*). 3. The snapping turtle.

**coot'foot**, 1 kūt'fut; 2 cō't'fut, *n.* The red phalarope.

**coot'grebe**, 1 kūt'grib; 2 cō't'grib, *n.* A finfoot or sun-grebe.

**cooth**, 1 kūt; 2 cō'th, *n.* [*Scot.*] A young coalfish.

**coo-thay**, 1 kūt-thay; 2 cō'th-thay, *n.* [*Ind.*] A striped satin.

**coot'le**, 1 kūt'le; 2 cō't'le, *a.* [*Scot.*] Having feathers on the legs, as certain birds; rough-legged. [*Itchen use.*]

**coot'le**, 1 kūt'le; 2 cō't'le, *n.* [*Brit. Soldiers' slang.*] A hoddy-lous (*Pediculus pedicularis*); origin unknown. Used for copes related to Sanskrit *ut*, body, or to Urdu *khūṭh*, scalp.

**coot'le**, 1 kūt'le; 2 cō't'le, *vt.* [*Scot.*] To handle carefully or gently; treat affectionately.

**cop**, 1 ksp; 2 cōp, *vt.* [*Dial. Eng.*] 1. To overtop; excel. 2. To remove the top of; pollard. 3. To pile in a heap.

**cop**, *vt.* [*Slang.*] To arrest; take into custody; catch.—**to cop it** [*Slang.*] To catch it. See **CATCH**.

**cop**, *n.* [*Slang.*] A policeman. **cop'ber**.

**cop**, *n.* 1. The top or head of a thing, as of a hill.

2. The tuft on the head of certain birds. 3. The conical roll of bread formed on the spindle of a spinning-machine. 4. A cop-tube. 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] (1) A heap; mound; bank. (2) An enclosure surrounded by a ditch. (3) A peat wall. (4) A wooden knob on the top of a beehive. (5) A measure of peas in sheaves. (6) A stack of grain. (7) A drinking-cup. (8) A blow. 6. *Go!* The top or face of a bunker. 7. *Mil.* A mer-  
 sometimes called *cop*. 8. *A spider*. [*< AS. cop*, *cp. G. kopf*, head, *cp. cop'ing*, *n.* The dyming of yarn upon the cop, *cp. cop'ing*, *n.* A machine used for cop spinning.—**cop-reel**, *n.* *Winding*. A mechanical device which makes hanks out of yarn taken from mule-cops.—**cop-spinning**, *n.* A system used in worsted-spinning.—**cop-tube**, *n.* The tube on which the cop of thread or yarn is wound in a spinning-machine.—**cop-winder**, *n.* A machine for winding yarn from hanks upon a cop-shaped spindle for use in the weaver's shuttle.

**Cop**, *abbr.* Copernican; Copple.

**Cop**, *abbr.* Copper; copyright. [*landmark.*]

**cop'a**, 1 kō'pa; 2 cō'pa, *n.* [*Sp. Am.*] A tree-top used as a cop'a-blip, 1 kō'p-bi; 2 cō'p-bi, a. [*Obs. or Rare.*] That may be coped with.

**cop'al'ba**, 1 kō-pē'ba or -pā'ba; 2 cō-pā'ba or -pā'ba (*xiii*), *n.* *Med.* A nauseous South-American balsam or resinous exudation from some species of *Copaiba*, used in affections of the mucous membrane. [*Sp.*, < *Braz. cupaba*]. **cop'al'rat**; **cop-pa'rat**.

**Co-pal'le-rat**, 1 kō-pā'le-rat; 2 cō-pā'le-rat, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees. See **COFALBA**. [*< copal* (in *COFALBA*) + *L. fero*, hear].—**cop-al'le-rous**, *a.* [*Plant.*] See **LAPAGERIA**.

**cop-al'gue**, 1 kō-pē'g; 2 cō-pā'g, *n.* A greenhouse twining

**cop-al'va**, 1 kō-pē'va or -pā'va; 2 cō-pā'va or -pā'va, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees native in tropical America and Africa, of the family *Cesapitaceae*, having hard durable wood. Several species yield copalva. See **PORPHEURAT**. [*NL = COFALBA*].

**cop-al'vik**, 1 kō-pē'vik or -pō'vik; 2 cō-pā'vik or -pī'vik, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from copalva. **co-**

**pal'bl'et**—**copalvic acid**, a crystalline compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) derived from copalva balsam by the action of alkalis.

**cop-al'yē-wood**, 1 kō-pē'yē-wūd; 2 cō-pā'yā-wōd, *n.* The wood of a tree (*Vochysia guianensis*) of the family *Vochysiaceae*, of British Guiana.

**Co-pake**, 1 kō-pēk; 2 cō-pāk, *n.* A village in Columbia county, N. Y.

**cop'al**, 1 kō'pal; 2 cō'pal (*xiii*), *n.* A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. It is collected in the form of exudation from various tropical trees, or is dug from the ground in a fossilized state, that procured in E. Africa being most highly valued. See **GUM**. [*< Mex. copalit*, resin.]—**chacaze copal**, a hard copal shipped from Zanzibar.—**fossil c.**, same as **COFALIN**.

**cop'al'che**, 1 kō-pāl'chi; 2 cō-pāl'che, *n.* 1. A Brazilian tree (*Styrychnos pseudoquina*) of the nux-vomica family (*Loganiaceae*). 2. A Mexican shrub (*Croton nitens*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*). **cop'al'chit**.

**cop'al-if'er-ous**, 1 kō-pāl-if'er-ūs; 2 cō-pāl-if'er-ūs, *a.* Producing copal. [*< copal* + *L. fero*, bear.]

Beyond Muboko all was jungle and forest, tall trees rising from red copaliferous sand.

R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* ch. 3, p. 61. [il. 1860.]

**cop'al-in**, 1 kō-pāl-in; 2 cō-pāl-in, *n.* *Mineral.* A honey-yellow fossil resin (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained from the blue clay of Highgate Hill, London, resembling copal resin.

**cop'al-inet**; **cop'al-itet**.

**cop'alim**, 1 kō-pām; 2 cō-pām, *n.* The sweet-gum tree, or the balsam obtained from it.

**Co-pan**, 1 kō-pān; 2 cō-pān, *n.* A ruined city in Honduras, Central America.

**cop'ang**, 1 kō-pāng; 2 cō-pāng, *n.* [*Malaysia.*] A copper coin.

**cop'ar'ce-nary**, 1 kō-pār'si-nē-ri; 2 cō-pār'ce-nā-ry [*-RIES*, 1-riz; 2-ris, *pl.*]. 1. *n.* *Law.* An estate in lands inherited by coparceners. This form of joint heirship occurs only among female inheritors in cases where the rule of primogeniture is observed among the males, as is usually the case in England. In law coparceners constitute but one heir, the rights of deceased coparceners descending to the heirs per stirpes. An estate in coparcenary often arises among males in consequence of inheritance by gavelkind. 2. Copartnership. **cop'ar'ce-ny**. **II. a.** *Law.* Of or pertaining to coparceners.

**cop'ar'ce-ner**, 1 kō-pār'si-nar; 2 cō-pār'ce-ner, *n.* *Law.* One of two or more co-heirs of an estate. [*< eo-<sup>1</sup>* + *PART-EN-ER*].

**cop'art**, *v.* [*L.*] To share. **II. t.** To partake.

**cop'art'**, 1 kō'pārt; 2 cō'pārt, *n.* One of several associated parts of a whole.

**cop'artment**, *n.* *Compartment*.

**cop'art'ner**, 1 kō-pār't-ner; 2 cō-pār't-ner, *n.* One who partakes with another; a sharer; specif., a partner in business.—**cop'art'ner-ship**, *n.* The state of being associated with another or others in business or interest; partnership. **cop'art'ner-y**.

**cop'as-sion-at**, **cop'as'tor**, etc. See **co-**, *prefix*.

**cop'a-tain**, *a.* Pointed on high; crowned; said of hats.

**cop'e**, 1 kōp; 2 cōp, *v.* [*COPE*; *cop'ing*]. 1. *t.* To contend or strive on equal terms; oppose or resist, as with equal strength; often with *with*; as, to cope with adversity. **II. t.** To contend with; encounter. [*Var.* of *COUP*, *v.*, and associated with *COPE*, *v.*] *coupet*. *Syn.* see **CONTEND**.—*Prep.* *with*.

**cop'e**, *v.* [*COPE*; *cop'ing*]. 1. *t.* To dress in a cope or cloak. 2. To furnish with a coping, as a wall. 3. To form (a joint in a molding) without mitering, as in making a sash-frame. **II. t.** To form a cope or coping; band or arch; especially, to bend over the end of an iron lodging-knee so that it may hook into the beams.—**to cope off** (*Foundry*), to remove a part of a pattern hurried in the cope of a foundry flask.—**to c. over** (*Arch.*), to slant downward from a wall; said of the soffit of a projection.

**cop'e**, *n.* & *cf.* [*Archaeol.*] A hawk's return for; bargain; buy. [*< D. coppen*, buy, orig. bargain; *cp. CHEAP*].

**cop'e**, *n.* [*COPE*; *cop'ing*]. *Falconry*. To cut or clip, as the talons of a hawk. [*< coup*, *v.*]

**cop'e**, *v.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To muzzle the mouth of, by sewing or tying; said especially of a ferret.

**cop'e**, *n.* 1. Anything that arches over; a coping.

He [Mr. Falkland] would remain for whole nights together under the naked cope of heaven. W. Gouvis *Caleb Williams* vol. i, p. 191. [il. 1831.]

2. *Ecol.* A mantle semicircular in shape worn by priests or bishops on solemn or ceremonial occasions; also, a coronation state, processional, or choral vestment often worn by laymen.

With a pendant of such magnitude, who would take a kingdom for the cut of a churchman's cope. J. S. BLACKIE *Isle of Lewis* ch. 8, p. 247. [il. 1881.]

3. A cloak or robe worn at the Convocation by university doctors at Cambridge. 4. The upper section of a foundry flask.

5. A cloak. [*< LL. capa*, cape.] *copet*; *copet*.

—**cope'-chis'el**, *n.* A chisel used in finishing rough-cut grooves in a lathe. *Woodworking*. The cutter

in a turning-machine.—**c. ring**, *n.* A device for carrying the cope in a loam-mold.

**cope**, *n.* [*Eng.*] 1. The tribute or toll formerly paid to the lord of the soil in lead-mines of Derbyshire, England. 2. A cooper's wage. See **COPE**.

**Cope**, 1. Charles West (1811-1890), an English historical painter. 2. Edward Drinker (1840-1918) 1897), an American biologist and paleontologist. 3. Thomas Fyfe (1817-1884), an American shipping merchant and philanthropist.

**cop'ek**, 1 kō'pek; 2 cō'pek, *n.* A Russian coin, the kopek, 1/100th of a ruble, worth from one-half to three-fourths of a cent. See **COIN**. [*< Rus. kopēk*].

**cop'e-<sup>1</sup>**, 1 kō'pē; 2 cō'pē, *v.* [*Ir.*] To turn a somersault.

**Cope'land**, 1 kō'pānd; 2 cō'pānd, *n.* [*1837-1918*]. A British astronomer royal for Scotland; explorer and educator.

**Cope'land's Islands**, A group of islands off the N. W. coast of Nova Scotia, Ireland.

**Cop'e-la-<sup>1</sup>**, 1 kō'pē-lā; 2 cō'pē-lā, *n.* A Piece of Flvs

*pl. Ascid.* A section of tunicates coexten-

sive with *Larvalia*. [*< Gr. kopēla*, rower, < *kōpē*, handle, & *clatēs*, driver, < *claudō*, drive.] **Cop'e-la-tat**—**cop'e-**

**late**, a. & *n.*



**co-pop**'si-a, 1 ko-pep'si-ä; 2 co-pöp'si-a, n. *Pathol.* A weariness or weakness of sight; impairment of vision. [*<* Gr *kopos*, fatigue, + *opsis*, sight.] cop'T-op[or]-ops]'al, cop'fou'tion, n. A share. especially an equal one.  
Cop'pa, 1 ko-pä; 2 cö-pä-to, n. A town in Ferrara province, Emilia, Italy.  
Cop'-pa-tü'd-dē, 1 kep'-tä-tü'd-dē, 2 cöp'-tū'd-dē, n. pl. *Spong.* A family of massive sponges found in Porto Rico.  
cop-pé', 1 ko-pé'; 2 co-pe'. *a. Her.* With the head lifted above the natural position. [*<* COP', n. as if F.]  
coppét, n. 1. A cup. 2. Same as COP'.  
copped, } 1 kept; 2 cöpt, a. 1. Conical; peaked; point-  
cop'ts, } ed; 3. as, a copped roof; a copped hall. 2. *Her.*  
Coppé, 3. Crested, as a bird. [*<* AS. *copped*, *<* cop,  
head.]  
Cop'peé', 1 ko-pé'; 2 co-pe'. François Édouard Joachim  
(1/12 1842-7/1905). A French poet, playwright, and novelist;  
elected to the Academy in 1884; *Le Passant*.  
cop'pel, 1 kep'el; 2 cöp'el, n. Same as CUPEL.  
cop'per, 1 kop-er; 2 cöp'er, ti. 1. To cover with sheets  
of copper; as, to copper the bottom of a vessel or the  
roof of a house. 2. In faro, to place a copper upon  
(the money or chips placed upon a card) to indicate a  
bet that the card will fall in the losing instead of the  
winning pile; hence, generally, to bet against; as, to  
copper a tip in Wall street.  
cop'per, n. 1. *Chem.* A reddish ductile metallic element.  
See ELEMENT. Before iron was known copper was  
the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of  
war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing  
and lining of ships, for conducting pipes, electric apparatus,  
ratus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive applica-  
tion, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing,  
and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds,  
is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium.  
2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural,  
small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original coppers are still  
in material existence.  
HAMMOND *Etching and Etchers*, p. 83. [a. mss. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in copper-  
ping. See COPPER, r. 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire  
upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See PHRASES.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which  
clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse  
containing it.  
The Blue Sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion  
undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their  
copper. W. BOOTH *In Darkest England*, p. 166. [l. v. w. 1890.]  
(2) pl. The kettles in a ship's galley. 8. pl. [Slang.]  
The human stomach or digestive apparatus; as, he had  
a morning drink to cool his coppers. B. [Slang.] A police-  
man; cop. 10†. A cup-bearer. [*<* AS. *coper*, *<*  
*L.L.* *cuprum*, *<* L. *cyprum*, *<* Gr. *Kypros*, *<* Kypros,  
Cyprus, island in the Mediterranean, abounding in copper.]  
cop'pert-, aceto-arsonite of copper, Paris green.  
American c., a butterfly of the family Lycaenidae, known  
as *Hedea hypophanes*, whose habitat is the eastern border  
of the United States and the areas of which feed on sorrel.  
— c. titillata, c. same as CHALCOTIDITE. — hear, c.  
copper granulated by being poured into water through a  
sieve while in molten state. — black c. 1. Unrefined copper.  
2. Same as MELACONITE. — hlanced c., an alloy of copper  
and arsenic, used for clock-dials, etc. — bronze c., an  
American butterfly (*Chrysophanus thoë*) of the family Ly-  
caenidae, whose larva feed on the leaves of prickly ash,  
curled dock, etc. — Chessy c., same as CHESSILLITE. —  
c. arsenite (*Chem.*), a copper salt of arsenious acid: used  
as an insect-destroyer and as a pigment such as Schaefer's  
green. — GREEN — harilla, see BARILLA. — c. cop'per  
hath', n. A solution of copper salt, as the sulfate, used in  
electroplating. — cop'per-hil, n. Same as COPPERHEAD.  
1. — cop'per-hel'ty, n. [U. S.] 1. The red-hellied water-  
snake (*Tropidonotus stipedon*, var. *erythrogastræ*). 2. The  
copperhead snake. 3. The blue sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*).  
— cop'per-hill', n. [Local. U. S.] A sea duck, the scoter  
(*Eidemia americana*). cop'per-nose, — c-bit, n. A gold-  
dredging machine furnished with a pigment such as Schaefer's  
green. — c. pennsylvanic, c. bluish-green. — c. polka-dot, n. A  
c. hottedam, a. Having a copper bottom. — c. hutterby, n.  
A lycaenid butterfly. — c. captain, one who assumes  
the title of captain illicitly. — c. colored, a. Of  
the color of copper: said especially of the American In-  
dians. — c. drift (*Mech.*), a piece of copper having a flexible  
handle and used to protect flished metal when the latter has  
to be hammered. — c. faced, a. Faced or covered with  
copper: as, copper-faced iron bolts below the water-line:  
said of wooden vessels. — cop'per-finch', n. The chamanch.  
— c. glance, n. Mineral. Same as CHALCOITE. — c. glass,  
n. Alexandria blue. See TABLE under BLUE. — c. laced, a.  
Decorated with lace made of copper in place of gold. — c.  
manganese, n. Mineral. Crednerite. — c. Maori [Australl],  
a native earth oven for cooking. — c. mixture of Gronde,  
Bordeaux mixture: a former name. — c. nickel, n. Mineral.  
Same as NICKELORSE. — cop'per-plat, n. A plate of copper  
polished and etched with writing or design is engraved or  
etched in reverse. The sunken lines and points being filled  
with ink and the surface cleaned, an impression from the  
plate gives the design in its natural position. II. a. En-  
graved on copper, or printed from an engraved copper-  
plate: as, copperplate illustrations. — c. powder, n. A  
precipitated copper used for bronzes. — c. rose, n. [Prov.  
Engl.] The large scarlet copper (*Pezomachus*). — c. e-  
scent, n. A solution of slate, schistose formation con-  
taining copper and some silver. — c. silfeld, an alloy of cop-  
per and silicon which is added to molten bronze, etc., just  
before casting to act as a deoxidizer. — cop'per-skin', n.  
One having copper-colored skin; or a redskin. — c. slate, n.  
Slate containing disseminated ores of copper. — cop'per-  
smith', n. 1. One who makes utensils of copper. 2. The  
crimson-breasted barbet (*Aegialia hamacephala*).  
— c. smoke, n. A gas arising from the combustion of zinc  
and sulfur dioxide which escape from the furnace in the roast-  
ing of copper ore. — cop'per-spot', n. [Local. Canada.] A  
native American earwig beetle (*Golosoma calidum*): charac-  
terized by copper-colored spots on its black fore wings. — c.  
snater, a solution of copper, limc. molasses, and water  
used as a spray on plants and fruit-trees to destroy fungi.  
— c. sulfate (*Chem.*), a compound (CuSO<sub>4</sub> + 5H<sub>2</sub>O).  
usually called blue vitriol. Large crystals are slowly  
efflorescent in dry air; cupris sulfate. blue vitriol.  
vitriol, same as BLUE VITRIOL. — c. wall, n. A succession  
of iron rollers or pans for evaporating the juice of the sugar  
cane: now superseded by other devices. — cop'per-wire',  
n. Utensils made of copper. — cop'per-wing', n. A cop-  
per-butterfly. — cop'per-work', n. Things made of cop-  
per. — c. sing. *a. pl.* The place in which copper  
ores are melted or smelted. — c. trade, n. Trade in cop-  
pers. 1. A ship worn at Tripoli naturally. 2. A cloth worn

3. An Itch-insect.—emerald c., same as DIPTASE.—float c. Mining. 1. Finely divided metallic copper in suspension in water. 2. Native copper occurring at some distance from its mother rock.—flour c., same as float coppr.—hydrated C. oxid., a pale-blue copper oxid (Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>), used, when mixed with size and chalk, as a pigment for staining paper.—Manhi's c. process, a method of refining copper in n Bessemer converter whose tuyères enter above the molten metal. Oxidation of the copper and the stoppage of the tuyères are thus prevented.—mass c., pure copper found in large masses.—moss c., a form of copper in fine threads developed during the solidification of a sulfid of copper in the smelting of copper ore.—purple c., same as NORNITE.—red c., same as COPRITE.—rosé c., copper in the shape of disk-like crusts, which are removed by acid; term of the surface of the crucible.—shot c., bean copper.—silicon c., copper silicid.—stamp c. (Mining), in the Lake Superior district, metallic copper which has been extracted from the rock by a stamping and washing process.—stannate of c., Gentile's green. See GREEN.—to have hot coppers (Slang), to have the mouth, throat, and stomach parched and feverish from Indulgence in strong drink.—under-poled c., copper which has not been completely poled; characterized by the presence of the suboxid of copper.—vitreous c., same as CHALCOITE.—white c., same as PAKTONG.—cop'ber-ette', n. [Rare.] An electrolytic or an engraving.—cop'ber-ing, n. The act of covering with copper, or the copper covering put on; as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.—cop'ber-ish, a. Like or containing copper.—cop'ber-ize, vt. To treat with copper or with one of its salts. cop'ber-isct. cop'ber-y, a. Like copper; copperish.

cop'per-as, l kop'er-as; 2 cö'p'er-as, n. Chem. A green crystalline astrigent, ferrous sulfato (FeSO<sub>4</sub>) used in dyeing, ink-making, photography, etc. [*F. cuprose*, < LL. *cuprosa*, < *cupri*, gen. of *cuprum* (see COPPER)], + L. *rosa*, rose.] cop'tas; cop'tresset; cop'troset.—hine cop-peras, same as BLUE VITRIOL.—white c., same as COQUINIBITE and GOSLARITE.—yellow c., same as COPHAHITE.

cop'per-as-in, l kop'er-as-in, -in or -im; 2 cö'p'er-as-in, -in cop'per-as-inc, } or -in, n. A sulfate of iron and copper resulting from the decomposition of copper pyrites. [*< cop'per-as*.]

cop'per-bath", etc. Coppered. See under COPPER, n.

cop'perd, pr. Coppered. S. S.

cop'per-head", l kop'er-bed"; 2 cö'p'er-böd", n. 1. A cop'per-hed'rs, } venomous terrestrial North-American crotaloid snake (*Anistrodon contortrix*), rarely exceeding 3 feet long, golden-brown with 25 to 45 Y-shaped darker blotches on the back, the top of the head pure copper-red, and the tail chestnut and ending in a horny tip instead of rattles. It occurs in wild localities from Massachusetts to Texas and Wisconsin, and has the habits of a rattlesnake. Compare MOCCASIN. Most beautiful in coloration of the North American pit vipers without rattles is the *copperhead*. "The ground color is a paler shade of yellow than reddish-brown blotches." B. F. ROYCE, L. DILLMAN'S *Reptiles of the World*, p. 338. [w. a. w. 10.] 2. [U. S.] A Northern sympathizer with the Confederates; so called by Unionists during the Civil War because they were regarded as attacking the Union treacherously in the rear, as the snake is fabled to strike. 3. [Local, U. S.] The yellow-headed blackbird. 4†. One of the early Dutch settlers of New York; a term of ridicule.

cop'per-laced", c. manganese, etc. See under COPPER, n.

Cop'per-minc, l kop'er-main; 2 cö'p'er-min, n. A river in Mackenzie district, Canada; length, 300 m. from Providence Lake to the Arctic ocean.

cop'per-se-ost, a. Of, belonging, or pertaining to copperas, cop'per-onst.

Cop'per river. 1. A river in Alaska; length 250 m. to the Pacific Ocean. 2. A river in Missouri; length 130 m. to the Mississippi river.

cop'per-tail", l kop-ar-tel'; 2 cö'p'er-täl", n. [Snaag, Austral.] One of the lower order, socially; the higher order helog called *sittatids*.

cop'per-wall", etc. See under COPPER, n.

cop'pet, l kop'et; 2 cö'p'et, n. [Bermuda & Fla.] A hillock; small knoll; a hummock or hammock.

cop'pice, l kop'is; 2 cö'p'ic, n. A thicket of bushes, or of cop'ples, } in wood of small trees, especially one cut prepared for fuel.

cop'ple, n. Same as CUPEL.

cop'ple-crown", l kop'l-kraun; 2 cö'p'l-crown", n. 1. A bird's crest. 2. [Local, U. S.] (1) A hen with n crest or topknot; a crowple-crown. (2) The cedar-bird.—cop'ple-crowned", a.

cop'pled, l kop'id; 2 cö'p'id, a. Same as COPPED.

cop'ple-stone", c. A cobblestone.

cop'py, cö'p'i, 2 cö'p'y, n. 1. A fancy encephaly hoving a flat cap-like crest. 2. [Dial., Eng.] Same as CORNICE. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A low stool; copyy-stool. [Def. 1 to coré, n.]

cop'pyrt, n. Copy.

cop'ra, l kop're; 2 cö'pra, n. [Hind.] The dried kernel of the coconut, broken up for export from the islands of the Pacific. eö'bra; cop'ber-shi-a; 2 cö'p'r-ä-ra'-zhi-a, n. Pathol. Inability to hold the feces. [*< copro-* + Gr. *akrasia*, weakness.]

cop'ra-rog, l kop'r-rog; 2 cö'p'r-rög, n. A purgative medicine. [*< corac-* + Gr. *eö'*, lead.]

cop'ry-gocuet, l kop'r-es-ü; 2 cö'p'r-em-sis, n. A fancy encephaly having vomiting of feces. [*< corn-* + Gr. *emesis*, vomiting. < *emec*, vomit.]

cop'ry-em-sis, n. Vomiting of feces. [*< corn-* + Gr. *emesis*, vomiting. < *emec*, vomit.]

cop'ry-em-sis, n. Vomiting of feces. [*< corn-* + Gr. *emesis*, vomiting. < *emec*, vomit.]





**cop-re-mi-a**, 1 *kep-rī-mi-a*; 2 *cōp-rē-mi-a*, *n. Pathol.* A poisoning of the blood from retained fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels. [*< copro- + Gr. haima, blood.*] **cop-rē-mi-at**.  
**cop-pres-by-ter**, 1 *kō-prē-hi-ter*; 2 *cō-prēs-by-ter*, *n.* A member of the same presbytery with another; a fellow priest.  
**cop-pres'ence**, 1 *kō-prēz'ens*; 2 *cō-prēs'ēnc*, *n.* Presence along with others; joint or associated presence.  
I have seen it in clergymen and others — a sort of shame — a sense of the *copresence* of circumstances which unallow the blessing. *LAMR Essays, Grace Before Meat p. 160. [w. l. & c.]*  
**cop-rī-dē**, 1 *kep-rī-dē*; 2 *cōp-rī-dē*, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles, now united with *Scarabæidæ*. **Cop-ris**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. kopros, dung.*] **cop-rī-dē**, *n. & n.*  
**cop-rī-nūs**, 1 *kō-prī-nūs*; 2 *cōp-rī-nūs*, *n. Bot.* A large genus of black-spored agaric fungi, having gills that split easily and finally dissolve into an inky fluid. They are usually fragile, and often grow in pastures on dung. *C. comatus* is edible, and *C. atramentarius* has been used for making ink. [*< Gr. kopros, dung.*] **cop-rī-n**, *n.*  
**cop-ro-**, 1 *kep-rō-*; 2 *cōp-rō-*, *From* *Gr. kopros, dung*; a combining form. **cop-ro-fa-ti-a**, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal indecency of speech as a sign of insanity. **cop-ro-līc**, *n.* The petrified dung of extinct vertebrates, in some localities forming, in part, a phosphatic rock which is mined for a fertilizer. **cop-ro-līth**, *n.* A coprolite containing large numbers of radiolaria; found in the Lias of Germany. **cop-ro-līth**, *n.* **cop-ro-līth**, *n.* 1. A coprolite. 2. Any hall of hardened feces. **cop-ro-lō-gy**, *n.* 1. A collection of filth. 2. Hence, indecency or filth in art or literature. **cop-ro-lō-gist**, *n.* **cop-ro-ph'a-gi**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Copridæ*. **cop-ro-ph'a-gan**, *n.* **cop-ro-ph'a-gist**, *n.* An animal that feeds upon dung. **cop-ro-ph'a-gous**, *a.* Feeding upon dung, as coprid beetles. **cop-ro-ph'a-gy**, *n.* Habitual feeding on excrement, as in certain birds and insects. **cop-ro-ph'i-lis**, *n.* A lover of filth. **cop-ro-ph'i-lous**, *a.* 1. Growing readily on dung, as certain fungi. 2. Coprophagous. **cop-ro-phyte**, *n. Bot.* A epiphyte found in dung-heaps.  
**cop-rose**, *n.* Same as *COPPER-ROSE*. **cop-rose**, *n.*  
**Cop-ro-s'ma**, 1 *kep-rōs'ma*; 2 *cōp-rōs'ma*, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs and trees of the madder family, with polygamous flowers and herry-like fruit. Of about 35 species, natives mostly of New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii, several are in cultivation. See *KARAU*. [*< Gr. kopros, dung.*] **cop-ro-s'ta-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Constipation.  
**cop-ro-s'ter-in**, 1 *kep-rōs'ter-in*; 2 *cōp-rōs'ter-in*, *n.* Same as *KOPROSTERIN*.  
**cop-s**, 1 *kep-s*; 2 *cōp-s*, *n. [Prov. Eng.]* 1. The connecting-hook on a harrow. 2. A clevis.  
**cop-se**, 1 *kep-se*; 2 *cōp-se*, *n. [Rare.]* 1. To clip copse, *i. e.* to turn down, as brushwood. 2. To plant or keep in growth, as underwood. 3. To enclose as in a copse.  
**II. i.** 1. To form a copse; grow up as a copse.  
**copse**, *n.* A coppie. **copse-wood**, *n.* **cop-sy**, *a.*  
**Copt**, 1 *kep-t*; 2 *cōpt*, *n.* One of that race of native Egyptians that is descended from ancient Egyptian stock. 2. One of those Christian Egyptians who since A. D. 451 have constituted a Monophysite church, the principal Christian sect in Egypt, of which the Ethiopic-Abyssinian Church is a branch. See *MONOPHY-SITE*. [Perhaps *< copt* in *Gr. Aigyptos, Egypt.*]  
**Copt**, *abbr.* Coptic.  
**Copt'ic**, 1 *kep'tik*; 2 *cōpt'ic*, *a.* Belonging to the Copts, especially as distinguished from races settling later in Egypt. **II. n.** 1. The language of the Copts, the latest form of ancient Egyptian, with an admixture of Semitic and Greek; now used only in the liturgy of the Coptic Church. See *LANGUAGE*. 2. A Copt.  
— **Coptic Church or Chnrch of Alexandria**, the native church of Egypt, governed by a "Pope and Patriarch," who also has jurisdiction over the Abyssinian Church. Its doctrines are those of the Greek Church, except in the matter of its belief regarding the nature of Christ, which is Monophysitism. From being a large and powerful church, it has dwindled to one with but 10 bishops, much weakened by persecution and subjection to Moslem rule.  
**cop'tin**, 1 *kep'tin*, *n.* **cop'tin**, *n.* **cop'tin**, *n.* **cop'tine**, *n.* **Chem.** A white crystalline alkaloid contained in goldthread.  
**Cop'tis**, 1 *kep'tis*; 2 *cōp'tis*, *n. Bot.* A genus of low perennial herbs of the erythroid family, of the north temperate zone, having ternately dissected leaves and a naked one to three-flowered scape of white flowers. *C. triflora* is the well-known goldthread. [*< Gr. kopō, cut.*]  
**cop'u-la**, 1 *kep-yu-lā*; 2 *cōp-yu-lā*, *n.* [*< L. copu-lā*; 1 *pl.*] **Gram. & Logic.** The word or bond that unites, or expresses the relation between, the subject and the predicate of a sentence or proposition. In English the copula, according to the most common view, is always the present tense indicative of the verb to be, either with or without the negative particle. In languages generally it is either fouled in the verb to be, in some cognate verb, as in Greek, in the verb signifying to come, to go, to be, etc., or is implicated in any other verbal form embracing also a predicate, as "the eagles fly," equivalent to "the eagles fly." The verb be, because of its connective use, has often been called the *copula*, ... linking the essential subject with the predicate nominative. ... It must not be forgotten, however, that the verb be when called the *copula* is still a verb, and is still the predicate verb. [*< C. LATIN Working Grammar of the Eng. Lang. p. 291. [w. l. & w. 08.]*]  
2. **Anat.** A connecting part, especially of a hyoiden or branchial arch. 3. **Organ-building.** See *COUPLER*.  
4. **Law.** Sexual intercourse. 5. **Bot.** Same as *zygospore*. 6. **Zool.** In sporozoans, a cell formed by the conjunction of a microgamete with a macrogamete. 7. Same as *AMBOCEPTOR*. 8. **Ich.** Same as *ACTINOSTE*. [*< L. link, < co- (< cum), together, + apo hind.*] **cop'u-lar**, *a. Gram. & Logic.* Pertaining to or constituting copula.  
**cop'u-late**, 1 *kep-yu-lāt*; 2 *cōp-yu-lāt*, *v.* [*< L. LATEN*; 1 *pl.*] **I. t.** To unite or join; couple. **II. i.** To unite, especially in sexual intercourse. [*< L. copu-latus, pp. of copulo, < copula; see COUPLA.*] **cop'u-lat**, *a.* Joined. **cop'u-lat'ion**, *n.* 1. The act of connecting or coupling. 2. The union of the sexes in the generative act; coition. 3. **Bot.** The sexual act in fungi. See *COUGATION*. 4. **Logic.** The writing of subject and predicate by means of the copula.  
**cop'u-lat-iv**, 1 *kep-yu-lat-iv*; 2 *cōp-yu-lat-iv*, *a.* 1. **cop'u-lat-iv**, *a.* Constituting a copula; joining together; uniting.  
A copulative coordinate sentence is either annexive or enhansive; in the former, a second thought or clause is merely joined to a preceding one; in the latter, the statement made in the sentence applies with more force to the second member than to the first.  
*KURNA Gr. Gram. tr.* by Edwards and Taylor, 499. l. 1863.  
2. **Pertaining to copulation.** **cop'u-lat-iv**, *a.* **cop'u-lat-iv**, *a.* A coordinate conjunction used to unite two or more

independent thoughts so as to expand the idea of the first thought, as *and*, *also*, *not only* — *but also*. — *ly. adv.*  
**cop'u-lat-iv**, *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 2. [*Rare.*] One who copulates. 3. **Connection.**  
**cop'u-lat-iv**, 1 *kep-yu-lat-iv*; 2 *cōp-yu-lat-iv*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to copulation; as, *copulatory organs*. 2. **Copulative.** [*same point; concurrent.*]  
**cop-pne-tal**, 1 *kō-pōnē-tal*; 2 *cō-pōnē-tal*, *n. Geom.* On the copy, 1 *kep-t*; 2 *cōp-t*, *v.* [*< L. copiare, < cop- + p- (< p-), to make a copy of; make in imitation or duplicate; reproduce, as in writing, painting, drawing, needlework, etc.*]  
This is as if a man should copy a Spanish poem in beautiful handwriting without understanding a word of the language, and then call himself a poet. H. W. Beecher *Novelwood p. 202. [l. 1863.]*  
2. To follow as a model; imitate; pattern after.  
He [Edward I.] at once copied the French monarchs. *Gazette, Short Hist. Eng. People p. 222. [l. 1875.]*  
**II. i.** 1. To make an imitation or reproduction; as, he has no originality, but is given to copying. 2. To admit of being copied: give off copies; as, that page copies well. [*< F. copier, < LL. copio, < copia; see COPY.*]  
3. **Syn.** See *LOW*, *IMITATE*. — *Free. from or out of a work; from model, after person.*  
**copy**, 1 *kep-s*; 2 *cōp-s*, *n.* 1. A reproduction or imitation, as of a writing, printing, drawing, painting, or other work of art, so as to have another or others similar to the original; duplicate; as, a copy of the Sistine Madonna, of a letter, or of a deed. 2. A single book, or a set of books, or a sheet reproducing any literary composition; as, a finely illustrated copy of Dante's "Inferno"; ten copies of a magazine. 3. An exemplar or pattern given for imitation; especially, a line of writing for imitation by a student of penmanship. 4. **Print.** Manuscript or printed matter to be reproduced in type by a compositor. 5. **Law.** A transcript of some document or record. 6. A size of writing-paper 16 by 20 inches. 7. **Copyright.** 8. **Copyhold tenure.** [*< F. copie, < L. copia, abundance, < co- (< cum), with, + opes, wealth.*] **cop'let**, *n.* **cop'py**, *n.* See *DUPLICATE*, *IMAGE*, *MODEL*, *PICTURE*. — **certified copy**, a copy attested by an officer having charge of the original, class c. (*Law*), in former times, a copy of a document in which an unlimited number of words might be written on a sheet. **copy-book**, *n.* A book to contain copies and their imitations in penmanship. — **c-head**, *n.* A line of penmanship at the top of a copy-book to be used as a model. — **c-holder**, *n.* 1. A proof-reader's assistant, who adds, as by reading, in comparing copy with proof for the detection of errors. 2. A device for holding copy, as on a typesetting-machine. — **c-money**, *n.* 1. Wages paid for literary work or the furnishing of copy. 2. Fees paid for copyright. — **office c. (Law)**, a copy of a document containing a prescribed number of words. — **to hold c. (Print.)**, to read copy for a proof-reader.  
**copy-er**, *n.* Same as *COPY*.  
**copy-er**, *n.* Same as *COPY*.  
**copy-graph**, 1 *kep-graf*; 2 *cōp-y-graf*, *n.* 1. A process of duplicating or multiplying hand- or type-writing or drawings. 2. An impression made by this process. The original is made with an anilin ink, and is pressed gently on a pad of gelatin and glycerin, from which many copies may be taken by applying sheets of paper with a slight pressure of the hand. [*< L. cop + Gr. graphō, write.*] **copy-graft**.  
**copy-hold**, 1 *kep-hōld*; 2 *cōp-y-hōld*, *n. Eng. Law.* 1. A tenure of lands springing from tenancy at will, but confirmed by custom of the manor as evidenced by copy of court roll; any tenure by special custom, as opposed to the general tenure of freehold.  
A copyhold estate was originally an estate at the will of the lord, agreeably to certain customs evidenced by entries on the roll of the court baron. ... It is a villein tenure, derived of its service incidents. The doctrine of copyhold is of no application in the United States.  
*Bouvier Law Dict. Rawle's revision, vol. 1, p. 436.*  
2. Land held by the tenure described above. — **copy-hold'er**, *n. Eng. Law.* One who holds land by tenure of copyhold.  
**copy-ing**, 1 *kep-ing*; 2 *cōp-y-ing*, *ppr. & verbal n.* of *copy*. — **copy-ing-ink**, *n.* An ink containing sugar, glycerin, or some similarly acting substance, for use in writing or printing to be reproduced in the copying-press. — **c-paper**, *n.* An unsized paper used in the copying-press. It is so thin that the reversed characters may be read from the wrong side, and so seen in their proper position. — **c. pencil**, *n.* A pencil containing gum arabic, graphite, and anilin blue, making marks that can be reproduced in the copying-press. — **c-press**, *n.* A press for multiplying copies of writing done with copying-ink. — **c-ribbon**, *n.* A ribbon saturated with copying-ink, permitting duplication of typewritten matter.  
**copy-ism**, 1 *kep-izm*; 2 *cōp-y-ism*, *n.* [*Rare.*] A merely mechanical imitation or imitateness.  
**copy-ist**, 1 *kep-ist*; 2 *cōp-y-ist*, *n.* One whose business it is to copy or transcribe; also, a mere imitator.  
The spirit of his labor as to write on without the least attention to the sense or meaning.  
*PERRON Reliques adv. to fourth ed. p. 25. [l. & s. 1859.]*  
**copy-right**, 1 *kep-rīt*; 2 *cōp-y-rīt*, *n. Law.* To secure copyright for (a book or work of art). — **copy-right-a-ble**, *a.* **copy-right'er**, *n.*  
**copy-right**, *n. Law.* The exclusive legal right of authors, composers, playwrights and artists to publish and dispose of their several works for a limited time.  
The copyright law of the United States was first passed May 31, 1790. The present law requires the author or artist, in order to secure copyright for works reproduced for sale, to publish his work with a written notice containing the name of the owner, and promptly after publication, to send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the work, with an application for registration stating to which class it belongs, and a money-order for the statutory registration fee of \$1. For photographs, the fee, where a certificate of registration is not demanded, is 50 cents. The Copyright Act of England (1911) extends the right for the life of the author and for a period of seven years after his death. In the United States the Copyright Act passed July 1, 1909, makes the term of copyright 28 years with the right of renewal for 28 years on application within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, with a corresponding renewal-right covering copyrights granted under previous statutes. By this act, a foreigner may obtain copyright in the United States; provided, (1) that in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph the copies deposited shall be printed from type set in the United States, or from plates made therefrom; or from natives or drawings or designs made in the United States, or from transfers made therefrom; (2) when he shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first

publication of his work; or (3) when the nation or state of which he is a subject or citizen grants to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto. Publication of the work with the notice of copyright required by this act initiates copyright. By an amendment to the copyright law, in effect March 3, 1921, an ad interim copyright which endures for four months may be obtained for a book first published abroad in the English language, provided that one complete copy of the foreign edition be deposited in the copyright office not later than sixty days after its publication abroad. The British copyright law of July 22, 1902, defines musical copyright as the exclusive right of the owner of such copyright under the copyright act in force for the time being to do or authorize another person to do all or any of the following things: (1) To make any kind of copies of such musical work. (2) To abridge such musical work. (3) To make any new adaptation, arrangement, or setting of such musical work, or of the melody thereof, in any new musical system, written, printed, or otherwise reproduced without the consent lawfully given by the owner of the copyright in such work. An act of Aug. 4, 1906, amending this law, imposes a fine upon a person convicted of knowingly violating it, and fine and imprisonment for a repetition of the offense. The Copyright Act of 1911 confirms the acts of 1902 and 1906. — **International copyright**, an arrangement whereby authors of those countries which are parties to it may copyright their works in any country included in the arrangement.  
**coq**, *abbr.* [*L. Pharm.* Coque; literally, cook, digest. *Imlog.* coque, 1 *kep*; 2 *cōk*, *n.* [*F.*] A small loop of ribbon, for trimming. **coq-ill**, 1 *kep-ill*; 2 *cōk-ill*, *n.* 1. The English wild poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*). 2. Orange-red (the color of the poppy). [*< F. coquelicot, imitative of a cock's cry; applied to the wild poppy from its resemblance to a cock's crest in color.*] **coque-ill-coft**.  
**Coque-ill**, 1 *kep-ill*; 2 *cōk-ill*, *n.* 1. Benoit Constant (1841-1909), a French actor; rôles, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, *Napoleon*, etc.; author, *Art and the Actor*. 2. Ernest Alexandre Honoré (called "Coquelicot cadet" (1848-1909), a French actor and actor, brother of the preceding; rôles, *Frédéric*, *Ulrich*, etc.  
**Coque-ill**, 1 *kep-ill*; 2 *cōk-ill*, *n.* 1. Athanasie Josné (1820-1875), a French Protestant divine; *Catholicism and Protestantism*, etc. 2. Athanasie L. C. (1795-1868), a French Protestant divine; *Modern Orthodoxy*, *Coquelicot*, 1 *kep-ill*; 2 *cōk-ill*, *n.* [*< COQUE-ILL*; *coquet*, *n.* 1. To treat with pretended affection; wheedle by a show of regard; deceive in love.  
He ... coquets the very Sun with audacious familiarity. *H. W. Beecher Lectures to Young Men p. 108. [l. & s. 1863.]*  
**II. i.** 1. To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness; play the coquet.  
It is as natural for a young girl to coquet as it is for a canary to peck at its seed. *ALDRICH Queen of Sheba p. 247. [l. & c. 1877.]*  
2. To trifle generally; act in a trifling, undecided manner. [*< F. coquet, strut, < coq, cock.*]  
**co-quet**, 1 *kep-ill*; 2 *cōk-ill*, *n.* 1. A woman who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, merely to gratify her vanity; *n. flirt*; formerly said also of men. 2. A crested humming-bird (genus *Lo-phornis*) with long metallic-tipped feathers springing from the throat; as, the adorable coquet (*L. adorabilis*), of Costa Rica and Veragua, with a copper-red forehead and snow-white pointed crest; the frilled c. (*L. ornatus*) of Brazil, with metallic green forehead and throat, chestnut crest and snow-white fan-like tail; called, sometimes, *frilled c.* [*< F. coquet, beau, < coq, cock.*]  
**co-quet**, 1 *kep-ill*; 2 *cōk-ill*, *n.* 1. Pertaining to a coquet; disposed to coquet. — **co-quet-ly**, *adv.*  
**co-qu'ntoon**, 1 *kep-ō-tūn*; 2 *cōk-ē-tōn*, *n.* A small hush-antelope (*Cephalopus rufilatus*) of western Africa, deep-hay with broad black dorsal stripe.  
**co-qu'nt-ry**, 1 *kep-ēt-ry*; 2 *cōk-ēt-ry*, *n.* [*< HES*, 1 *ntz*; 2 *ntz, pl.*] Attempt to gain admiration or love, from vanity; trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish. [*< F. coquetterie, < coquette; see COQUET.*]  
They are on a perfect equality, which love delights in, and without any coquetry the happy, affectionate nature of woman flows out. *EXAMINER Essay, Love first series, p. 140. [l. & c. 1890.]*  
**co-quill'lage**, 1 *kep-kil'yāz*; 2 *cōk-kil'yāz*, *n.* [*F.*] Decorative Art. A form of ornamentation imitating shells.  
**co-quill'la-nut**, 1 *kep-kil'yā-nut*; 2 *cōk-kil'yā-nut*, *n.* The nut of the Brazilian palm *Attalea funifera*.  
**co-quille**, 1 *kep-kil*; 2 *cōk-kil*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. The broad part of the guard of a sword-hilt. 2. A shell-shaped mold or dish for table use. 3. *pl.* Protecting-spectacles, usually of smoked or colored glass, and concavo-convex in shape. 4. A shell-like ruching for neck-wear; so named from manner of fitting.  
**co-quill'lo**, 1 *kep-kil'yo*; 2 *cōk-kil'yo*, *n.* [*Sp.*] 1. The physocent. 2. [*Sp. Am.*] A fine white cotton cloth.  
**co-quim'hite**, 1 *kep-kim'hīt*; 2 *cōk-kim'hīt*, *n.* [*Chem.*] A mineral. A granular hydrous ferric sulfate (Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> · 10 H<sub>2</sub>O). *Copumbo*, in Chile.  
**co-quim'ho**, 1 *kep-kim'ho*; 2 *cōk-kim'ho*, *n.* [*S. Am.*] The South-American hurrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).  
**Co-quim'ho**, 1 *kep-kim'ho*; 2 *cōk-kim'ho*, *n.* 1. A province in central Chile; 12,873 sq. m. La Serena, Serena. 2. A seaport town in this province. *La Se-re-na*.  
**co-quil'na**, 1 *kep-kil'na*; 2 *cōk-kil'na*, *n.* [*Sp.*] A soft rock composed of fragments of marine shells; used in Florida as a building material.  
**co-quill'lo**, 1 *kep-kil'lo*; 2 *cōk-kil'lo*, *n.* [*Sp.*] A tall Chilean palm-tree (*Yubae speciosa*), bearing edible nuts. — **co-quill'lo**, *n.* See *LO*.  
**co-r**, 1 *kep-r*; 2 *cōr*, *n.* [*Heb.*] A Hebrew measure. **co-reit**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* The heart. 2. According to ancient writers, the seat of life, or the plant-seed, in plants. 3. [*C.*] *Astron.* The "heart" or brightest star in any one of several constellations; as, *Cor Hydra*.  
**co-r**, *n.* Salt fish, especially cod.  
**co-r**, *prefz.* With; together. [*Form of co- before r.*]  
**Cor**, *abbr.* Corinthians; Cornelia; Cornelius.  
**Cor**, *abbr.* Corner; corner; corner; corner; correction; corrective; correspondence; correspondent; correspond; corrupted; corruption.  
**co-ra**, 1 *kep-ra*; 2 *cōra*, *n.* The Arabian gazel (*Gazella*

Co-ra, 1 kō'ra; 2 cō'ra, n. 1. A feminine personal name. Co-rin'na (dim.). F. Co-rinne', 1 kō'rin'; 2 cō'rin'. [Gr., maiden.]

Co-ra'cl-ae, 1 kō'ra'cl-ae; 2 cō'ra'cl-ae, n. pl. *Ornith.* A sub-order of *Coraciiformes*, containing the more typical families, as of rollers, kingfishers, todies, etc.—Co-ra'cl-as, n. The typical genus *Coraciidae*, the rollers.—Co-ra'cl-dre, n. pl. A family of *Coraciidae* composed of two subfamilies: (1) *Coraciinae*, containing the typical genera of rollers; (2) *Leptosomatinae*, represented by the kramho alone. Co-ra'cl-ad-l-dre, Co-ra'cl-id, n.—Co-ra'cl-old, a.—Co-ra'cl-l-for-mes, n. pl. In Gadow's classification, an order of non-passerine birds, nearly equivalent to the *Picartae* plus the *Striges* (owls).—Co-ra'cl-l-for-m, o.

Co-ra'cl-nē, l. o. Black, like a raven. II. n. An unidentified Nile fish, probably a pomacentroid (*Chromis chromis*).

Co-ra'cl-o-l-de-n, n. pl. A superfamily of coraciiform birds practically coextensive with the *Picartae*. Co-ra'cl-o-l-de-n, a. & n.—Co-ra'cl-old, a.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. *Mineral.* An alteration product of uraninite partly changed to gummitite. [C. Gr. korax, crow.]

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A small fishing-boat of hide or oil-cloth on a wicker frame, and circular, oval, or oblong in form; used in France, Wales, and Ireland. [C. W. corac, < corac, boat.]

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

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Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. A French Coracle.

2. A coral-producing animal, especially an anthozoan. As soon as the little Coral is fairly established and solidly attached to the ground it begins to bud.

3. A toy made of coral, usually with the addition of bells. 4. Lobster- or crab-rope: named from its appearance when cooked. 5. A South-African shrub (*Boehoe coccinea*) of the houseleek family, with scarlet flowers, sometimes cultivated. [F., < L.L. corallum, < Gr. korallion, coral.]

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

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Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

as a compound mass or as the skeleton of a polyp. [L.L.; see CORAL.]

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

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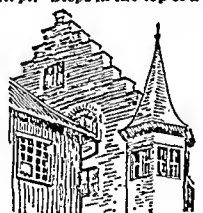
Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.

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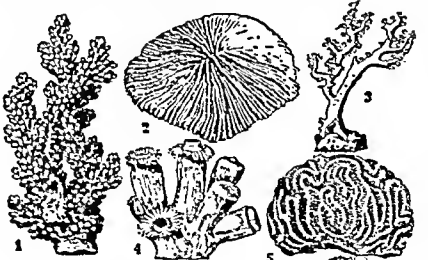
Co-ra'cl-e, 1 kō'ra-cl; 2 cō'ra-cl, n. Same as CORAL.



A French Coracle.



Corbel-steps.



Corals.

1. Branching growth of a reef-coral. 2. Mushroom coral. 3. Red coral. 4. Bud coral. 5. Brain coral. 6. Fan coral. Co-ra'l, n. 1. The skeleton or hard structures secreted in or by the tissues of various marine zoophytes, as many anthozoans and certain hydroids, serving as a support and place of abode. These animals are usually compound, many individuals being united into a colony or polypoid, and the coral assumes various forms, being branched, brain-like, chain-like, fan-like, feather-like, etc. Many reefs in the Pacific and other waters consist largely of coral, the perforate madreporae and porines being commoner in shallow waters, the micropores and sclerites in deeper waters to about 100 fathoms. It is commonly white. The red coral used in jewelry is secreted by a gorgonacean (*Corallium rubrum*) in the Mediterranean. See BRAIN CORAL, CUP CORAL, etc.

As in case of a tree, so in corals, life passes continually outward and upward, leaving the middle part dead.

See L. CORAL COMPEND OF GEOLOGY p. 87. L. 1883.

So massive a wall could Titan erect As the little coralline architect.

2. Like coral in color; pinkish-red. A coralline zone, the marine zone most prolific of coral-like animals.

Co-ra'l-l-e, n. 1. A calcareous coral-like seaweed of the order *Corallinales*. 2. A coral or coral-like animal or structure, especially a polypoid. 3. Chem. A colorant dyestuff derived from phenol, used to print yellow colors on fabrics. The ammoniacal derivative yields red colors, and is called red coralline. Co-ra'l-l-e, n. pl. Conch. A family of radiolose gastropods having a purpuroid shell and no radula, and living on corals.

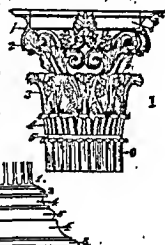
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[illegible]

### Corinthian Order

cent.] **Co-rin'th'** **1.** A Greek Corinthian capital of the choicest, a magnificent and a large monument of Lycistrates, or Lanterna brass, extreme effect of Demosthenes, at Athens, showing—(1) frontory; an allusion to the helmet of Demosthenes; (2) abacus with n. ovolo; 6 fillet; and c. callosities to the excellent vetto; (3) caucilli and volutes; (3) upper fillets, the pectolite; (4) caucilli-leaves with helices and tendrils; (5) bronze; and anciently (4) lower or water leaves; (5) astragal; (6) made in Corinth, shaft. 2. Corinthian base with part of—C. order or style, shaft of column, showing—(1) apophoge of shaft; (2) fillets; (3) cyma reversa or talon; (4) cavetto or scotia; (5) torus, the classical orders. Compare illus. under column.

As developed by the Greeks, the always sparingly used by them, the capital was bell-shaped and commonly adorned with ribs of acanthus-leaves, and the shaft was slender and fluted like the shaft of the column. The Romans retained the characteristics of the Ionic. The Romans retained the characteristics of the column, but variously modified and enriched the details. See chart of ARCHITECTURE and CRECK and ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, under the respective adjectives.—See illus. above.—C. vase, an archaic variety of vase, of about the 7th century B. C., first found in the district of Corinth, but afterward in Etruria and elsewhere, with Oriental decorations—such as fantastic monsters, human-beads or birds, and other winged creatures—usually painted black or red, in continuous friezes on a yellowish-white ground.

**co-rin'thi-an, n.** 1. An inhabitant of Corinth. 2. A dashing or profligate fellow; a fast man; a man about town; especially, such a man of the aristocratic class. 3. [Slang.] A gentleman sportsman who rides or drives his own horses on the turf, or sails his own yacht. 4. [Slang.] A swaggering adventurer; bully. 5t. A courageous man.—Epistle to the Corinthians, two letters addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Corinth, presenting the insufficiency of human wisdom to save, and forming two hooks of the New Testament.—**Co-rin'thi-an-esque, a.** Resembling the Corinthian style in architecture.—**Co-rin'thi-an-ism, n.** [Rare.] Profligate conduct, such as that of the Corinthians.

The mirror and the life of the Corinthian in a wild Corinthianism have much chapters of apostolic lecture can hardly reduce to sobriety. *BURNING Nature and Supernat.* p. 464. [A. 1886.]

—**Co-rin'thi-an-ize, v.** To live a luxurious and profligate life, like that of the Corinthians.

**o-rin'th'** thus, 1 ko-rin'thus; 2 co-rin'thus, n. *Bib. Rom.* xvi (superscription).

**o-rin'th'-o-la-nus, 1** ko'r-in'-o-lē-nus; 2 co'r-i'-o-lā-nūs, Caius (or Calpurnius) Marcellus. A legendary Roman hero; subject of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*; flourished 490 B. C.

**o-rin'th'-o-sul'-rin, 1** ko-rin'-o-sul'-ri-rin; 2 co-rin'-o-sul'-ri-rin, n. A yellowish ornament of certain birds. [*L. cortum*, leather, + *aurifur*, sulfur.]

**o-ris't'-dē, 1** ko-ris't-dē; 2 co-ris't-dē, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of cryptic bugs with n depressed body, natatorial legs, and obsolete scutellum. *Corl'-sa* or *Corl'-x*, n. (t. & c.) [*< Cr. koris*, bedbug.] **Co-ris't-dēt.**—**co-ris'-aid, a. & n.**—**co-ris'-old, a.**

**Tri-um, 1** ko'r-i-um; 2 co'r-i-um, n. [*co'r-i-a, pl.*] 1. *Anat.* The sentient and vascular portion of the skin beneath the epidermis. See illus. under *SKIN*. 2. *Entom.* The coriaceous main part of the hemelytrium of a bug. 3. Armor made of leather, worn by the Romans, and the English armor to the reign of Edward I. [*L. tri-um*, leather.] **cori-an phlogis'-leum, n.** thick drayish crust or coat that forms on the surface of blood during the existence of active inflammation. See *BUFFY COAT*.

**co-rin'-val, etc.** See *co-rin'*, prefix

**cork**, *k*, *k*ork; 2 *c*ork, *et*. 1. To stop with a cork, as a bottle. 2. To blacken with burnt cork. 3. [Colloq.] To silence suddenly: used with *up*; as, that answer *corked* him *up*.

**cork**, *et*. 1. To talk. 2. To injure as by a calk: often used reflexively: a corruption of *calk*: said of a horse.

**cork**, *ri*. [Rare.] *Tanning*. To give grain to leather.

**cork**, *n*. 1. The light, porous, elastic outer bark of the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*), indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa: used for stoppers for bottles, for artificial limbs, floats, and many other purposes. 2. Anything made of cork, or serving the purpose of a cork. Specif.: (1) A stopper or bung for a bottle or other vessel; as, a champagne-cork; a rubber cork. (2) An anchor's float. (3) A cork sole for a shoe. 3. Bot. A protective tissue that forms beneath the epidermis of dicotyledons and replaces it, that heals wounds, and forms when dead the bulk of the outer bark. It consists of thin-walled cells filled with air, is destitute of intercellular spaces, and is impermeable to water. 4. The cork-oak. 5. [Scot.] A lichen from which a crimson dye is extracted. 6. [Scot.] A foreman; employer; overseer. 7. *pl*. (1) A hetting game with corks, colored red or black, so shaped that they may fall on either color. (2) A combination game of bowls and quoits played in Belgium and France. (3) A form of skittle-pool. [*< Sp. corcho, < L. cortex (cortic), bark.*] *corket*.



Gathering Cork.

—burnt cork, charred cork, used as a face-black: often made into a paste.—c.hark elm, the cork-elm.—c. helt, a life-preserver made of cork blocks or granulated cork.—c.hork-black, *n*. Burnt cork; Spanish black.—c.hoard, *n*. 1. Compressed cork bark of any thickness. 2. A composition product of cork and asphaltum-clay formed into thick sheets. 3. *Tanning*. A board with a cork top on which skins are grained.—c.horert, *n*. A colorless insect injurious to corks of wine-bottles.

—c.hork-brain, *n*. An empty-headed, foolish person.

—c.hraind, *n*. c.camblum, *n*. The phellogen, or inner active layers of cork-producing tissue. c.meristom, c.cutter, *n*. One whose business is to make corks; also, the special tool he uses.—c.elm, *n*. See *ELM*.

—c.fossil, *n*. Same as *ASBESTOS*.—c. Jacket, a jacket having pieces of cork enclosed in canvas, to aid a swimmer or sustain one who can not swim.—c.leather, *n*. A material composed of fine slices of cork cemented between layers of leather.—c.oak, *n*. 1. The oak (*Quercus suber*) that yields the cork of commerce. It is a native of southern Europe, and grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet, producing a crop of cork every six or eight years for a century or more. c.street, *2*.

This American liquidambar.—c.paint, *n*. *Ship-building*. A varnish applied to the iron portions of ships, over which finely powdered cork is thrown and the whole then painted over.—c.poly, *n*.

Anafionoid coral.—c.presser, *n*. A corrugated eccentric wheel rotatable to a corrugated circular bed: for reducing the size of corks by rolling and compression.

—c.pul, *n*. An implement for removing from a bottle a cork that has been forced below the neck.

c.pulter, *n*. c. rope, *n*. The rope along the top of a seine to which the floats are attached; the head-line.—c.tree, *n*. The bat's-wing coral-tree (*Erythrina resplendens*):

so called from its light, spongy wood. The Chinese cork-tree is a rutaceous tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) of Eastern Asia, with corky bark, plate leaves, and inconspicuous green flowers.—cork-wing, *n*. A wrasse or labroid fish (*Labrus bergyllia*).

cork-wing, *n*. cork-wood, *n*. 1. The light, porous wood of several West-Indian trees—*Anona palustris* of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceae*), *Ochroma lagopus* of the mallow family (*Malvaceae*), etc. The marsh-corkwood is the alligator-apple tree (*Anona palustris*). 2. The majagua (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). 3. An Australian shrub (*Dubautia myoporoides*). 4. A small New Zealand tree (*Entelea arborescens*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceae*). 5. In the southeastern United States, a small tree (*Leitneria floridana*). See *LEITNERIA*. 6. [Scot.] The white cork boletus (*Boletus suberatus*) growing on tree-trunks. 7. A West-Indian nycotaginaceous shrub (*Pisonia obtusata*) bearing obovate leaves, rounded at the tip, and greenish cymose flowers: cultivated in greenhouses. 8. The wood or timber of the cork-oak.—fossil *c*., same as *CORK-FOSSIL*.—West-Indian *c*., the corkwood cotton (*Ochroma lagopus*). See under *COTTON*.

**cork**, *n*. [U. S.] Same as *CALK*.

**Cork**, *n*. 1. Earl of (1415-1566-7/1643), Richard Boyle, an English statesman; aided in suppressing Irish rebellion, 1641. 2. A county in Munster province, S. Ireland; 2,885 sq. m. 3. Its capital, a seaport city.

**cork**, *ag*, 1 *k*ork; 2 *c*ork; *ag*, *n*. The corking or uncorking of bottles containing wine or other beverage.

2. The serving or the keeping over and reserving of wine, etc., in bottles at a hotel. 3. A charge for such service, especially when the wine is the property of the guest.

**corked**, 1 *k*orkt; 2 *c*orkt, *a*. 1. Stopped with cork, as a bottle. 2. Fitted with a cork or with corks, as a shoe. 3. Having acquired the taste of cork; as, *corked* wine.

**cork'er**, 1 *k*ork'ar; 2 *c*ork'er, *n*. 1. One who or that which corks. 2. [Slang.] An argument that puts a stop to discussion. 3. An instrument to stretch women's shoes. 4. [Slang.] A smart, confident fellow; a good, clever fellow. 5. [Scot. & Ir.] A large pin employed in fancy work, as embroidery.

**Cork Har'bor**. An inlet of the Atlantic ocean, Cork county, Ireland; contains Great Island.

**cork'ing**, 1 *k*ork'ing; 2 *c*ork'ing, *n*. An injury to wines caused by fungoid growths on the corks of the bottles.

**cork'ing**, *adv.* & *a*. [Slang.] Very; excellent; enjoyable; as, a *cork'ing* good time.

**cork'ing**, 1 *k*ork'ing; 2 *c*ork'ing, *pl*, *n*. [Archaic.] A large pin: said to have been used for fastening the hair, when dressed high, to an interior cork support.

**cork'it**, 1 *k*ork'it; 2 *c*ork'it, *n*. [Scot.] Same as *CORK*, *n*. 5. *cork'it*, 1 *k*ork'it; 2 *c*ork'it, *n*. *Mineral*. Beudaatite. [*< Cork, Ireland.*]

**cork'screw**, 1 *k*ork'skrū; 2 *c*ork'scrū, *et*. & *ti*. To move or cause to move like a corkscrew; twist; as, he *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd.

**cork'screw**, *a*. Shaped like a corkscrew; spirally twisted; as, *corkscrew* ringlets.

**cork'screw**, *n*. 1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles: usually a sharpened wire or bar of steel twisted spirally and fitted with a transverse handle. 2. A variety of willow-wood or worsted fabric. 3. [U. S.] A corkscrew curl.

**cork'screw**, *n*. In dancing, a figure in which several dancers move round one who remains stationary.—cork'screw-plant, *n*. Bot. A low orchid (*Gynostache gracilis*) with tuberosous roots, basal leaves, and fragrant white flowers, borne on a twisted spike, native in the eastern United States; the slender ladies'-tresses.

**cork'wing**, cork'wood, etc. See under *CORK*, *n*.

**cork'y**, 1 *k*ork'y; 2 *c*ork'y, *a*. 1. Like cork; shrunken; dried up; as, corky limbs. 2. Having the flavor of cork; corked; as, a corky taste. 3. [Colloq.] Light in weight; vivacious; restive.—corky warts, corky wart-like formations due to fungoid growths or bacteria occurring on tuberous plants and in association with scales on beets and potatoes.—cork'y-ness, *n*.

**Cor'le-o-ne**, 1 *k*or'le-o-ne; 2 *c*or'le-o-ne, *n*. A town in Palermo province, Sicily.

**Cor'liis**, 1 *k*or'liis; 2 *c*or'liis, George H. (1781-17-1/1858). An American navigator; invented the Corliss engine.

**corm**, 1 *k*orm; 2 *c*orm, *n*. Bot. A bulb-like, fleshy subterranean stem of rounded or depressed figure and solid texture. 2. Bot. A cormus. [*< Gr. kormos; see COANUS.*]

**Cor'mac Con'ling-as**, 1 *k*orm'ac kun'ling-as, 2 *c*orm'ac con'ling-as, *Ir. Myth*. The son of Conchubhar, king of Ulster, who deserted his father after the treacherous murder of the Sons of Uisne, and was killed in Connaught by Crave-theen the Harper, whose wife he had estranged.

**Cor'mac Mac'ar**. *Ir. Myth*. Legendary high king of Ireland in the 3d century A. D.

**cormic**, 1 *k*orm; 2 *c*orm, *n*. The service-tree (*Pyrus or Sorbus domestica*) of English woods. [*F*., service-apple, perhaps *< L. cornum, cornel-cherry.*]

**cor'mel**, 1 *k*ormel; 2 *c*ormel, *n*. One of the smaller corms developed each season on an old corm.

**Cor. Mem.**, *abbr*. Corresponding member.

**Cor'me-nā'**, 1 *k*orm'e-nā'; 2 *c*orm'e-nā', Vicomte de (1788-1/1868). Louis Marie de la Haye, a French jurist, publicist, and politician.

**cor'mid-vun**, 1 *k*orm'id-vun; 2 *c*orm'id-vun, *n*. [*< A. pl. Zooph.*] A group of heteromorphic persons on a siphonophore stem. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk.*]

**cor'mo-**, 1 *k*ormo-; 2 *c*ormo-. From Greek *kormos*, a tree-trunk; a combining form.

**cor'mo-gen**, 1 *k*ormo-jen; 2 *c*ormo-jen, *n*. Same as *CORMOPHYTE*.—**Cor-mog'e-nā'**, 1 *k*ormog'e-nā'; 2 *c*ormog'e-nā', *n*. Same as *CORMOPHYTE*.

**cor-mog'e-mous**, *a*.—**Cor-mog'e-my**, 1 *k*ormog'e-my; 2 *c*ormog'e-my, *n*. Bot. The development-history of races or other aggregates of persons. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk, + -geny.*]

**corm'old**, 1 *k*orm'old; 2 *c*orm'old, *a*. Resembling a corm. **cor'moph'y-l**, 1 *k*orm'oph'y-l; 2 *c*orm'oph'y-l, *n*. Bot. The phylony of plants, or the races or other aggregates of persons. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk, + phylon, tribe.*] **cor'mo-ph'y-log'e-ny**.

**Cor-moph'y-ta**, 1 *k*orm'oph'y-ta; 2 *c*orm'oph'y-ta, *n*. *pl*. Bot. A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom, embracing plants that possess roots, stems, and leaves. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk, + phylon; see PHYLON.*] **Cor-mog'e-nat**, *n*.—**cor'mo-phyte**, *n*. Bot. A plant of the *Cormophyta*; a cormogen.—**cor'mo-phy'te**, *a*.

**cor'mo-rant**, 1 *k*orm'o-rant; 2 *c*orm'o-rant, *a*. Having the nature of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious.

But how insignificant, compared with the cormorant demands of *Corvus* and *Chas. Swainson in True Grandeur of Nations*, July 4, 1888, p. 88. [*< A. r. 1880.*]

**cor'mo-rant**, *n*. 1. A large web-footed phalarocoracid bird, with a strongly hooked bill and long neck. The gular pouch is small and the tail stiff and rounded. Cormorants feed voraciously on fish, which they catch by swimming and diving. *Phalarocorax carbo* is the common cormorant of the northern hemisphere, and *P. ditropus* is the double-crested c. of North America. Of Australian varieties there are the black c. (*P. nova-hollandia*), the little c. (*P. melanoleucus*), the pied c. (*P. rufus*), the white-breasted c. (*P. leucogaster*), and the white-throated c. (*P. brevirostris*).

2. A glutton; a rapacious or avaricious person.

The amount of his [Macaulay's] knowledge surprises even bookworms, memory-monsters, and other literary cormorants. E. P. Whipple, *Essays*, Macaulay vol. i, p. 15. lo. & co. 1873.

[*< F. cormoran, < L. corvus marinus; see CORVUS and MARINE.*] **cor'me-raunt**, *n*. green cormorant, the shag or crested cormorant.—**Harris's c.**, a large small-winged cormorant (*Nannopterum harrisi*), of the Galapagos Islands. It is a flightless bird brownish-black above and pale brown and gray below with a black tint.—**Pallas's c.**, an extinct species of cormorant (*Phalarocorax perspicillatus*) at one time inhabiting Bering Island.

**corm'us**, 1 *k*orm'us; 2 *c*orm'us, *a*. Of or pertaining to a corm.

**cor-mun'dum**, 1 *k*er-mun'dum; 2 *c*er-mun'dum, *n*. [Scot.] An acknowledgment of a fault; a petition for peace: from the Latin words *cor mundum crea in me* (create in me a clean heart). Ps. li, 10.

**cor'mus**, 1 *k*orm'us; 2 *c*orm'us, *n*. [*< A. 1-mol; 2-mol, pl.*] 1. Bot. A stock or colony of persons, as a chain of salps. 2. Bot. A corm. 3. A plant-body exhibiting stem and leaf-formations opposed to thallus. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk of a tree, cut.*]

**corn**, 1 *k*orn; 2 *c*orn, *r*. I. t. 1. To preserve by laying down in coarse salt, specif. to preserve and season in brine; as, to corn beef. 2. To granulate. 3. [Slang.] To intoxicate, as with liquor distilled from corn or other grains. 4. (1) [U. S.] To feed with corn. (2) [Scot.] To feed with oats. 5. [Rare.] To crop with corn, as a land.

II. i. 1. [Local, Eng.] To beg corn on St. Thomas's day. 2. To form into corn or seeds; kern: said of cereals and certain leguminous plants. 3. To yield corn. 4. To assume a grain-like form.

**corn**, *a*. Composed of grains; granular.

**corn**, *n*. 1. The seeds of cereal plants used for food, as maize, barley, rye, wheat, and oats.

In England, barley means either wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively, or more specifically wheat; in Scotland it generally means oats; in America it means maize, the Indian corn, the cereal peculiar to the western hemisphere.

**FISKE Discovery of Am. vol. i, ch. 2, p. 182. [U. S. & co. 1892.]**

The name of corn signified originally what is crushed or ground. MAX MÜLLER, *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 43. [c. 1873.]

Specific: (1) [U. S.] The seeds of the maize-plant or Indian corn, growing on a woody cob: soft and milky when green, and then eaten as a vegetable, but hard when ripe, and then ground as a grain. See MAIZE.

The ripe grain of Indian corn is of various tints, from white to black, but is mostly yellow or white. The corned varieties are: dent plant, showing the corn exhibiting a depression in the outer end of the kernel; flint c., having parallel veined, a hard smooth kernel; leaves sheathing pop-c., with small ears late flowers (o.), and the tassels and small kernels, very flinty, and abundant in oil, which explodes in roasting; ears surrounded by glumes; o., the selected and preserved for planting are known as seed-style, and st, the stigma. 3. A c., sweet c., rich in staminate flower, with three sugar, and shriveling when celled anthers (a) hanging on ripe.

(2) [Eng.] The seeds of short auxiliary branch of the stalk wheat, rye, oats, and bar- the husks partially stripped to ley. (3) [Scot.] Oats. 2. display the grains. The many A single seed of certain long, slender styles and stigmas plants, as wheat, rye, har- beyond the ear, forming ley, and maize; a grain, 'corn-alk', 5. Ripened kernels.

3. The plants that produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after harvesting and before the grain is removed.

Where near the rice grain the blades corn.

JOHN'S VEAR Field and Wood st. 1.

4. [Rare.] A hard grain or particle, like a seed. 5. [Colloq. U. S.] Whisky distilled from corn. [*< AS. corn, cornet—corn'ad-nis, n*. The pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*).—c. baby, *n*. Some as *HEMBURY*.—c. badger, *n*. One who dices in corn.—c. eader; c. chandler; c. hall, *n*. A pop-corn hall.—c. beads, same as JOB'S TEARS.—c. beetle, *n*. A small cucullid beetle (*Cucujus testaceus*) whose larva is destructive to stored grain.—c. bells, *n*. A small cup-shaped fungus (*Cyathus reniformis*), sometimes growing in cultivated fields; bird's nest fungus.—c. belt [U. S.], the region including the chief corn-growing States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio.—c. blade, *n*. 1. The hind-wind (*Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. septium*). 2. The knot-blinded *Agropyron contortus*.—c. chindat, *n*. *Agropyron*, a machine for mashing, earthen, and binding corn.—c. bird, *n*. 1. The corn-croak. 2. [Brit. Guiana.] The corn-hrd.—c. blade, *n*. The leaf of the maize, or the cereal plant.—c. hole, *n*. [Eng.] *Medicinal* Lat. The richest sheaf required as a harvest tax.—c. hot'ble, *n*. The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).—c. brandy, *n*. A liquor distilled from grain; whisky.—c. brassh, *n*. *Geol.* A subdivision of the English Jurassic series. See *GEOLORY*.—c. bread, bread or plain cake made from Indian corn meal or maize flour. See *COAN PONCE*; *CORN PONE*; *JOHN'S CAKE*.—c. campion, *n*. The corn cockle.

—c. cob, *n*. The cob of corn or maize.—c. cockle, *n*. Bot. A weed (*Agrostemma githago*), on annual of the pink family, found in grain-fields in Europe and the United States.—c. cracker, *n*. 1. [Local, U. S.] A whip-ray (*Rhinoptera quadridata*). 2. [Local, U. S.] A Kentuckian or North-Carolinian; or a poor white. 3. A corn-crake.

—c. crake, *n*. 1. A common European bird, the crane or land-rail (*Crex crex*), which frequents meadows and corn-fields. It is noted for the call-note (crek-crek) of the male. c. bird; c. rait, *n*. See *ILUS* under *CRAKE*. 2. [Local, U. S.] A Virginia rail.—c. crab, *n*. [U. S.] A building for storage of Indian corn in the field, usually raised on posts from the ground to guard against rats and mice, while the walls, made of slits for ventilation, are sloped outward toward the roof, for protection from rain.

—c. cultivator, *n*. See *CULTIVATOR*.—c. cutter, *n*. See *CUTTER*.—c. delphax, *n*. An insect (*Delphax maidis*) which infests corn.—c. dodger, *n*. cake of Indian meal baked hard in ashes.—c. drake, *n*. [Brit.] The corn-crake.—c. drill, *n*. See *DRILL*.—c. ear worm, the boll-worm. See under *NOU*, *n*.—c. eater, *n*. One who eats corn; specif., a civilized North-American Indian: an old nickname.—c. exchange, an organization of dealers in grain who buy and sell by sample for immediate or future delivery.—c. factor, *n*. In England, a wholesale dealer in grain.—c. fed, *a*. Fed or fattened on grain; figuratively, well fed.—c. fed, *a*. fed a food for cattle consisting of waste products from the manufacture of starch and glucose.—c. flag, *n*. Bot. 1. The European yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). 2. The common garden gladiolus (*Gladiolus segetum*).—c. floor, *n*. A floor for threshing corn.—c. flower, *n*. Any flower growing in grain-fields; especially, the bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*) or the red poppy (*Papaver rhæas*).—c. fly, *n*. 1. A small muscid fly, as *Chlorops tentipus*, the larvae or maggots of which bore into the stem of grain and cause the disease known as gout. 2. A muscid fly (*Anthomyia zea*) the larva of which destroy seed corn when it is sprouting.—c. fodder [U. S.], Indian corn cut while still green.—c. gooser, *n*. A fitter made with green corn. c. grinder, *n*. A pulverizer for crushing corn on a grate-stone.—c. harvester, *n*. See *HARVESTER*.—c. sheath, *n*. Same as *BUCKWHEAT*.—c. hook, *n*. A hand-implement



Indian Corn.



Cork Belt, as worn by Life-savers.



The Corn cockle.

walls or lines near their meeting; as, set the chair in the **corner**; write your name on the **corner** of the card. 3. A retired spot; nook; as, the chimney-**corner**. 4. A position of embarrassment or difficulty, or one from which extrication is difficult. 6. *Finance*. A condition of a market when a commodity or a security has been largely bought up with a view to forcing a higher price; as, a **corner** in pork, cotton, or stocks. 6. A part or spot especially a remote or obscure part, of a particular place or district; as, we searched every **corner** of the house; we visited every **corner** of the county. 7. *Surr*. A landmark at the corner of a surveyed piece of land. 8. (1) A tool used in decorating the corners of books. **corner-piece**? (2) A metallic or other guard for the corner of a book, box, or other article. 9. In violins and instruments of similar shape, one of the two projecting edges on each side abutting on the waist. 10. *Math*. Any vertex of a polyhedron. 11. *Hockey*. A free hit made by one of the attacking team at less than three feet from a corner-flag. 12. *Assn. Football*. A free kick allowed the attacking team from near the corner flag-post when one of their opponents has kicked the ball behind his own goal-line. **corner-kick**. 13. [South Austral.] The mining exchange in Adelaide. 14. A extremity; margin; as, the **corners** of the beard. 15. Direction. [*F. cornière, < come; see corn, n.*] **corner-head**, *n.* A device, as a strip of wood, for protecting the plastered stone corners of buildings.—*c.-blinde, n. pl.* [Newfoundland. *Fr.*] The four strong chains used to fasten the two outside lower logs to the hooks of a sled and thus make the load firm.—*c.-block, n.* A block, as of wood, inserted at an angle in woodwork and secured to the adjacent parts as a binder and strengthener.—*c.-cap, n.* The academe or mortar-board cap.—*c.-chisel, n.* See **CRISSEL**.—*c.-cutter, n.* A machine for cutting corners, as of book blocks, etc.—*c.-drill, n.* A drill having a bevel gear so that it may be worked in a reentrant angle.—*c.-kick, same as CORNER*. 12.—*c.-man, n.* 1. One who lounges around street corners; a loafer. 2. [Eng.] Same as **ENDMAN**. 3. *Same as CORNERMAN*.—*c.-plans, n. pl.* *Bowling*. The pins numbered respectively 7 and 10. See **BOWLING**.—*c.-post, n.* An upright forming the corner of a car-body, building, or the like.—*c.-pillar, n.* **c.-punch, n. A tool for cleaning corners in the form of an angular punch.—*c.-quadrat, n.* In printing, an L-shaped quadrat used for keeping in position joined corners, as of rules.—*c.-tooth, n.* One of the four outermost incisors of a horse, appearing in the fifth year.—*c.-tree, n.* [U. S.] A tree indicating the corner boundary of a piece of land.—*c.-valve, n.* One of the valves of a *c.-c.* any angle of the lead chamber used in making sulphuric acid, which causes the acid and stagnate instead of mixing, round the *c.* (*Poker*) a straight mode by using the ace as an interior connecting-card.**

**cornered**, 1 kôr'nerd; 2 côr'nerd, *c.* 1. Having **cornered** corners; *ners*; in composition; as, a three-**cornered** tart. 2. Forced into a position of embarrassment or difficulty, where further denial is useless, or retreat impossible.

**corner-er**, 1 kôr'ner-er; 2 côr'ner-er, *n.* One who corners; specif. [U. S.], one who corners a stock or a commodity in order to advance its price.

**corner-stone**, 1 kôr'ner-stô'n; 2 côr'ner-stôn, *n.* 1. A stone waiting two walls at the corner of a building; especially, one of such stones placed in the most prominent corner of a foundation. It commonly has a cavity in which documents of historic interest and current coins are deposited.

It was a great day at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825, when the corner-stone of the monument was laid.  
C. C. CORVIN *Building the Nation*, p. 246. [in. 1883.]

2. Figuratively, something regarded as fundamental or of primary importance; as, Magna Carta, the **corner-stone** of English liberty.

**corner-wise**, 1 kôr'ner-waiz; 2 côr'ner-wis, *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

**cornet**, 1 kôr'net; 2 côr'net, *n.* 1. *Mus.* (1) A small wind-instrument of the trumpet class, in which the notes are determined by valves or pistons that open communication into auxiliary heads of tubing, thus varying the length of the vibrating air-column; used in orchestras and as the leader in bands. **cornet-a-piston** or **pistonet**. (2) A loud organ-stop; **cornet-stop**. (3) Anciently, a reedlike musical instrument of high tone. (4) Same as **KRUMPHOLTZ**. 5. *Costume*. (1) The square cap worn by an academic doctor. (2) A portion of a woman's head-dress, of varying shape, from the 14th to the 17th century; also, the head-dress itself. (3) A trumpet-shaped sleeve of a woman's dress. 3. A cone-shaped paper wrapper. 4. *Bot.* A hollow growth in the shape of a horn or hood. 5. **Cornetto**. 6. An instrument shaped like a horn for insertion in the ear. [*F. < LL. cornetum, < L. cornu, horn.*]—**cornet-fish**, *n.* Any of the fistularioid fishes.—*c.-stop, n.* Aa **organ-stop**, imitating the tooo of a **cornet**.—**cornet-list**, *n.* One who plays the **cornet**. **cornet-er**; **cornet-list**; **cornet-ter**; **corn'list**.

**cornet**, *n.* *Mil.* [Eng.] 1. Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer.

What vision for this act? Charles asked the **cornet** who commanded them.

**GREEN Short Hist. Eng. People** p. 550. [in. 1875.]

2. A pennant carried by such an officer; a flag or standard. 3. Formerly, a division of cavalry; a company. [*< F. cornette, standard, < come; see corn, n.*]—**cornet-ry**, *n.* The rank or commission of a **cornet**.

**cornet**, *n.* The corodet of a horse. [*-CORNET*. 3.]

**cornet-ia**, 1 kôr'net; 2 côr'net-ia, *n.* A tropicopolitan *Asiatic* fish (*Asiatic depressus*) [S. P., CONY.]

**cornet-ne** to **tar-kw'ny** *n.* **cornet-ne** to **tar-kw'ny** 2 côr'net to **tar-kw'ny**. A town in Rome province, Italy.

**corn-aette**, 1 kôr'net; 2 côr'net, *n.* [*F.*] *Metal*. The small tube-like gold residue obtained after separating gold and silver from lead by cupellation, rolling up the resultant alloy, and then removing the silver by nitric acid. **corn'et**.—**corn-nette**'pot', *n.* A vessel used in assaying gold **corn-nette**.

**corn-e-ule**, 1 kôr'm-yûl; 2 côr'ne-yul, *n.* [*F.*] *Entom.* A [SKIN.]

**corn-e-um**, 1 kôr'm-yum; 2 côr'ne-um, *n.* The cuticle. See **CORN**.

**corn-ex-change**, *c.-factor, c.-goose*, etc. See **CORN**, *n.*

**corn'hert**, *Diedrick*. See **COORNHERT**.

**corn'hook**, *c.-horse*, etc. See under **CORN**, *n.*

**corn'lie**, 1 kôr'ni; 2 côr'nie, *c.* Of or pertaining to **cornin**—**cornie** acid, same as **CORNIC**.

**corn'ly**, 1 kôr'li; 2 côr'lie, *c.* [*ENICED*; -NIC-ING.] To **corn'ly**, *v.* Provide, adorn with a **cornice**.



**cornice**, {n. 1. Arch. The horizontal molded projection at the top of a building or of a component part of a building, usually under the eaves; specif., the uppermost member of an entablature. The richest classical cornice is the Corinthian. Compare CORONA and NRIP.

The true cornice is the attribute of Southern buildings, and therefore of Greek and Italian architecture.

Ruskin *Stones of Venice* vol. i, p. 71. [w. & s. 1869.]

The view was bounded by a massive cornice [of snow] from which the avalanches are periodically let loose.

TYNDAL *Hours of Exercise* p. 13. [A. 1871.]

2. An ornamental molding running round the walls of a room close to the ceiling; also, a slight wooden molding running round the walls at a convenient height for the support of pictures by hooks; a picture-cornice or picture-molding. 3. A frame of molding, often gilded, covering the rods and hooks used for hanging curtains before windows, etc. 4. In car-building, the molding where the eaves meet the outside or where the ceiling meets the inside of a wall. 5. *Mil.* Same as *ASTRAGAL*. 4. [OF. < It. *cornice*, < LL. *cornicis* (cornice), border, < Gr. *korinthis*, wreath, < *korinthis*, curved, i. block cornice, a cornice that is supported by plane rectangular prisms with level soffits instead of mutules. — *cornice-hook*, n. A hook for hanging pictures on a cornice. — *c-machine*, n. See *MACHINE*. — *c-plane*, n. A carpenter's tool for shaping cornices; an ogee-plane. — *c-riag*, n. A ring on a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring. — *corniced*, o. Having a cornice.

**corni-chon**, 1 kōr-ni-shō; 2 cōr-ni-phōn, n. [F.] *Her.* A branch, as of a star-horn.

**corni-cle**, 1 kōr-ni-kl; 2 cōr-ni-kl, n. 1. *Entom.* One of the two protruding honey-ducts on the back of a plant-louse. 2. [Rare.] A little horn. [L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, horn. — *corni-cle-nā*, n. [L.E. pl.] *Bot.* An immature horn-shaped antheridium in certain algae. — *corni-cle-late*, o. 1. Having horns or horn-like processes. *corni-cle-lifer-onst*. 2. Resembling a horn or horn-shaped in form; crescentic. — *corni-cle-lum*, n. [L.A. pl.] *Anal. & Zool.* A little horn or horn-shaped process; specif., one of two cartilaginous bodies found in the artyeno-epiglottic fold of the larynx, the cartilage of Santorini.

**corni-cle-ous**, n. A secretary; clerk. **corni-cle-n-er**, 1 kōr-ni-er-us; 2 cōr-ni-er-us, a. 1. Producing or hearing horn. 2. [C.] Characteristic of or pertaining to the Corniferous or Onondaga formation. [L. *cornu*, horn, + *fero*, bear.]

**corni-cle-ous**, n. *Geol.* Limestone formation: former name, now superseded by *Onondaga*. — *corni-cle-ous*, 1 kōr-ni-kl; 2 cōr-ni-kl, a. Producing horns or a horny substance. [L. *cornu*, horn, + *facio*, make.]

**corni-form**, 1 kōr-ni-fōrm; 2 cōr-ni-fōrm, a. Having the shape of an ox-horn, as the processes on the head of many beetles. [L. *cornu*, horn, + *form*.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, n. [FED. -FY-ING.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [L. *cornu*, horn, + *fy*, -FY-ING.]

**corni-gre-bus**, 1 kōr-ni-gre-bus; 2 cōr-ni-gre-bus, a. Bearing horns. [L. *corniger*, < *cornu*, horn, + *gero*, bear.]

**corni-glio**, 1 kōr-ni-glio; 2 cōr-ni-glio, n. A town in Parma. **corni-mont**, 1 kōr-ni-mōnt; 2 cōr-ni-mōnt, n. A town in Vosges department, France.

**corni-nin**, 1 kōr-ni-nin; 2 cōr-ni-nin, n. A town in Vosges department, France.

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spar, and andalusite. (2) A hornfels containing abundant tourmaline. [C. NL. *Cornubio*, Cornwall.]

**cornu-co-pla**, 1 kōr-ni-ko-plā; 2 cōr-ni-ko-plā, n. [AS or -E, -i, -sz, -t, -2 -as, -ē, pl.] 1. *Antiq.* The horn of Amalthæa, symbolizing peace and prosperity.

When such flowing store,  
Plenty itself, falls into my wife's lap,  
The cornucopia will be mine.  
BEN JONSON *Every Man in His Humour* act iii, sc. 3.

2. A paper or cardboard cone or horn for holding candies. 3. *Anal.* A lateral recess on either side of the fourth ventricle of the brain. 4. [C.] *Bot.* A genus of European grasses, of which one species — *C. cucullata*, the horn-of-plenty — is frequently cultivated in gardens. [LL., < L. *cornu* *copiæ*; *cornu*, horn; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*; see *COPY*, n.] **cornu-co-plat**, 1 kōr-ni-ko-plāt; 2 cōr-ni-ko-plāt, a. Shaped like a cornucopia; as, a cornucopiate shell.

**cornu-lite**, 1 kōr-ni-lit; 2 cōr-ni-lit, n. *Mam.* One of the corneous tooth-like grinders of the duck-mole. [L. *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-lite**, 1 kōr-ni-lit; 2 cōr-ni-lit, n. A fossil tubiculous anellid (genus *Cornulites*). [L. *cornu*, horn, + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

**cornu-pete**, 1 kōr-ni-pit; 2 cōr-ni-pit, a. *Archeol.* Attacking with the horns, as a bull represented in sculpture or painting as charging. [L. *cornu*, horn, + *peto*, attack.]

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rollas are *papilionaceous*; and gamopetalous irregular ones are classed as *ligulate*, *labiate*, or *personate*.

2. [C.] Same as CORONA AUSTRALIS. [LL., dim. of *corona*, crown.] **corol**, 1 kōr-ol; 2 cōr-ol, n. Pertaining to or like a corolla. — **corol-lar**, a. — **corol-lar-ry**, a. — **corol-late**, a. Having or resembling a corolla. — **corol-lat**, n. — **corol-lif-erous**, a. Bearing a corolla. — **corol-lif-erous**, a. Formed like a corolla. — **corol-lif-erous**, a. Of or pertaining to a corolla. — **corol-lif-erous**, a. One who classifies plants by their corollas. — **corol-lif-erous**, a. The corolla of a flower.

**corol-lar-ry**, 1 kōr-ol-lā-rē; 2 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 3 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 4 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 5 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 6 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 7 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 8 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 9 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 10 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 11 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 12 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 13 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 14 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 15 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 16 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 17 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 18 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 19 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 20 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 21 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 22 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 23 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 24 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 25 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 26 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 27 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 28 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 29 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 30 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 31 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 32 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 33 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 34 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 35 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 36 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 37 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 38 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 39 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 40 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 41 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 42 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 43 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 44 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 45 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 46 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 47 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 48 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 49 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 50 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 51 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 52 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 53 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 54 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 55 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 56 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 57 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 58 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 59 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 60 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 61 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 62 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 63 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 64 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 65 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 66 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 67 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 68 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 69 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 70 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 71 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 72 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 73 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 74 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 75 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 76 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 77 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 78 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 79 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 80 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 81 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 82 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 83 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 84 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 85 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 86 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 87 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 88 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 89 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 90 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 91 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 92 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 93 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 94 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 95 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 96 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 97 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 98 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 99 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 100 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 101 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 102 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 103 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 104 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 105 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 106 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 107 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 108 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 109 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 110 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 111 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 112 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 113 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 114 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 115 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 116 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 117 cōr-ol-lā-rē; 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the aberration of; render productive of a clear and achromatic image; as, to *correct* a lens. } < L. *correctus*,



Australians marked by furious descriptive dancing and  
revels about a fire.



For words not given above see co-1. prefix, page 507.



**cos'mete**, 1 kēs'mit; 2 cōs'mēt, n. *Gr. Antiq.* A public officer who had charge of the training of free-born youths for the duties of citizenship. [*Gr. kosmētēs, < kosmō, order.*]

**cos-met'ic**, 1 kēs-met'ik; 2 cōs-mēt'ic, n. Pertaining to the art of beautifying, especially of beautifying the complexion. [*Gr. kosmētikos, skilled to decorate, < kosmos, ornament.*] **cos-met'i-cal**, -cos-met'ic-hark tree (*Bot.*), a low evergreen East-Indian tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of the rue family, bearing white flowers. An extract of the bark is employed for cosmetic purposes. — **cos-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cos-met'ic**, n. 1. A powder, paste, or other compound applied to the skin in order to improve its appearance. What cosmetics are to the face, wit is to the temper.

*BULWER-LITTON Devereux* vol. ii, p. 40. [*L. 1881.*]

2. The art of using cosmetic preparations. **cos-met'i-dā**, 1 kēs-met'i-dī; 2 cōs-mēt'i-dē, n. *pl.* *Arach.* A family of Phalangidea. **cos-met'us**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kosmētōs, well-ordered, < kosmos, order.*] — **cos-met'id**, a. & n. — **cos-met'id**, a.

**cos-met'o-log'y**, 1 kēs-met'o-lō-jī; 2 cōs-met'o-lō-gy, n. A treatise on bodily cleanliness and adornment. [*Gr. kosmētōs (see COSMETIC) + -log'y.*]

**cos'mic**, 1 kēs'mik; 2 cōs'mic, a. 1. Pertaining to the universe not large as a harmonious system, or to its laws and order; hence, harmonious; orderly: opposed to chaotic; as used by earlier writers, material, materialistic, or mechanical, as opposed to spiritual.

As a landowner he tried whether it was possible . . . to make the small section of the country which had fallen to himself cosmic and orderly. *FRANCIS TUCKER* p. 60. [*L. 1889.*]

2. Belonging to the material universe, especially that portion outside the solar system; as, cosmic changes.

Suns and planets and cosmic forces are the words in which His thoughts are written.

*S. HARRIS Kingdom of Christ*, p. 75. [*W. R. D. 1883.*]

3. Of a magnitude or extent in space or time suggesting those of the universe; of vast extent or duration. **cos'mic**, occurring at or just before sunrise; as, the cosmic setting of a star; sometimes, but incorrectly, rising or setting with the sun; opposed to *acronychal*.

5. Relating to cosmism; as, the cosmic philosophy.

6. *Geol.* A term suggested by H. L. Fairchild for primitive massive rocks, to harmonize with the new platonist hypothesis. [*Gr. kosmikos, < kosmos, universe.*]

**cos'mi-cal**, -cos'mic acid, acid used to bring out fingerprints on any material touched, as by thieves. — **c. dust**, fine particles supposed by some to be diffused in space, and to be the source of the dust found on snow, as in the arctic regions. — **c. physics**, astrophysics. — **cos'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cos'mics**, 1 kēs'miks; 2 cōs'mics, n. [*Rare.*] Cosmology.

**cos'mism**, 1 kēs'mizm; 2 cōs'mizm, n. 1. *Philos.* A theory of the cosmos or universe; specif., the doctrine of evolution as held by Herbert Spencer and formulated by John Fiske. 2. The theory of morals which makes human welfare the supreme good. See *EVOLUTION*.

— **cos'mist**, n.

**cos'mo**, 1 kēs'mō; 2 cōs'mō, n. From *Gr. kosmos, order*; the universe: a combining form. — **cos-moe'er-as**, n. *Paleon.* A genus of fossil ammonites from the Middle Oolite group of the English Jurassic. — **cos'mo'ph'ore**, n. *Mineral.* Crystals of silicate which contain the monoclinic type found in meteoric iron at Toluca, Mexico. — **cos'mo-clas'tic**, a. Composed of fragments of some extraterrestrial body; as, cosmoclastic rocks. — **cos-moe'ra-cy**, n. 1. The power of the associated peoples of the world. 2. Government by such power. P. A. VAILE in *The Globe*, New York, Oct. 6, 1915. — **cos'mo-crat**, n. — **cos'mo-cra'tic**, a. *cosmog.* *adv.* Cosmography.

**cos'mo-ge-net'ic**, n. Pertaining to the origin or genesis of the cosmos. **cos'mo-gen'ic**.

**cos-mog'no-sis**, 1 kēs-mog'no-sis; 2 cōs-mōg'nō-sis, n. The supposed world-knowledge or instinct of direction underlying the migratory and other movements of animals. [*Gr. kosmos, world, & gnōsis, knowledge.*]

**cos-mog'o-ny**, 1 kēs-mog'o-ny; 2 cōs-mōg'o-ny, n. [*YES, 1-niz; 2-nis, pl.*] 1. A theory or account of the origin or present constitution and order of the world; a branch of cosmology; as, the *Mosaic cosmogony*; the *cosmogony of Hesiod*. The early Greek cosmogonies were fanciful deductions of all things from combinations of a few elements, or even from some single element, such as earth, air, water, or fire.

There are three general classes of cosmogonies—those which represent (1) the world as having existed in its present form from eternity, (2) the matter but not the form of the world as having existed from eternity (*atomism, cosmism, evolutionism*, etc.), and (3) both the matter and form of the world as having a spiritual cause (*creationism*).

2. [*Rare.*] The creation or origin of the universe. [*Gr. kosmogonia, < kosmos, world; and see -GONY.*]

**cos'mo-gon'ic**, a. Of or pertaining to cosmogony. **cos'mo-gon'al**; **cos'mo-gon'tic** — **cos-mog'o-nist**, n. One who holds a theory respecting the origin of the universe. **cos-mog'o-ner** — **cos-mog'o-nize**, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To devise a cosmogony.

**cos-mog'ra-phy**, 1 kēs-mog'ra-fī; 2 cōs-mōg'ra-fy, n. 1. The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

*Cosmogony* treats of the birth, *cosmography* of the description, and *cosmology* of the theory of the world. [*Gr. kosmos, world, & graphō, write.*] — **cos'mo-graph'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**cos'mo-labe**, 1 kēs'mo-lāh; 2 cōs-mō-lāh, n. An astrology. **cos-mol'a-try**, 1 kēs-mol'a-trī; 2 cōs-mō-l'a-try, n. Worship of the cosmos.

**cos'mo-line**, 1 kēs'mo-līn; 2 cōs-mō-līn, n. A variety of **cos'mo-lin**, a petroleum. Compare *VASELINE*. [*Gr. kosmos, world, & oil.*]

**cos'mo-log'ic**, 1 kēs'mo-lōjī-kal; 2 cōs-mō-lōg'i-cal, n. Of or belonging to cosmology; the science of the universe; also, and more specifically, pertaining or relating to the nature and laws of the cosmos as an instituted and alterable order of things; as, the *cosmological argument*; *cosmological theory*. **cos'mo-log'ic**, -cosmological argument (*Theol.*), the inference of the existence of God as the only conceivable explanation of the origin and development of the material universe. In its many forms this argument has emphasized either the derived or changeable, or dependent, or finite and temporal, or relative and phenomenal, or merely potential, character of the existing system of things, as proving demonstratively the need of God as First Cause. — **c. proof**, proof of the

existence of God based on the principle of efficient causation: one of the three great scholastic proofs of theism. — **cos'mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* From the cosmological point of view.

**cos'mo-lō-gy**, 1 kēs'mo-lō-jī; 2 cōs-mō-lō-gy, n. [*YES, 1-jiz; 2-gis, pl.*] 1. The general science of the cosmos or universe, in all its parts, laws, and operations, so far as these can be known by observation and scientific inquiry and may be regarded as constituting a cosmos; opposed to *ontology*. 2. *Philos.* The philosophical theory, or philosophy, of the cosmos. Called also *rational cosmology*. See *PHILOSOPHY*. Cosmology, in this sense, embraces the theories of cosmogony, of cosmology proper, of the systems of nature and the supernatural, and of teleology. Cosmology proper, in philosophy, has its theories on the fact that the cosmos is apparently made up of matter and its phenomena and minds and their phenomena. The philosopher may accept (1) both facts entire (*realism, dualism*); (2) the distinct existence of matter alone (*materialism*); (3) that of mind alone (*idealism*); (4) the non-existence of both as substances (*phenomenalism*); (5) the unknowableness of both (*agnosticism*); (6) the practical non-existence of both, with reference of their phenomena to sensation (*idealistic phenomenalism*); (7) the identification of both (*monism, pantheism*, etc.); (8) the absolute non-existence of both (*nihilism*); (9) the identification of pure being, as idea, with non-existence (*Hegelianism*). [*Gr. kosmo- + -log'y.*] — **cos'mo-lō-gist**, n. An expert in cosmology.

**cos'mo-m'e-try**, 1 kēs'mo-mē-trī; 2 cōs-mō-m'e-try, n. The measurement of the universe or of the world; specifically, mapping out by lines of latitude and longitude.

**cos'mo-nom'ic**, 1 kēs'mo-nēm'ik; 2 cōs-mō-nōm'ic, n. Pertaining to or derived from the laws of nature. [*Gr. kosmo- + Gr. nomos, law.*]

**cos'mo-path'ic**, 1 kēs'mo-pāth'ik; 2 cōs-mō-pāth'ic, n. *Psychical Research*. Open to the access of supernatural knowledge or emotion, supposedly from a preternatural world. [*Coined by F. W. H. Myers.*] [*Gr. kosmo- + Gr. pathos, see PATHOS.*]

**cos'moph'i-lite**, 1 kēs'mēf'i-lait; 2 cōs-mōf'i-lit, n. A lover or admirer of the world in general. [*Gr. kosmos, world, & philo, love.*]

**cos'mo-nog'ra-phy**, 1 kēs'mo-nōg'ra-fī; 2 cōs-mō-nōg'ra-fy, n. A proposed method of writing all languages in a common phonetic alphabet.

**cos'mo-plast**, 1 kēs'mo-plast; 2 cōs-mō-plast, n. The Creator of the universe, regarded as its molder. [*Gr. kosmoplastēs, < kosmos, world, & plassein, make.*] — **cos'mo-plas'tic**, a. Pertaining to the formation of the universe; cosmogenic.

**cos'mo-pol-et'ic**, 1 kēs'mo-pōl-et'ik; 2 cōs-mō-pōl-et'ic, a. Capable of producing a cosmos; denoting the universal cosmic force. *HUXLEY*. [*Gr. kosmo- + Gr. politikos, < polis, make.*]

**cos'mo-pol'i-cy**, n. [*Rare.*] Cosmopolitan policy; freedom from limited or special views.

**cos'mop'o-lis**, 1 kēs-mop'o-lis; 2 cōs-mōp'o-lis, n. A city composed of people gathered from all parts of the world. [*Gr. kosmo- + Gr. polis, city.*]

**cos'mop'o-lis**, n. A town in Cheshire county, Wash.

**cos'mo-pol'i-tan**, 1 kēs'mo-pōl'i-tan; 2 cōs-mōp'o-l'i-tan, a. 1. Common to all the world; not limited to any region of the physical world or to any department of the world of thought. 2. Free from local attachments and prejudices; equally at home in all parts of the world; unprejudiced. 3. Having or exhibiting cosmopolitan character. 4. *Bot. & Zool.* Widely distributed; as, a cosmopolitan genus.

**cos'mo-pol'i-tan**, n. A citizen of the world; a cosmopolite. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ism**, n. A cosmopolitan character. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tism** — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ize** or **-ise**, *vt. & ti.* To make or become cosmopolitan. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan-iz-a-tion** or **-is-a-tion**, n.

**cos'mo-pol'i-tic**, 1 kēs'mop'o-lit; 2 cōs-mōp'o-lit, a. World-wide in extent or existence; cosmopolitan.

**cos'mop'o-life**, n. 1. One at home everywhere; one familiar with all parts of the world; a person of world-wide experience and travel; one free from local prejudice or affection. 2. A plant or animal widely distributed over the world. [*Gr. kosmopolites, < kosmos, world, & politis, citizen, < polis, city.*] — **cos'mop'o-lit'i-cal**, a. Cosmopolitan. **cos'mo-pol'i-tic**.

**cos'mo-pol'i-tics**, 1 kēs'mop'o-litiks; 2 cōs-mōp'o-litiks, n. World politics; international politics.

**cos'mo-ra'ma**, 1 kēs'mo-rā-mā; 2 cōs-mō-rā-mā, n. An exhibition of views from different parts of the world so arranged as to be reflected from mirrors and seen through a lens, first set up by Abbé Gazdars at Paris in 1811; applied also to other exhibitions of similar effect. [*Gr. kosmo- + Gr. horama, sight.*] — **cos'mo-rām'ic**, n. Pertaining to a cosmorama.

**cos'mor-gan'ic**, 1 kēs'mor-gānik; 2 cōs-mōr-gānik, a. Pertaining to the cosmos conceived of as a living organism whose atoms have specific sensibility; a hypothesis of G. T. Fechner. [*Gr. kosmo- + organic.*]

**cos'mos**, 1 kēs'mes; 2 cōs'mōs, n. 1. The world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement; opposed to chaos. 2. Hence, any harmonious and complete system evolved out of complex details. 3. Order; harmony. 4. [*C.*] *Bot.* A small genus of the *Asteraceae*, related to the *Dahlia*. [*Gr. kosmos, < Gr. kosmos, order.*]

**cos'mo-scope**, n. An orrery. — **cos'mo-sphere**, n. A hollow sphere usually manufactured of glass representing the celestial sphere with the earth in its center; for showing the position of the earth at any given time with reference to the fixed stars. — **cos'mo-tel'i-graph**, a. Pertaining to the earth and cosmos in common. — **cos'mo-the'lem**, n. A doctrine identifying the universe with God or with the divine activity; a form of pantheism. — **cos'mo-the'ist**, n. — **cos'mo-the'is'tic**, n. — **cos'mo-the'tic**, a. *Metaph.* Designating one of a school of idealists who assume the existence of an external world, while denying all immediate knowledge of it; a term devised by Hamilton. — **cos'mo-zo'an**, n. A hypothetical cosmic germ transported to the terrestrial planet from some other world. — **cos'mo-zo'ic**, a. Relating to the hypothesis that organic structures are of extraterrestrial origin. — **cos'mo-zo'ic hypothesis**, the speculation or doctrine, originating with Kelvin, that germ-life on this planet was transported thither by a meteorite. — **cos'mo-zo'ism**, n. [*Archaeol.*] The theory that the cosmos, as a whole, has a conscious life of its own.

**Cosne**, 1 kōn; 2 cōn, n. A town in Nièvre department, France. See *WINE*.

**cos-so-ver'elgn**, etc. See *cos' prefix*.

**cosp**, 1 kesp; 2 cosp, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A crosspiece; a head.

**cos'p'ic**, 1 kōs'fīd; 2 cōs'fīd, n. Same as *COSPELIC*.

**cos'p'hered**, 1 kōs'fīrd; 2 cōs'fīrd, n. Being in the same sphere.

He passes on with no recognition. . . . at that moment, reader, he is on Mount Tabor—or on Parnassus—or cosphered with Plato. *LAMAS Essays of Elia, Oxford in Vacation* p. 17. [*W. L. & co.*]

**cosst**, 1 kōs; 2 cōs, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A road-measure. See *MEASURE*.

**cosst**, n. *Alg.* The unknown quantity in an equation or other problem. [*It. cosa, < L. causa, thing, cause.*] — **rule of cosst**, algebra, or an algebraic mode of working a problem. — **cosst'tst**, n. An algebraist.

**Coss**, *abbr.* *Consules* (consuls).

**Cos'sack**, 1 kēs'ak; 2 cōs'ak, n. *Rus. Hist.* A member of the race inhabiting the lower Don and Dnieper, eastern Russia, the Caucasus, etc.: since 1654 subject to Russia and furnishing irregular cavalry to its army.

These *Cossacks* were a mixed race of Malo-Russians, Poles, Tatars, and other Russians, and other adventurers, who occupied the vast and mainly unsettled territories lying to the south of Russia and Poland. *W. R. MORRIS Russia*, p. 120. [*G. R. 1890.*]

[*Rus. Kozak, Cossack.*]

**cos'sa-lte**, 1 kēs'a-lit; 2 cōs'a-lt, n. *Mineral.* A compact variety of paragonite. [*It. Luigi Cossa, of Pavia, It.*]

**cos'sas**, 1 kēs'sā; 2 cōs'sā, n. *pl.* [*Ind. Ind.*] Plain muslins.

**cos'se**, 1 kō'sē; 2 cō'sē, Charles de (1505?-151563). Comte de Brissac, a French marshal.

**cos'set**, 1 kēs'set; 2 cōs'set, *vt.* To treat tenderly; fondle; pet. **cos'set**, n. 1. A pet lamb, especially one reared by hand. 2. A pet of any kind. [*Sp. Wal. cosset, sucking pig.*]

**cos'sette**, 1 kō'set; 2 cō'set, n. [*F.*] Beet-root cut up in rectangular prisms in order to extract the saccharine matter.

**cos'sic**, 1 kēs'sik; 2 cōs'ik, a. Algebraical. See *COSST*.

**cos'sid**, 1 kēs'id; 2 cōs'id, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A running footman; a courier. **cos'sett**.

**cos'si-dē**, 1 kēs'idē; 2 cōs'idē, n. *pl.* *Entom.* A family of hombycid moths with 8 veins and proboscis absent. The larvae are wood-borers. See *CARPENTER-MOTH*. [*Gr. Cossus.*]

**cos'sis**, 1 kēs'id; 2 cōs'id, n. *Pathol.* A nasal ulcer, often syphilitic in origin.

**Cos'sus**, 1 kēs'us; 2 cōs'us, n. 1. *Entom.* A genus typical of *Cossidae*. 2. [*C.*] *Pathol.* A small worm-shaped pimple on the face. [*L.* n. larva under the bark of trees.]

**cos'sy-rite**, 1 kēs'rit; 2 cōs'rit, n. *Mineral.* A variety of enigmatite occurring in minute crystals. [*Gr. Cossyros, island bet. Sicily and Africa.*]

**cost**, 1 kēst or kōst; 2 cōst or cōst, *vt.* [*cost; cost'ing.*] 1. To call for as a price in exchange; cause the expenditure of; require as the price of possession, use, or accomplishment. 2. To be the cause of suffering or loss; cause the infliction or loss of; as, his dissipation cost him his fortune. 3. [*Gr. Brit.*] To estimate the cost of production of (an article). [*OF. cōster (F. cōster).*]

**cost**, 1 kēs't; 2 cōs't, n. [*OF. cōster (F. cōster).*]

**cost**, 1 kēs't; 2 cōs't, n. [*OF. cōster (F. cōster).*]

**cost**, 1 kēs't; 2 cōs't, n. [*OF. cōster (F. cōster).*]

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**Co-t'e'slan**, 1 ko-t'i'san; 2 co-t'e'zhan, *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Roger Cotes, *n.* English mathematician [*J.*] 1682-97 (4716).

**cot'te'**, 1 kot'te'; 2 cō'tē'r, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse wood.

**cotthe**, 1 kōt'h; 2 cōth, *r.* [Prov. Eng.] To faint; grow faint. [*A.S. cotthu, cothe, disease.*] -**cō'thy**, *a.* Sickly; faint.

**cō'thon**, 1 kō'then; 2 cō'thōn, *n.* A wharf; quay. [*Cf. Kōthon, inner harbor at Carthage.*]

**co-thur'n'-an**, 1 ko-thū'r-n-a-n; 2 co-thūr'n'-an, *a.* Like or pertaining of the nature of tragedy.

**co-thur'nus**, 1 ko-thūr'n-us; 2 co-thūr'nūs, *n.* [-Nī, 1 -no; 2 -nī, pl.] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Archæol.* A huskin; especially, a buskin with thick soles, worn on the stage by actors in tragedy. See **illus.** under **BUSKIN**.

Steele . . . stepped off the high-heeled **coturnus** and came down into common life. THACKERAY *Eng. Humor.* vii, p. 232. [*J.*]

2. Hence, the tragic style; tragedy. [*L., < Gr. kothornos, buskin.*] -**co-thurr'n'**; -**co-thurn'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the coturnus or huskin; hence, tragic. -**co-thurr'mc-**; -**co-thurnate**, *a.* 1. Wearing the huskin. 2. Tragic; grave. -**co-thurnat-ed**.

**cō'ti-a'**, 1 kō'ti-a'; 2 cō'ti'a-n, [*Anglo-Ind.*] A fast-sailing vessel with two masts and lateen sails; used on the Malabar coast.

**co-tic'u-lar**, 1 ko-tik'y-u-lar; 2 co-tic'y-u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to whetstones; suitable for whetstones. [*L. collicula, touchstone. < cos (cot?), whetstone.*]

**cō'ti-dal**, 1 kō-tai'dal; 2 cō'ti-dal, *a.* Indicating simultaneity in tides—cotidal lines, lines on a chart, atlas, or sphere indicating the places at which high tide occurs simultaneously.

**cō'ti-gna'**, 1 kō'ti-nyak'; 2 cō'ti-nyac'-*n.* A quince conserve having nstringent properties, made from fruit almost ripe. [*> OF. codignac, < L. cydonia; see CRUDONIA.*]

**co-till'on**, 1 ko-til'y-on; 2 co-till-yon (*XIII*), *n.* 1. A lively, quick, square dance for four couples, having generally five figures; a quadrille. 2. The music for such a dance. 3. A series of round dances interspersed with varied figures, sometimes elaborate, which are often so arranged as to determine the choice of partners, as by a chance meeting in some evolution, or by a mock trial of skill, and which usually include the bestowal of small gifts or favors provided by the hostess. Called also, in the United States, the *german*. 4. A variegated woolen cloth of black and white colors, used as skirting. [*< F. cotton, < OF. cote; see COAT' 1.*] -**cō'til'ont**.

**cō'tin-ga'**, 1 ko-tin-gē; 2 cō'tin-gā, *n.* [*S. Am.*] 1. A South-American cottigod bird, especially a cottigale. 2. [*Cf.*] A genus typical of *Cotingidæ*. -**Cō'tin-gi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of clamorous birds with cylindrical pycnosteleum tarsal, and the basal joint of the latter toe united to that of the middle toe.—**cō'tin-gid**, *n.* —**cō'tin-gold**, *a.* —**Cō'tin-gi-næ**, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Cotingidæ* with a thrush-like bill, smooth rictus, and moderate tarsl.—**cō'tin-gine**, *a. & n.*

**cō'tin-in**, 1 kō'ti-nin; 2 cō'ti-nin, *n.* Chem. A crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N=O), derived indirectly from nicotine. [*> NICOTINE.*]

**Cō'ti-nus**, 1 kō'ti-for-ko-ti'nus; 2 cō'ti-for-co-ti'nūs, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. They have ovate, entire leaves, panicled flowers, and 1-seeded drupes. There are only two species, *C. cotinoides*, the wild or American smoke-tree, and the European *C. cinulus*, the smoke-plant or purple-fringed sumach.

**Cō'to-ra-ch'i**, 1 kō-to-kā-ch'i; 2 cō'to-cā-ch'i, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador, 16,301 ft. high.

**cō'to-gen'in**, 1 kō'to-jen'in; 2 cō'to-gēn'in, *n. Chem.* A compound (CH<sub>3</sub>(OH)-CO-H(C<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>) made by heating caustic potash and methylprotocottol to the fusing-point. [*> COTOIN + GEN-.*]

**cō'to-in**, 1 kō'to-in; 2 cō'to-in, *n.* A yellowish-white, crystalline compound (CuH<sub>2</sub>O) contained in Coto bark.

**Cō'to-ne-as'ter**, 1 ko-tō-mas'ter; 2 cō'to-ne-ās'ter, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World hardy shrubs or small trees of the apple family, with simple leaves, small white or pink flowers, and scarlet or black berry-like fruit. Of about 20 species, various ones known as *rose-hox* are in ornamental cultivation. [*> COTI + COTON + QUERS.*]

**cō'to-nler**, 1 kō'to-nyg'; 2 cō'to-nyg', *n.* [*La.*] *Bot.* The buttonwood, or sycamore. [*> F. cotonnier, cotton plant, < coton, cotton.*]

**Cō'to-pax'l**, 1 kō'to-paks't; 2 cō'to-pāks't, *n.* A volcano in the Andes, Ecuador; 19,613 ft. high. [*Jsh.*]

**co-to-ro**, 1 ko-tō-rō; 2 cō-to-rō, *n.* [West Indies.] A parrot.

**co-to-rā**, 1 ko-tō-rā; 2 cō-to-rā, *n.* 1. The agouti. 2. [Porto-Rican.] A parrot. (*Chrysotis portoricensis*)

**cō'to-quac'a'**, kō'twīn'; 2 cō'twīn', *n.* 1. A man who busies himself with affairs that properly belong to women. 2*f.* A mannish woman; *n virago*. [*> COT + QUEAN.*]

**cō'tral**-for, cō'trus-tec', etc. See **COT-1**, **prefz.**

**co-trip'te**, 1 kō-trip'l; 2 cō-trip'l, *a.* Belonging to a triple branch of a curve; as, *a cotripie tangent*. [*> CO + TRIPLE.*]

**Co-tro'ne**, 1 ko-tro'ne; 2 co-tro'ng, *n.* A seaport town in Catanzaro province, Italy. Ancient Cro-to'na.

**cots'wold**, 1 kōts'wōld; 2 cōts'wōld, *n.* A wold or stretch of open country used for sheep-grazing and marked by sheep-cotes; as, *Cotswold Hills* in Gloucestershire, England, noted for an excellent breed of sheep. See **SUEEP**. [*> cots, pl. of cot', & wold, open country.*]

**cō'ti-tā'**, 1 kō'ti-tā'; 2 cō'ti-a, [*Cot'tas or cō'ttes*, 1 kō'ti; 2 cō'ti, *pl.*] 1. A short surplice, with short sleeves or noae. 2. A very coarse blanket. [*L.L., also cota; see COAT' 1.*]

**Cō'ti-tā'**, 1 kō'tā; 2 cō'tā, *n.* 1. Bernhard (19/-1803-19/-1879), a German geologist. 2. Johann Friedrich (19/-1764-19/-1832), Baron von Cottendorf, a German publisher and statesman.

**Cō'ti-ta-bā'to**, 1 kō'ti-hū'to; 2 cō'ti-hū'to, *n.* 1. A province in Mindanao, P. I. 2. Its capital.

**Cō'ti-ta-bus**, 1 kō'te-bus; 2 cō'ti-būs, *n.* A sportive practice, and *quac'a'*, kō'twīn'; 2 cō'twīn', *n.* 1. A drinking the wine in their drinkin'-cups into a cup or upon a plate. To accomplish this without splashing, and with a clear sound, was regarded as a sign of good luck in love or other matters. [*L., < Cr. kollabos, cottabus.*]

**cō't'tage**, 1 kō'ti; 2 cō't'ng, *n.* 1. A humble dwelling; small house.

A poor widow seemed steeper in age.  
Was wildest when she lay in a narrow cotage.  
*CHARLES G. T. NUN'S Fairy's Tale 1. 2.*









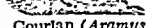
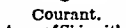




un'try, n. [-triz, 1 -triz; 2 -triz, pl] 1. A land under a particular sovereignty or government, inhab-

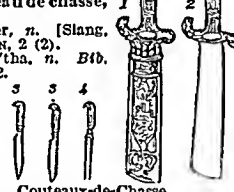


women, but now generally disused.  
 our-te-sy, 1 kūr-ti-si; 2 cūr-te-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -SIG, *pl.*] 1. Politeness originating in kindness and exercised habitually; courtliness; graciousness.  
 Mrs. Madison . . . had what the French term *courtoisie* de cœur, as well as the *courtesy* of form also. J. B. FREMONT *Souvenirs of My Time* ch. 7, p. 110. [*b. l. col.*]  
 2. A courteous favor, or act, an act of kindness or





Egyptians. 5. To provide for or defend from, as evil or danger. 6. To brood or sit on; as, a hen covers her chicks. 7. To bring under aim and keep in range; as, to cover a burglar with a revolver. 8. Mil. (1) To have





a boy fight, or else be considered a coward.—cow'ard-ize, c. [Rare.] To render cowardly.—cow'ard-ness, n.—cow'ard-ship, n.  
cow'ard-ize, } 1 kou'ard-iz; 2 cow'ard-iz, n. The state or  
cow'ard-ize, } condition of being a coward, or of giving  
way to fear; pusillanimity.

In the world's code cowardice is the one deadly sin.  
E. P. Roe Opening a Chestnut Burr, p. 243. [n. m. & c.]  
[< F. cowardise, < couard; see COWARD, n.] cow'ard-let;  
cow'ard-let; cow'ard-ry.  
cow'ard-ly, 1 kou'ard-ly; 2 cow'ard-ly, o. 1. Lacking  
courage to face danger; fearful; timid; pusillanimous.  
2. Behaving cowardly; mean. cow'ard-ly-ly.  
A lie is contemptible, chiefly because it is cowardly.

CHRISTIAN REIN Question of Honor bk. iii, p. 234. [a. 1875].  
—cow'ard-ly-ness, n.—cow'ard-ly, odt. Basely; meanly.  
cow'ard-ly, 1 kou'ard-ly; 2 cow'ard-ly, n. 1. [U. S.] Water-  
dropwort (*Tiedemannia rigida*). 2. [Eng.] The water-  
hemlock (*Cicuto viridis*).—spotted cowhane, beaver-poison.  
cow'beck, etc. See under cow, n.

cow'bird, 1 kou'bird; 2 cow'bird, n. 1. An Ameri-  
can icterine blackbird of the  
genus *Molothrus*, often  
found in association with  
cattle, especially *M. ater*,  
common throughout the  
United States. *M. æneus* is  
the bronze cowbird of Tex-  
as and Mexico. *M. bodinus*, the  
bay-winged cowbird, most  
familiar in South America.  
Cowbirds mate promiscuously and construct no nests,  
but deposit their eggs singly in the nests of other birds.  
cow'black'bird; cow'bunt'ing; cow'pen'bird, n. 2.  
Any of various other birds associated with cattle. 3. The  
American yellow-billed cuckoo, so called from its cry.

cow'ble, 1 kou'bl; 2 cow'bl, n. [Scot.] To break up and  
begin to move; said of river-ice.  
cow'boy, 1 kou'boy; 2 cow'boy, n. 1. [U. S.] A  
mounted employee of a ranchman, who cares for a herd  
of cattle.  
One of the most unique institutions of the West is the cowboy.  
He is a mixture in about equal parts of fun, business, kindness,  
and devilry.

The Evangelist [New York] Oct. 15, 1891, p. 2, col. 2.  
2. A boy employed in the driving or care of cows. 3.  
[Ir.] The ring-ouzel. 4. One of an organized band of  
marauders professedly favorable to the British, who  
pillaged between the British and American lines, in the  
vicinity of New York, during the  
Revolutionary war. See SKINNER.

cow'catch'er, etc. See under cow, n.  
cow'cum-ber, n. [Prov. or Obs.] A  
cucumber.  
cow'd, 1 koud; 2 coud, n. [Scot.] To  
float delightfully; swim.—cow'd'er, n.  
A lightly moving, desirable boat.

cow'd, n. [Prov. or Obs.] S. S.  
Cow'deo-heath, 1 kou'de-bill; 2 cow-  
de-bill, n. A borough in Fife-shire,  
Scotland.  
Cow'der-y, 1 kou'der-y; 2 cow'der-y, Oiler  
(1805-1850). The second ordained  
elder in the Mormon Church; associ-  
ated with Joseph Smith in founding that  
church.

cow'dle, 1 kou'dle; 2 cow'dl, n. 1. Kauri-  
gum. See CUM. 2. The kauri-pine.  
See KAURI.  
cow'dle, 1 kou'dle; 2 cow'dl, n. [Scot.]  
To swim, or seem to swim; undulate.  
cow'drum, 1 kou'drum; 2 cow'drum, n.  
[Scot.] A thrashing; also, a severe  
reprimand. [COWHEEN.]

cow'dro, 1 kou'dro; 2 cow'dro, n. Same as  
COWDRO. [COWHEEN.]  
Cow'dro, 1 kou'dro; 2 cow'dro, n. Same as  
COWDRO. [COWHEEN.]  
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Cow'dro, 1 kou'dro; 2 cow'dro, n. Same as  
COWDRO. [COWHEEN.]

cow'ly, 1 kaul; 2 cow'ly, n. 1. A monk's hood, or the gar-  
ment of which it is a part; a hooded garment. See illus.  
in first column.

The Benedictines,  
Cistercians and all  
the old monastic or-  
ders wear the cow'ly,  
greatly adorned with a  
hood that can be  
thrown back over the  
shoulders, as a cere-  
monial dress for choir.  
Cath. Encyc. vol. iv.  
p. 463. [a. 1875].  
2. A monk.

Every cow'ly may  
dream of the tithes.  
Hooe Les  
Mistresses tr. by Wilbour, vol. i.  
bk. i, ch. 12, p. 35. [c. a. 1807].  
3. A hood-shaped top for a  
chimney or ventilating pipe,  
made to revolve or to turn  
like a vane, so that the opening  
will always be away from  
the wind, which thus assists  
the draft; by extension, a  
conical cap for similar use,  
specifically, a wire cap on the  
smokestack of an engine. [<  
AS. *culc*, < L. *culculus*, hood.]  
cow'ly, 1 kaul; 2 cow'ly, n. To  
cover or conceal as with a cow'ly.

Why cow'ly thy face beneath  
the mourner's hood?  
Columbian Human Life 1. 21.  
cow'ly, n. [Local, Eng.] A large vessel for holding or carrying  
water or other liquid.—cow'ly-staff, n. A pole on which  
a cow'ly may be hung to be carried by two persons.  
cow'ly, 1 kaul; 2 cow'ly, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A written engage-  
ment; safe-conduct; permit; grant; lease.  
cow'ly, 1 kaul; 2 cow'ly, n. 1. Wearing a cow'ly;  
cow'ly, hooded. 2. Shaped like a cow'ly.

Cow'ly, 1 kaul; 2 cow'ly, n. 1. Abraham (1818-7-  
1867), an English poet, one of the founders of the Royal  
Society; *Pindoric Odes*, etc. 2. Hannah (*née* Parkhouse)  
(1743-1809), an English dramatist; *The Belle's Stratagem*,  
etc. 3. A county in southern Kansas; 1,108 sq. m.:  
county-seat, Winfield.

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species of this genus native of South Africa.—c. wine, a fer-  
mented drink made from cowslips.—French or Mountain  
c., a low primrose (*Primula auricula*) with a radical ro-  
sette of thick, obovate leaves and yellow, fragrant flowers;  
common in central Europe.—Jerusalem c., the lungwort,  
—*Virginia c.*, lungwort; bluebell (*Ajacis virginica*).  
—cow'ly, n. Covered or mounted with cowslips.  
cow's tail, cow-wood, etc. See under cow, n.  
cowth'wort, 1 küh'wurt; 2 cöth'wurt, n. [Dial, Eng.]  
A tall perennial herb (*Leonurus cardiaca*).

cox, a Samo as COXO.  
Cox, 1 koks; 2 cöks, n. 1. David (1793-1859), an  
English landscape-painter in water-colors; *A Welsh Funeral*,  
etc.; wrote *Painting in Water Colours*. 2. Jacob D.  
(1782-1828), an American general and statesman;  
Secretary of the Interior, 1869-1870. 3. Kenyon (1797-  
1850-1819), an American author and painter of portraits,  
most of which were cowslips. 4. Palmer (1784-1824), an  
American juvenile author and humorous artist; *The*  
*Brownies*, etc. 5. Samuel Hanson (1793-1851), an  
American author and pulpit orator. 6. Samuel Sullivan  
(1824-1889), an American writer and politician.

cox'a, 1 koks'a; 2 cöks'a, n. [cox'a, 1-1-2-2, pl.] 1.  
The first joint or body-joint of the leg in arthropods,  
as insects. 2. Anot. The hip. [L.]—coxa vara, a de-  
formity of the neck of the thigh-bone characterized by ad-  
duction of the leg.  
cox-ag'na-thite, n. Crust. A coxognathite.—cox-ag'ra, n.  
Neuralgia pain in the hip.

cox'al, 1 koks'al; 2 cöks'al, o. Of or pertaining to a coxo.  
cox'al, 1 koks'al; 2 cöks'al, n. A coxo found in the *Myriopoda*, *Syniptera*, and  
*Symphyla*, functioning as blood gills.  
cox'al-gia, n. Pathol. Pain in the hip; also, hip-disease.  
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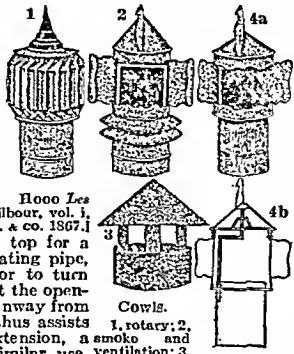
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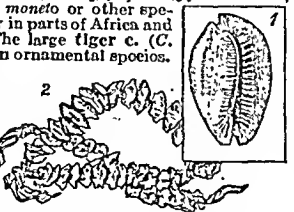
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Cowbird. 1/a



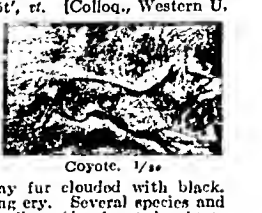
Cowboy. 1/a



Cow's head. 1/a



Cowslip (Primula veris).



Coyote. 1/a











CRANIOMETRICAL ANGLES.	
NAME.	By What Determined.
ni-ve'o-lar. ....	Basilar radii to nasion and prosthion
angle of tho frontal prom- -i-acn-ces. ....	Lines from metopion to bregma and to ophryon
au-ric'u-lar. au-ric'u-lo = oc-clip- -tate. ....	Any two auricular radii
ba'si-cr'a-ni'al. ba'si-cr'a-ni-al. ba'si-cr'a-ni-al.	Auricular radii to lambda and opisthion Between basifacial and basiscranial axes Any two basilar radii.

NAME.	By What Determined.
bas'l-op'le...	Basinasal line and Meissner's horizontal plane
bi-or'bi-tal...	Axes of the two orbits
cer'e-bral...	Auricular radii to glabella and inion
eli'vo-op'le...	Line from ciltion (see points, in table) to basion and Meissner's horizontal plane
eo-ro'no-fa'cial...	Profile line of Camper and plane of coronal suture
era'ni-o-fa'cial...	Lines from tyllon to basion and acanthion
Des'emb'p'ar...	Lines from pogonion to opbyrion and inion
eth'mo-cra'ni-al...	Basilar cranial axis and cribriform plate of ethmoid
fa'cial (Camper)*...	Camper's facial line and auriculo-subnasal line produced
fa'cial (Cioquet)*...	Lines from prosthion to most prominent point of forehead and to auricular point
fa'cial (Cuvier)* and Geoffrey St. Hilaire*	Lines from tip of central incisors to same points
fa'cial (German)*...	By German profile line and auriculo-infrorbital plane
fa'cial (Jnequart and Broca)*...	Lines from acanthion to most prominent point of forehead and to auricular point
fa'cial (Topinard)*...	Line from intersuperciliary point to most prominent point of lower face and the alveolocondylean plane
fron'tal...	Auricular radii to glabella and bregma
in't-o-fa'cial...	Lines drawn from inion to opbyrion and pogonion
Land'zert's*...	Plane of ciltion and that of planum sphenoidale
Lis-sau'er's*...	Angles, made with the radius fixed by lines from horizon
man-dib'u-lar...	Lower border and ascending ramus of jaw
met'a-fa'cial...	Pterygoid processes and base of skull
na'sal (Ranke)*...	Alveolocondylean line and auriculo-infrorbital plane
na'sal (Welcker)*...	Basinasal and nasosubnasal lines
na'sal (Flower)*...	Lines from nasion to tip of frontal process of either malar bone
oc-cip'i-tal (Broca)*...	Meissner's horizontal plane and line from opisthion to nasion
oc-cip'i-tal (Dau-benton)*...	Meissner's horizontal plane and Dau-benton's line
op'hry-o-al-o-a-uric'u-lar...	Auricular radii to opbyrion and nearo-a-uric'u-lar
or'bi-to-al-o-a-uric'u-lar...	Between orbital and alveolocondylean planes
or'bi-to-bas'i-lar...	Between orbital plane and planes tangent to lower border of mandible
or'bi-to-oc-cip'i-tal...	Meissner's horizontal plane and plane of orbital axes
or'i-tal (Bar-clay)*...	Profile line of Camper and plane of mastication
pa-r'i-e-tal (Broca)*...	Auricular radii to bregma and lambda
pa-r'i-e-tal (Quatre-fages)*...	Lines through stephanion and zygion on either side
Ro-lan'dic...	Between Rolandic line and mesial plane
Spi-x's*...	Lines from tyllon to nasion and basion
sub'oc-cip'i-tal...	Auricular radii to inion and opisthion
su'pra-oc-cip'i-tal...	Auricular radii to inion and lambda
sym-phys'al-an...	Symphysis and lower border of jaw
Vir'e-bow's*...	Basilar axis and plane of tentorium
Vogt's*...	Line from acanthion to nasion and auriculo-infrorbital plane
	Basinasal and alveolocondylean lines

\* See illus. on preceding page.

Syn: premaxillary a., Second's angles, occipital a., basilar (Broca), angle of ciltion, Ecker's condylar a., Gratiolet a., Huxley's a., Munich-Frankfort a., Virchow-Holder a., opbyro-spinal a., auriculo-frontal, sphenoidal a., goniac a., Serre's a., naso-basal a., auriculo-parietal a., epiphial a.

#### CRANIOMETRIC INDEXES.

Crania may be compared by means of indexes. An index is the ratio between two dimensions or capacities supposed to have some natural relation, that which is normally the larger being used as a base and taken as 100. Thus:

Larger dimension : smaller dimension :: 100 : Index. Therefore, Index = smaller dimension  $\times$  100  $\div$  larger dimension.

The indexes in most common use are the following:

NAME.	How Obtained.
au-ric'u-lo-pa-r'i-e'	Biauricular diameter $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest cranial breadth
au-ric'u-lo-ver'ti-cal	Auricular height $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest cranial length
bas'i-lar	Basialveolar line $\times$ 100 $\div$ cranial length
ce-phal'ic	Greatest cranial breadth $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest length (taken in various ways)
ceph'a-lo-fa'cial	Capacity of all cavities of face $\times$ 100 $\div$ capacity of cranium
ceph'a-lo-nn'sal	Capacity of nasal fossae and contiguous cavities $\times$ 100 $\div$ capacity of cranium
ceph'a-lo-or'bi-tal	Capacity of both orbits $\times$ 100 $\div$ capacity of cranium
cer'e-bral	One obtained by interior measurements of cranium
cor'o-noid	In mandible, distance between coronoid and condyloid processes $\times$ 100 $\div$ projection length
co-ro'no-pa-r'i-e-tal	Greatest frontal breadth $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest cranial breadth
era'ni-o-fa'cial	Vertex to nasion $\times$ 100 $\div$ nasion to gnathion (both projections)
cu'bic	Length $\times$ breadth $\times$ height $\times$ 100 $\div$ 2 $\times$ capacity
den'tal	Dental length (space occupied by molar and premolar teeth) $\times$ 100 $\div$ basinasal line $\times$ 100 $\div$ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial (French)*	Ophryon to gnathion $\times$ 100 $\div$ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial (German)*	Nasion to gnathion $\times$ 100 $\div$ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial (Kollmann)*	Nasion to gnathion $\times$ 100 $\div$ bizygomatic diameter
fa'cial, su-pe'ri-or (French)*	Ophryon to prosthion $\times$ 100 $\div$ transverse mid-facial diameter

NAME.	How Obtained.
fa'cial, su-pe'ri-or (German)*	Nasion to prosthion $\times$ 100 $\div$ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial, su-pe'ri-or (Kollmann)*	Nasion to prosthion $\times$ 100 $\div$ bizygomatic diameter
fron'tal	Least frontal breadth $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest frontal breadth
fron'to-pa-r'i-e-tal	Least frontal breadth $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest cranial breadth
gnath'ic	Basialveolar line $\times$ 100 $\div$ basinasal line
man-dib'u-lar	In mandible, bicondylar diameter $\times$ 100 $\div$ projection length
max'i-la-ry (1)	Simcas superior facial (German)
max'i-la-ry (2)	Width of palate (at second molar, nuteside) $\times$ 100 $\div$ length from prosthion to posterior border of superior maxilla
na'sal (French)	Greatest width anterior nares $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest height
na'sal (German)	Greatest width anterior nares $\times$ 100 $\div$ nasosubnasal line
na'so-ma'lar	Distance direct from nasion to maxilla $\times$ 100 $\div$ same distance between same measured on surface
oc-cip'i-tal-pa-r'i-e-tal	Blasteric diameter $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest cranial breadth
or'bi-tal	Vertical orbital diameter $\times$ 100 $\div$ horizontal diameter
or'bi-to-ma'lar	Width between lateral fronto-malar points $\times$ 100 $\div$ bizygomatic diameter
pal'n-tal	Greatest breadth hard palate $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest length
spbe'no-spbe'no-l'do	Distance from stenton to stenton $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest frontal breadth
spbe'no-l'do	Same distance $\times$ 100 $\div$ least frontal breadth
spbe'no-l'do-a-uric'u-lar	Same distance $\times$ 100 $\div$ least auricular breadth
spbe'no-l'do-pa-r'i-e-tal	Same distance $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest parietal diameter
spbe'no-pa-r'i-e-tal	Stenton to stenton $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest breadth
stap'h-y-lin'ic	Inside width of palate (at second molar) $\times$ 100 $\div$ its length
step'h-a-no-zyg'o-o-mat'ic	Bistephanic diameter $\times$ 100 $\div$ bizygomatic diameter
trans-ver'ti-cal	Greatest cranial height $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest breadth
ver'ti-cal	Greatest cranial height $\times$ 100 $\div$ greatest length

\* See illus. on preceding page.

Syn: altitudinal, helobit, length-height, alveolar, breadth, latitudinal, length-breadth, breadth-height, malar, palato-maxillary, fronto-zygomatic.

**Cra'ni-o'mi, n. pl. Ich.** A suborder of acanthopterygians with the post-temporal forming an integral part of the cranium and the postero-temporal crowded out of place. [*Cra-ni-um*, *-ra-ni-ome*, *-ra-ni-o-mous*, *-ra-ni-opa-gus*, *-ra-ni-opi*.] **Tera.** A double monster with heads adherent; twins whose heads are joined together. — *cra'ni-o-pa-thy, n.* A disease of the head. **ceph'** — *a-lo-pa-thy; cra'ni-o-phore, n.* An apparatus for holding a skull in a required position, as for taking measurements or photographs of a skull. — *cra'ni-o-plas'ty, n. Surg.* An operation for restoring or supplying parts of the skull or the scalp. — *cra'ni-o-ra-chis-chi-sis, n.* A congenital longitudinal cleft or fissure in the vertebral column and skull. — *cra'ni-o-schi-sis, n.* Congenital fissure of the skull. — *cra'ni-o-sele-to-sis, n.* An abnormal condition of the skull characterized by thickening of the bones. — *cra'ni-o-co-py, n. [Rare.]* Scientific examination of the configuration of the skull also, formerly, phrenology. — *cra'ni-o-cep'tic, a.* — *cra'ni-o-co-plast, n.* — *cra'ni-o-spl'nal, a.* Of or pertaining to the skull and the spine. — *cra'ni-o-ver'te-bral; -cra'ni-o-ste-no'sis, n.* Cranial hyperostosis. — *cra'ni-o-to'sis, n.* Closure of the sutures of the cranium occurring prematurely. — *Cra'ni-o'ta, n. pl. Zool.* A section of vertebrates comprising all with a special skull: opposed to *Acrania*. — *cra'ni-o'te, a. & n.* — *cra'ni-o'ta'bes, n. Pathol.* A circumscribed softening of the bones of the skull, resulting in patches of thinness, especially of the occipital bone: a rachitic disease of infancy. — *cra'ni-o'to-mo, n.* An instrument for use in craniotomy. — *cra'ni-o'to-mo, n. Obst.* The operation of perforating the fetal skull, so that some of the brain may escape, to facilitate delivery in difficult parturition. — *Infant craniotomy (Surg.)*, the cutting through of the bones of the skull in order to make the cranial cavity more spacious. — *cra'ni-o-to-pog'-ra-phy, n.* The division of the surface of the skull into areas corresponding to cortical areas of known function. — *cra'ni-o-trac'tor, n.* A craniostat of special form. — *cra'ni-o-tym-pa'n'ic, a.* Of or pertaining to the skull and the tympanum.

**cra'ni'tis, 1 kra-nat'is or -nit'is; 2 cra-nit'is or -nit'is, n. Pathol.** Inflammation of the bones of the cranium.

**cra'ni-um, 1 kra-nu-m; 2 cra-ni-um, n. [Cra'ni-a, pl.]**

1. The skull of an animal, especially that part enclosing the brain; the brain-case or brainpan.

The cranium... is composed of eight bones—viz., the occipital, two parietal, frontal, two temporal, sphenoid and ethmoid. II. *Gray Anatomy. The Skull* p. 160. [L. *cranium*, *skull*.] *cra'ni-on't.*

The crania of the Inca race show a decided superiority over the other races of the land in intellectual power. *Paracorr Peru vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10 p. 39. In 1848.*

2. *Entom.* The investment of the head, exclusive of the antennae, the eyes, and the mechanism of the mouth. [L., *Gr. kranion, skull*.] *cra'ni-on't.*

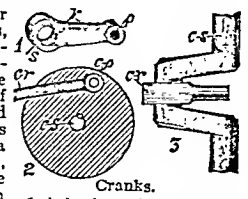
**crank, 1 kran'k; 2 cran'k, v. l. t. 1.** To bend into the shape of a crank. 2. To furnish with a crank. 3. To move or operate by a crank. 4. [Scot.] To shakele. 5. [Prov. Eng.] To mark crosswise on (bread and butter) to please a child. II. *Dict.*

II. *f. 1.* To make a course with many turns and bends; wind. 2. To turn a crank, as in starting the engine of an automobile. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To eak. [*< CRANK, n.*] **crank, a. 1.** *Naut.* Delicately or ill balanced, so as to be easily capsized; unsteady; top-heavy.

Any one who has ever rowed an American skiff will remember that these little vessels are "crank" to an extreme degree. *MARYNE RUNN HUNTERS' Feast* ch. 16, p. 135. [G. W. D. 1889.]

2. Hence, in a shabby condition; disjointed; rickety. 3. Spirited and lively; hence, having a confident bearing; positive; sturdy. 4. [Scot.] (1) Out of shape; crooked; as crank fingers. (2) Difficult to deal with; as, a crank question. 5. Sick. [Ult. *< AS. crinan, yield; cp., in senses 2 and 5, D. G. crank, sick.*] **crank't; crank't, n.** — *crank'sld'ed, a.* — *crank'ty, adv.* Sturdily. — *crank'-ness, n.*

**crank, n. 1.** A device for causing rotation of an axis, as by the hand, or for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, or vice versa; usually consisting of an arm attached at one end at right angles to the axis and at the other end to a rod parallel to the axis, and either grasped by the hand or connecting with the reciprocating object; *p.* hole for crank-pin; *s.* hole for as, the crank of a steam crank-shaft. 2. Wheel crank. 3. engine or of a windlass; used Double crank, *cp.* crank-pin; *cp.* sometimes figuratively, connecting-rod; *cp.* crank-shaft.



And one there was, a dresmer born, Who, with a mission to fulfil, Had left the Muses' haunts to turn The crank of an opinion-mill.

WRITTEN *Under the Beech tree*, st. 9.

2. A device for altering the direction of reciprocating motion; an angular lever; as, a bell-crank. 3. A paddle-like wheel made to be turned by hand in a box filled with gravel; used as a punishment in prisons. 4. An iron brace or support. 5. *Auto.* A handle with which the shaft of a motor vehicle is turned until the pistons reach the highest point of compression, and motion-producing explosions are initiated. 6. [Scot.] A calk or creeper. 7. [Colloq.] One who lacks mental balance, has a mental twist, or is mentally awry; a person given to caprices, crochets, or vagaries; a mildly affected monomaniac.

A crank is a man who does his own thinking.

*HOLMES Over the Teacups* ch. 7, p. 161. [L. M. & Co. 1891.]

8. A twist or turn. (1) A bend; turn, as of a road. (2) A fantastic turn of speech; quip; conceit. (3) A twist or perversion of judgment; whim. 9. [Prov. Eng.] A top-heavy vessel. 10. [Scot.] A crenking or grating sound; anything inharmonious. 11. One who is sick. [*ME. cranke, < crank, a. 4; cp. D. kranke, a little bend.*] **crank't; cen'ter-crank, n.** A double crank having two solid disks instead of arms; the disks are joined by a crank-pin to which the connecting-rod is attached. — *crank's axle, n.* 1. A shaft turned by or turning a crank. 2. A wagon-axle resembling a crank in curve. — *crank'bird, n.* The lesser spotted woodpecker of Europe (*Dryobates minor*). — *c-brace, n.* The ordinary form of carpenter's brace, in which the bit is turned by a crank. See illus. under BRACE. — *c-check, n. Mech.* The arm of a crank, or the support to which a crank-pin is attached. — *c-circle, n.* Same as *c-check*. — *c-shaft, n.* The flat circular plate to which a crank-pin is attached. — *c-offort, n. Mech.* The torque of a crank: produced either by or on the crank. — *c-hook, n.* A rod hooked to a crank, usually connecting with a treadle. — *crank'man, n.* A man who directs the operations of a crank, as of a machine. — *c-motion, n.* A mechanical movement employing the principle of the crank. — *c-path, n.* The circle in which the crank-pin of a revolving crank travels. — *c-pin, n. 1.* A cylindrical pin parallel to a shaft, borne at the outer end of a crank. 2. [Rare.] The squared end of a winding arbor or of a shaft. — *c-planer, n. 1.* A metal-planing machine the bed or tool-support of which is operated by a crank. 2. A machine for planing off engine-cranks. — *c-shaft, n.* A shaft that bears a crank. — *c-wheel, n.* Same as *WHEEL*, 7 (4). — *c-wheel, n. 1.* A disk crank. — *c-wheel, n. 2.* That part of a double crank which serves as a crank-pin to carry the connecting-rod. — *dlp-c, n. Engin.* A crank formed by bending an iron or steel rod into the shape desired, and not forged so. — *disk or wheel c.* A disk or wheel substituted for a crank-arm in a crank motion. — *double c.* A crank formed by cutting a disk and joining again by means of two crank-arms and a pin, or by bending a portion of a shaft so as to form a crank. — *overhanging c.* A crank in which the shaft-bearing is on only one side of the crank-pin. This kind of crank is used on the ends of shafts. [*crank or bend*]

**cranked, 1 kran'k; 2 cran'k, a.** Having or formed with a crank'er-y, 1 kran'k-er-y; 2 cran'k-er-y, *n.* The habits or peculiarities of one deranged upon a certain subject; extreme eccentricity.

**crank'ing, 1 kran'k'ing; 2 cran'k'ing, n. 1.** The grinding or hollowing out of a cutting-tool just behind the cutting edge. This gives the tool a tendency to spring back, and so prevent it from digging into the work.

2. The process of using a crank; specifically, the act of turning a crank to start an internal-combustion engine of an automobile. [*crank, v. l. t. 1.*]

**cran'dle, 1 kran'dl; 2 cran'dl, r. & n.** Same as CRINOLE.

**cran'dle, a. [Prov. Eng.]** Broken; weak; shattered.

**crank'ous, 1 kran'k'us; 2 cran'k'us, a. [Scot.]** Irritable; cranky. **crank'um, 1 kran'kum; 2 cran'kum, n. [Colloq.]** A caprice; vagary.

**crank'y, 1 kran'k'y; 2 cran'k'y, a. [CRANK'-Y-ER; CRANK'-Y-EST.]** 1. Given to whims and caprices; mentally unbalanced. 2. Crooked; bent. 3. Loose and rickety; shaky; liable to upset. 4. [Prov. Eng.] Sickly. 5. [Prov. Eng.] Self-assertive; confident. 6. Sprightly; giddy. — *crank'-ness, n.*

**crank'y, n. [CRANK'-Y-ES, pl.]** (North Eng.) A pitman. **Cran'tey, 1 kran'ty; 2 cran'ty, n.** A village in Surrey, England.

**Cran'ter, 1 kran'ter; 2 cran'ter, n.** Thomas (7/1489-1/1556), an English Protestant divine and reformer; Archbishop of Canterbury; burnt by Mary I. introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*.

**cran'nage, 1 kran'nag; 2 cran'nag, n.** The total number of crans or barrels; used in herring-fishing.

**cran'nled, 1 kran'nld; 2 cran'nld, a.** Full of cranries, chinks, or fissures.

Flower in the crannied wall, I pluck you out of the cranries.

TEXTORSON Flower in the Crannied Wall I. 1.

**cran'nog, 1 kran'nog; 2 cran'nog, n.** An ancient lake-dwelling

*Asellus*, *Cambarus*, and *Astacopsis*; ns, the common European crawfish (*Astacus fluvialis*); the large Aus-



Greek Crater of Red-figure Pottery.





abstract of the Tridentine declarations, and, since 1877, an acceptance of the definitions of the Vatican council.—*creedal*, *a*. [*Rare*] Of or pertaining to a creed.—*creed'*

less, n.—creed/less-ness, n.—creed-n'l-o-ry, n. [Rare.] Knowledge of creeds.—creeds'man, n. A believer in a creed.  
Creede, 1 krid; 2 erēd, n. A silver-mining town, county-seat of Creedmoor, 1 krid'mūr; 2 erēd'mūr, n. A village in Nassau county, N. Y.; place of former international contests in rifle-shooting.  
creek, †. n. To creek.  
creek, 1 krik; 2 erēk, n. 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river.

*Crecks that bore the salted sea* To pleasant inland farms.  
Written *With of Wenham* pt. ii, st. 31.  
2. [U. S.] A tidal or valley stream between a brook and a river in size. 3. [Eng.] A small seaboard town. 4. A narrow strip of land, as between mountains, having the general outline of a creek. 5. A winding bend. 6. A trick; stratagem. [*< AS. cressa, orig. bend or turn; cp. Sw. dial. cressa, bend of the arm, Ice. krik, nook.*] creek, †. creek/ehin, n. The horned date. See *pact*.—c. duck, n. [Local, U. S.] The gadwall.—creek/fish, n. [Local, U. S.] The chub-sucker.—c. gum, n. Any one of several varieties of Australian eucalyptus, as *Eucalyptus tumida*, *E. rostrata*, etc.—c. maple, n. The silver maple. See *maple*.—c. nettle, n. A North-American Pacific coast nettle (*Urtica holosericea*), growing generally along streams.—c. sedge, n. Same as THATCH GRASS.—c. staff, n. A variety of marsh- or salt-grass (*Spartina polystachya*) found in the United States chiefly near inlets of salt water: used for thatching. c. thatch.—creeker, n. [Local, U. S.] The spotted sand-piper.—creeky, n. Full of, abounding in creeks; winding.

Creek, 1. *Am. Hist.* One of a powerful tribe of the Muskhogean stock of North-American Indians, who once occupied a great portion of the States of Georgia and Alabama. The Creeks are now among the most orderly citizens of Oklahoma. See *AMERICAN*. Musk'uk. 2. A county in Oklahoma.—Creek, n.

creel, 1 krid; 2 erēl, n. 1. A willow basket, especially a flat-sided one suspended from the back and used mostly by anglers for carrying fish. It receives its name from the great horse-panniers or back-borne baskets in which fish, peat, etc., used to be borne inland from the eastern coast of England. 2. A cage of wickerwork for catching lobsters. 3. [New Eng.] A frame on which sheep are slaughtered. 4. A frame in a spinning-machine which holds the bobbins containing slubbings or rovings. [*< Gael. cradhleach, cradle.*] crall, n. 1. [Scott.] To put in a creel; also, to submit to creeling. 2. To catch (a fish).  
creel'er, 1 krid'er; 2 erēl'er, n. A person who attends to spinning-creels, changing empty for full ones.

creel'ing, 1 krid'ing; 2 erēl'ing, n. [Scott.] An old-time festivity following a marriage, when the young men would each in turn carry round a creel or basket of stones while the girls pursued, the one who caught the fugitive being kissed by him.

creem, 1 krim; 2 erēm, v. I. 1. [North Eng.] To place stealthily; pass (something) secretly from one to another; hide. 2. [S. W. Eng.] To squeeze; hug. 3. To crush; break; shatter. II. 1. To feel chilly; shiver, as with cold or weakness. [*< AS. criman, press;—creem, n. A chill; shiver.—creem'y, a.*]  
creen, 1 krin; 2 erēn, n. [Local, U. S.] Same as CREEN.—on the creen (Dial., U. S., or Obs.), apt to be turned in any direction.

creep, 1 krip; 2 erēp, v. [CREEP; CREEP'INO.] 1. To move with the body close to or touching the ground, as a short-legged insect, a crouching beast, or a serpent. 2. Specifically, to crawl with slow movements; hence, figuratively, to move slowly or imperceptibly; as, the boat creeps along the shore; time creeps on. 3. To crawl on hands and knees, as an infant. 4. To move secretly or stealthily, as to escape detection or prevent suspicion; gain admission unobserved; as, errors creep in. Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music creep in our ears.  
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act v, sc. 1.

5. To act or move with abject humility; exhibit servility; cringe. 6. To have a sensation as of contact with creeping things; feel creepy; as, it made my flesh creep. 7. To grow along a surface or support; as, creeping plants. For specific botanical sense, see CREEPER. 8. To slip out of place; as, a sleeve creeps up the arm, or a belt creeps on a pulley, or quicksilver on a mirror creeps. 9. To effloresce, as a salt in a voltaic cell. 10. *Naut.* To drag with creepers. 11. *Railroad.* To move along the line of length: said of the rails of a track. 12. *Mach.* To slip on the pulley: said of a belt or rope. It is caused by contraction on the slack side. [*< AS. creopan.*] SYN: see LINOZE.—creep/shole, n. An animal's underground retreat or hiding-place; hence, figuratively, an eluding shift; subterfuge.—c. mouse, a. Quiet as a mouse; sly.

Here are *creep-mous* manners; and thievish manners.  
DENISON *Concord of Life*, p. 147. [N. M. & Co. 1888.]  
creep, 1. The act of creeping. 2. *pl.* A nervous sensation as of insects creeping on the flesh. 3. In mining, the rising of the floor of a gallery, due to the slow movement of rocks into the excavated space. 4. *Geol.* A slow downward gliding of loose pieces of rock, due to atmospheric changes or the action of ground-water. 5. [Rare.] A slow movement or slight stir. 6. Same as CREEPER, n., 5 (1). 7. An arch or tunnel-like opening; especially, one used by animals.—crnst'-creep, n. *Geol.* A gradual movement of the crust of the earth along the course of some fault under compressive strain.—tangential c. (*Geol.*), the movement of strata laterally, resulting from contraction and expansion.

creep'er, 1 krip'er; 2 erēp'er, n. 1. One who or that which creeps; any creeping thing. 2. *Bot.* A plant growing just upon or beneath the surface of the ground or up perpendicular surfaces by sending out short rootlets from the roots. Specific: (1) The Virginia creeper. (2) The hedge hindwood. (3) Wild balsam popple.  
The frost-touched creepers bleeding fall.

W. W. STORY *Autumn* pt. 6.  
3. One of a breed of domestic fowls having very short legs and therefore a slow movement in walking. 4. A small bird, adapted for creeping about the trunks and branches of trees. (1) A certhioid bird with stiff-pointed tail-feathers; as, a wall-creeper (*Tychodroma*). *Certhia familiaris* is the common European creeper, with several American varieties, as the brown-creeper (*americana*, etc.). (2) One of various slender-billed small American warblers; as, the black-and-white

creeper (*Mniotilta varia*), or the pine-creeper (*Dendroica rigor*). (3) A cerebid, the gnatcatcher or honeycreeper. (4) A South-American dendrocolapine, or tree-creeper. 5. *Mech.* (1) A grapple used for dragging the bottom of a pond, harbor, or the like: usually plural. (2) An iron with sharp points attached to the boot to avoid slipping (a) in climbing a tree or pole, or (b) in walking on ice. (3) The iron bar that connects a pair of andirons. (4) *pl.* Small fire-dogs placed between large andirons. (5) An apparatus for slowly conveying material in, or from a machine, as (a) an advancing spiral conveyor inside a cylindrical grain-screen, or (b) an apron for feeding wool fibers in a carding-machine; creeping-sheet. (6) [Local, U. S.] A low iron skillet with short legs; a spider. (7) [Priv. Eng.] A low clog, or patten. 6. *Angling.* The stonefly larva. 7. A creeper—creeper-chain, n. *Mining.* An endless chain fixed with trips or hooks for horizontal or oblique traction of cars.—Balañal c., a small climbing plant of the Rajasthan hills of India, the jetea (*Marsdenia tenacissima*), bowstring c.—[Specified fowl.]  
creep'el, 1 krip'el; 2 erēp'el, n. [Local, U. S.] A small creeper, n. [Scott.] A low stool. creep'el-chair, n. creep'l-ness, 1 krip'l-ness; 2 erēp'l-ness, n. A creepy sensation.

creep'ing, *pr.* 1. Growing along the surface of the ground or just beneath, as certain plants. 2. Moving along slowly and almost imperceptibly, as certain insects.—creep'ing-char'le, n. 1. Ground-ivy (*Nepeta glehoma*). 2. The mossy stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). c. Jack, n. 1. Moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*). 2. The wild balsam-apple (*Echinops lobata*). 3. The reflexed stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*). 4. The club-moss, *Lycopodium datatum*.—c. sailor, n. *Bot.* 1. The stonecrop. 2. The strawberry or beefsteak saxifrage.—c. wheat-grass, same as COUCH GRASS.

creep'ing, 1 krip'ing; 2 erēp'ing, n. 1. The act of moving close to the ground or slowly. See CREEP, v. 2. Time-lag of magnetism. See under *time*. 3. Called also viscous hysterisis. 4. *Elec.* The sliding or vacillation of an unloaded meter or other instrument caused by some gradual change in its suspension or by inaccuracy in its adjustment. 4. *Geol.* Same as CREEP, v. 5. *Sport.* Same as STALKING. 6. *Meteor.* The sluggish adjustment of the index of an aneroid barometer to the correct reading. It results from abrupt changes of pressure.—creep'ing-disk, n. *Zool.* That part of the body upon which a mollusk or other ground-creeping invertebrate rests and moves; in other words, the foot.—c. insect, n. The creeper of a carding-machine.—c. sickness, n. See *ERGOTISM*.

creep'ing-ly, 1 krip'ing-ly; 2 erēp'ing-ly, *adv.* By creeping movements; slowly.

creep'y, 1 krip'y; 2 erēp'y, n. 1. Feeling as if something were creeping over the skin; shivering; especially, chilled with fright. 2. Characterized by creeping.

creepy, n. [Ir.] Same as CREEPIE.  
creese, 1 kris; 2 eris, n. [CREESIN; CREES'ING.] To wound with a creese.  
creese, n. Same as KRIS. [*< Malay kris, dagger.*] creese; creese's; kreese; kris.  
creesh, 1 kresh; 2 erish, n. [Scott.] Grease. creesh't, n. 1. *Ir.* To grease. 2. To grease one's loaf, to grease one's palm; bribe.—creesh'y, n. Greasy; fleshy.

Cre'fld, n. Same as CREFIELD.

Creigh (n.) 1 kraig or kraig'tan; 2 Craig or Craig'tan, n. Man-dell (7/1843-1/1901). An English divine and historian; bishop of London; *History of the Papacy*, etc.

Crell, 1 krel; 2 erēl, n. A town in Oise department, France.  
crell'gist, 1 krel'gist; 2 erēl'gist, n. [W.] A reliquary or relic-chest; especially in Wales or western England.  
cre-mas'ter, 1 kri-mas'ter; 2 erē-mas'ter, n. 1. *Anat.* A muscle of the groin that draws up the testis. 2. *Entom.* The stout spine or any homologous structure at the anal end of a lepidopterous pupa. [*< Gr. kremastis, support.*] *< kremastis, support.*—crem'as-ter'le, or ter'al-a, n. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cremaster; as, cremasteric fascia.

cre-mate, 1 kri-met' or kri'met'; 2 erē-mat' or erē'mat', n. [*< MAT'ED.*] To burn up; reduce to ashes by heat; dispose of by cremation. [*< L. cremo* (pp. crematus), burn.] SYN: see BURN.—cre-ma'tor, n.

cre-ma'tion, 1 kri-ma'than; 2 erē-ma'than, n. The act or practice of burning, especially of burning the dead. In ancient times the corpse was partially consumed, the bones and ashes being preserved. To-day the body is reduced entirely to ashes in an oven or retort through the action of heated air and combustible gases. [*< L. crema'tio(n), cremo, burn.*]—cre-ma'tion-list, cre-ma'tist, n. cre-ma-to-ry, 1 kri-ma-to-ri or krom'a-to-ri; 2 erē-ma-to-ry or erē'ma-to-ry, n. 1. a. Relating to or connected with cremation. cre-ma'to-ri-al. II. n. [*< REX, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.*] A place for cremating dead bodies, including the furnace and the building containing the furnace. cre-ma'to-ri-um. [*< L. crematus*, pp. of cremo, burn.]

crem'ba-lum, 1 krem'ba-lum; 2 erēm'ba-lum, n. [*< L. pl.*] crem'ba-lum, n. [*< Gr. krembalon.*]

crème, 1 krep; 2 erēm, n. [*< F.*] 1. Cream: used in names of essences or liqueurs; as, *crème de menthe*; *crème de cacao*. 2. *Cookery.* A white sauce for meat or vegetables.—crème brûlée, same as CARAMEL.—crème de la crème, literally, cream of the cream; the very pick; most choice.  
Crēm'er, 1 kri'mar; 2 erēm'er, Sir William Randal (7/1825-1/1908). An English statesman, advocate of international arbitration, and promoter of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States; awarded the Nobel peace prize, 1903.

Crēm'icist, 1 kri'myū; 2 erēm'yū, n. Isaac Adolphe (1796-1/1880). A French Jew, publicist, and philanthropist; founder of Alliance Israélite Universelle.

crem'no-pho'bi-a, 1 krem'no-fō-bi-a; 2 erēm'no-fō-bi-a, n. *Pathol.* Morbid dread of steep places. [*< Gr. tremnos, cliff, + -PHOBIA.*]

crem'o-carp, 1 krem'o-karp or kri'mo-karp; 2 erēm'o-carp or erē'mo-carp, n. *Bot.* The fruit of any plant of the parsley family, consisting of two one-seeded carpels, separating when ripe and hanging from the summit of the slender axis. [*< Gr. kremas, hang, + karpos, fruit.*] crem'o-carpi-um, n. crem'o-m'e-ter, 1 krem'mo-m'e-ter; 2 erē-mo-m'e-ter, n. Same as CREAMOMETER.

Cre-mo'na, 1 kri-mō'na; 2 erē-mō'na, n. Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, from the middle of the 16th to the middle of the 18th century, by the Amati family or by Antonio Stradivari and Josef Guarnerius.

In taking the reputed Stradivarius to pieces, the rough clumsy work inside of it betrays at once the coarseness of a body that never held the soul of a Cremona.  
HAWKINS *My Musical Life* p. 226. [W. H. A. 1884.]

Cre-mu'na, 1 kri-mō'na or (It.) kri-mō'na; 2 cre-mō'na or (It.) erē-mō'na, n. 1. A province of Lombardy, Italy; 635 sq. m. 2. Its capital, an ancient fortified city on the Po river, famous for its violins.

Cre-mo'na, 1 kri-mō'na; 2 erē-mō'na, Luigi (12/1830-1/1903). An Italian mathematician and geometer.—Cremona's theorem, the statement that any Cremona transformation is capable of being effected by a series of quadratic transformations, each of which is reversible.—Cremona transformation (*Math.*), a birational transformation by which a curve in one whole plane is changed into another, the genus of which is identical, a single point being employed to depict the transformation.

Cre'mo-nese, 1 kri'mo-nis' or -nis'; 2 erē'mo-nis' or -nis', n. 1. Of or belonging to Cremona. II. n. A native or inhabitant of Cremona.

Cre'mo-nian, 1 kri-mō-ni-an; 2 erē-mo-ni-an, a. Relating to Luigi Cremona, an Italian mathematician.

cre'mori, n. Cream or a creamy substance; thick juice.

cre'mo-sint, n. Crimson. cre'mo-sinet, n. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

cre'mo-sint, n. Crimson. cre'mo-sinet, n. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230.



abstract of the 'Tridentine declarations, and, since 1877, no acceptance of the definitions of the Vatican council.—  
creed'al, a. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a creed.—creed'-










but. [r., dim. of *croce*, < *ice*. *krōkr*, hook.] — *cro-chet'* - *nse'* - *dic*, *n*. A needle with a hooked

end, used in crochet-work. **c.s.** = hook; - **c.-work**, **n.**  
**cran'-che-teur**'s, **n.** A porter; carter.  
**cran'-cheur**'s, **n.** **Id.**  
**cran'-che's** cross-bearer.  
**cro-cid'-o-lite**, 1 kro-sid'-o-lott; 2 kro-sid'-ol. **n.** *Mineral*. 1 A fibrous, silky, blue or green yellow silicate (NaF<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>3</sub>). 2 A yellow alteration product of this silicate used as a gemstone; tiger's eye. 1 < Gr. *krokid-(s)*, nap on  
  
 Crochet, showing rice-

cloth. < *krek* 'weave; and see *lɪrɛ*.  
*Crae* 'du-*ri* 'næ, 1 *krs* 'du-*lu* 'rɛ 2 *cro* 'dɪ-*n* 'nē, *n. pl.*  
*Mom.* A subfamily of shrews with white teeth. *Crae* 'du-  
*ra*, *n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. kroyk(-d)-s*, nap on cloth, + *ouro*,  
 tail. - *cro* 'dɪ-*u* 'rɛ, *n.*  
*cra* 'ell, 1 *kro* 'sɪn; 2 *cro* 'cɪn, *n. Chem.* The coloring  
 matter (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>15</sub>) of saffron and of Chinese yellow  
 pods (*Gardenia grandiflora*), used as a dyestuff, espe-  
 cially for yellow robes. [*Crocus*.]  
*cra* 'cɛne, 1 *kro* 'sɪn or -sɪn; 2 *cro* 'cɪn or -cɪn, *n.* Of or pertain-

croak! 1 krak; 2 crök, *cr.* To stork in a croak, as butter.  
croak! *c.* I. I. [Colloq.] To blacken or soil, as with croak  
or soot; as, the pot *croaked* me. II. I. To impart croak  
or dye to other articles or objects; as, the cloth *croaks*.  
croak! *cr.* [Prov. Eng.] To decrease; decay.  
croak! *n.* An earthen pot or jar or other piece of crock-  
ery; also, a fragment of earthenware; a potsherd. [  
AS. *crocca*, crock]—croak-'saw', *n.* The saw-like plate  
or har on which crocks were placed in old fireplaces.

1. The black product of combustion that collects in chimneys or on cooking-utensils; soot. 2. The coloring-matter that rubs off from cloth; smut. 3. The one who is not expert at a game; a dufter; also applied disparagingly to broken-down ewes or horses.

crook<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Scott.] A small curl. (Var. of CROOK.)

crook<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Scott.] An old ewe.

crook<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [Port. Eng.] A stool. Compare CRICKET<sup>1</sup>.

crook<sup>4</sup>, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgramite.

crook-a-nail<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 1. *krok-a-nish-an*; 2. *crök-a-lish-an*, *n.* [Scott.] Fossils produced by a blow, destruction.

crack'ard, 1 krək'ərd; 2 crək'ərd, n. A foreign-minted coin of base metal used in England in the 13th century: prohibited under Edward I. [*OF. croquet, wretch*]  
 crack'er-ē, 1 krək'ə-ē; 2 crək'ə-ē, n. [*ENS-1*] The laughing gull.  
 crack'ert-y, A potter.  
 crack'er-y, 1 krək'ə-r-y; 2 crək'ə-r-y, n. Earthenware of any grade, especially kitchen vessels or utensils made from baked clay.  
 crack'ēt, 1 krək'ēt; 2 crək'ēt, n. 1. *Medieval Arch.* A projecting ornament



usually terminating in a curve or roll of foliage and flowers: employed to decorate pastoral staffs and the angles of pinnacles, spires, gables, and cornices.  
2. A terminal line

 1

 2

Croquets.

1. Litcham Church, Norfolk, England (c. 1450). 2. Southwell Minister, Nottinghamshire, England (c. 1320).

crok'et-ed, 1 krok'et-ed; 2 crök'ët-äd, *a. Arch.* Enriched or adorned with croquets. crok'et-ed, *a.* crok'et-

of a deer's antler. 3f. The large roll of hair that distinguished the coiffure of women in the 14th century. [*OF. croquet*, = *F. croquet*; see CROQUET.]

1. *Embellishment by crockets.*  
 Crock'et, 1. *krok'et*; 2. *crok'et*, *n.* 1. David (9/1786-  
 1/1836), an American frontiersman and Congressman;  
 2. *crok'et*, *n.* *croquet*; killed by order of Santa Anna.  
 Crooked, *adj.* *bow'ed*; 2. Samuel Rutherford (1/4  
 1860-1/1914), a Scottish clergyman, journalist, and novel-  
 ist, especially in Scottish folklore and history; *The Sick*  
*Minister*. 3. A county in W. Texas; 407 sq. m.; county  
 seat, Alamo. 4. A county in W. Texas; 3,004 sq. m.; county  
 seat, Ozona. 5. A village, county seat of Houston county, Tex.  
 Crock'et, *pp.* Crooked, *pl.* *croquet*. *S. S.*


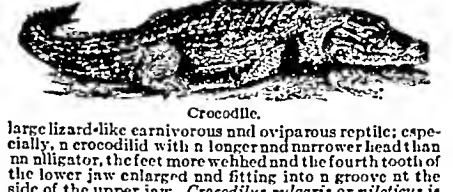
crack'y, 1 krek'i; 2 erok'y. o. Sooty; smutty. [ $\leq$  cnoek'i. n.]  
 roc'o-dile, 1 krek'o-dail; 2 crôc'o-dil (xiti), n. 1. A



Crocodile

large lizard-like carnivorous and oviparous reptile; especially, a crocodile with a longer and narrower head than an alligator, the feet more webbed and the fourth tooth of the lower jaw enlarged and fitting into a groove at the side of the upper jaw. *Crocodilus vulgaris* or *niloticus* is the common crocodile of the Nile and other African rivers; it attains a length of from 15 to 30 feet. *C. americanus* is the crocodile of Cuba and Florida.

nn opponent into a snare by asking unfair questions. [*E.* < *L.* *crocodylus*, < *G.* *krokodēlos*, lizard.] *Crocodile-bird*. *Croco'-dile-bird'*, *n.* A small black-headed plover (*Ptilinopus capillus*) of northern Africa, that often preys on crocodiles and devours their insect parasites. It is supposed to be the trochilus of Herodotus.—*C.* fears, simulated or pretended weeping; hypocritical grief: from the tale of ancient travelers that the *crocodile* weeps over those he devours.

A detailed illustration of a bird, identified as a Crocodile-bird, perched on a thin, leafy branch. The bird has dark plumage, a prominent white patch around its eye, and a long, pointed beak. Its legs are visible, gripping the branch. The background is plain white.

Cassidy

To these *crocodile* tears they will add sob, fiery sighs, and sorrowful countenance. Burton *Anat. of Melancholy* quoted by Bartlett, p. iii, 12, 115.

**Croc'o-dil'-a**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-a; 2 crōc'o-dil'-a, n. pl. *Herp.* An order of reptiles, crocodiles, alligators, etc.; the *Emydosa*. [*L. crocodilus*; see *croconile*.] **Croc'o-dil'-i**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-i; 2 crōc'o-dil'-i, n. pl. *Herp.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like a crocodile. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Crocodylia*. II. n. One of the *Crocodylia*. **Croc'o-dil'-e**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-e; 2 crōc'o-dil'-e, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of emydosaurian reptiles or crocodilians, especially eusuchians having choana opening far back, ribs with uncinate processes, and a dorsal armor of bony scutes. **Croc'o-dil'-us**, n. (t. g.) [*L.*; see *croconile*.] -**Croc'o-dil'-id**, n. -**Croc'o-dil'-oid**, a. & n. -**Crocodyl**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-i; 2 crōc'o-dil'-i, n. Like a crocodile. **Croc'o-dil'-ty**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-ty; 2 crōc'o-dil'-ty, n. [*Rare*.] *Logic*. A false method of reasoning. See *croconile*. 2. **Croc'o-dil'-it**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-it; 2 crōc'o-dil'-it, n. *Mineral*. An adamantine to vitreous, hyacinth-red, translucent lead chromate (PbCrO<sub>4</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*Gr. krokotos*, saffron-colored; *crokos*, saffron.] **Croc'o-dil'-ite**, 1 krōk'o-dil'-ite; 2 crōc'o-dil'-ite, n. *Chem.* A salt of croconic acid. **Croc'on'ic**, 1 krōk'en'-ik; 2 crōc'en'-ic, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or derived from saffron. - **croconic** acid, a yellow crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) formed variously. [*croconus*.] **Croc'ose**, 1 krōk'ōs; 2 crōc'ōs, n. A crystalline sugar (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) isomeric with glucose, formed when crocin is treated with dilute acid. [*Gr. krokos*, saffron.] **Croc'us**, 1 krōk'us; 2 crōc'us, n. 1. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of bulbous perennials belonging to the Iris family. The species, *C. aurea*, is characterized by orange-yellow flowers and a 3-seeded fruit. Several varieties are cultivated. [*Gr. krokos*, saffron, + *osmē*, smell.] **Croc'us**, 1 krōk'us; 2 crōc'us, n. 1. [*C.*] *Bot.* A considerable genus of herbs of the iris family, with long radical grass-like leaves and large flowers, usually appearing in earliest spring, before the leaves; mainly of southern Europe, but now widely cultivated. The saffron of commerce is obtained from the stigmas of the autumn crocus or saffron (*C. sativus*). 2. A plant of this genus. 3. A red or yellow powder of metallic oxide, especially iron, used in polishing; crocus of Mars (*crocus martis*). [*L.*, < *Gr. krokos*, saffron.] **Croc'u'tine**, 1 krōk'ū-tin; 2 crōc'ū-tin, n. Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of hyenas, including the spotted hyena. [*L. crocula*, hyena.] **Cro'cus**, 1 krōk'us; 2 crōc'us, n. A wealthy king of Lydia in the 6th century B. C.; defeated and dethroned by Cyrus. **Kro'us**; [*Gr.*] **Croft**, 1 krōft; 2 crōft, n. To bleach, as linen, by exposure to the sun, after soaking in lye. **Croft**, n. A small field, or piece of enclosed land near a residence, house, or messuage; in western Scotland, a very small farm. [*AS. croft*.] **Croft'er**, 1 krōft'er; 2 crōft'er, n. A water-hut. **Croft**, William (1677-1720). An English composer of church music; *Dietrich Harmony*. **Croft'er**, 1 krōft'er; 2 crōft'er, n. [*Scot.*] One of a class of small tenant farmers holding his croft from year to year at an annual rental not exceeding £30; a croft-farmer. Compare *COTTIER*; *COTTIER*. **Croft'ing**, 1 krōft'ing; 2 crōft'ing, n. [*Gr. Brit.*] 1. The condition of being cropped regularly, season after season. 2. The crofters' tenancy system. 3. The land held by a crofter. **Croft'on system**, 1 krōft'on; 2 crōft'on. [*Gr. Brit.*] *Penology*. A disciplinary system by which prisoners might shorten their term of confinement by good behavior, and were admitted to freedom under restraint by ticket of leave; introduced by Sir Walter Crofton, Irish penologist, in 1853. **Croft'in'ter**, 1 krōft'in'ter; 2 crōft'in'ter, n. [*Scot.*] The crofter. **Croft-sa'de'**, 1 krōft-sa'de'; 2 crōft-sa'de', n. A crusade. 2. A cross. **Croft-sa'de'**, 1 krōft-sa'de'; 2 crōft-sa'de', n. A crusader. **Croft'sant**, 1 krōft'sant; 2 crōft'sant. [*F.*] I. a. 1. Crescent. 2. *Her.* Having the arms terminating in crescents; said of a cross. II. n. *Armor*. 1. A crescent-shaped gusset. 2. A crescent. **Croft'sant**; **croft'sant-tē**. [*France*.] **Croft**, 1 krōft; 2 crōft, n. A town in Nord department. **Croft'er**, 1 krōft'er; 2 crōft'er, n. 1. John Wilson (1780-1857), an Irish writer and politician; with Scott and others founded *Quarterly Review*. 2. Richard (1843-1922), a former American politician and leader of Tammany Hall, New York. 3. Thomas Crofton (1817-1898), an Irish writer and antiquary; *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*. **Croft'er-sack**, 1 krōft'er-sak; 2 crōft'er-sak, n. A hag made of hurlap, or coarse brown sack; gunny-bag. **Croft-k'dole**, 1 krōft-k'dole; 2 crōft-k'dole, n. See *SWAN*. **Croft**, 1 krōft; 2 crōft, n. James (1821-1890). A Scottish geologist and writer; *Climate and Time*. **Croft'y**, 1 krōft'y; 2 crōft'y, n. 1. George (1780-1860), an Irish clergyman, poet, and romance-writer; *Satanstoe*, etc. 2. Jane (née Cunningham) (1781-1831), an English-American author; advocate of women's progress; founded Sorosis, 1858; pen-name, "Jenny June". **Croft'ma**, 1 krōft'ma; 2 crōft'ma, n. [*It.*] *Mus*. An eighth note or quaver. Notes of larger value are reduced to eighths when *croma* or *crome* is written underneath. **Crome't**, 1 krōft'ma; 2 crōft'ma, n. A cave at Dordogne, France, where the supposed remains of a dolichocephalic race of the Magdalenian period have been discovered. **Crom'ar-ty**, 1 krōm'ar-ty; 2 crōm'ar-ty, n. 1. A former county in Scotland, now Ross and Cromarty; 369 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat. **Crom'ar-ty Firth**. An inlet of the North Sea, E. Ross-shire, Scotland; 20 m. long. **Crom'bec**. Same as *KROMBEK*. **Crom'h'le**, 1 krōm'h'le; 2 crōm'h'le, n. A crumple. **Crom'chru-ach**, 1 krōm'chru-ach; 2 crōm'chru-ach, n. [*Ir.*] An idol before the advent of Christianity. **Crom'chru-ach**, 1 krōm'chru-ach; 2 crōm'chru-ach, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A staff with a crooked end; also, a long rake used in clearing a pool of weeds. **Crome**, John, "Old Crome" (1769-1821). An English landscape-painter and etcher; *Moosehead Heath*. **Crom'er**, 1 krōm'er; 2 crōm'er, n. 1. A coast town in Norfolk, England. 2. Evelyn Baring (1841-1917), 1st earl, an English author, diplomat, and colonial administrator; consul-general in Egypt, 1883-1907. **Crom'ford-lite**, 1 krōm'ford-lite; 2 crōm'ford-lite, n. *Mineral*. Same as *PHOSGENITE*. [*< Cromford*, Derbyshire.] **Crom'horn**, 1 krōm'horn; 2 crōm'horn, n. One of the reed-stops in an organ. See *croconus*. **Crom'ic**, 1 krōm'ic; 2 crōm'ic, n. *Archeol.* A megalithic monument now generally called *dolmen*. This name is still used in France to designate the groups of 20\*

standing stones called in England *stone circles*. See *NOLMEN*; *STONE CIRCLE*. [*W.*, < *crom*, bent, + *heth*, flat stone.] **Crom'me-lin**, 1 krōm'me-lin; 2 crōm'me-lin, n. *Calico-printing*. A starchy substance used to thicken thin dyes. **Crom'mor-na**, 1 krōm'mor-na; 2 crōm'mor-na, n. A clarinet-like reed-stop in an organ; sometimes, erroneously, *cremona*. [*< F. cromorne*, < *G. krummhorn*, < *krumm*, crooked, + *horn*, horn.] **Cromp'ton**, 1 krōmp'ton or krumptan; 2 crōmp'ton or krumptan, n. A town in Lancashire, England. **Crom'well**, 1 krōm'wel or krum'wel; 2 crōm'wel or krum'wel, n. 1. Henry (1592-1658), son of Oliver; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1657. 2. Oliver (1599-1658), Lord Protector of England, 1653-1658. 3. Richard (1592-1658), Protector of England, 1658-1659; son of Oliver. 4. Thomas (1485-1540), earl of Essex; headed. 5. A town in Middlesex county, Conn. **Crom'well'-an**, 1 krōm'wel'-an; 2 crōm'wel'-an, n. I. a. Relating to Oliver Cromwell, or to the period during which he was Protector. II. n. A soldier or adherent of Cromwell. - **Crom'well'-ism**, n. **Cro'nach**, 1 krōn'ach; 2 crōn'ach, n. Same as *CORONACH*. **Crone**, 1 krōn; 2 crōn, r. I. I. [*CRONED*; *CRON'ING*.] 1. To converse like feeble old folks. 2. To keep company like old cronies. The old men *crone* in the shadow and moulder in the sun. G. W. CURRIE *Howards in Syria* p. 7. [*Ir.* 1872.] **If**, t. To pick out and reject, as old sheep from a flock. **crone**, n. 1. A withered old woman; sometimes also applied to a man, and in both cases used in depreciation. A woman, - old, wrinkled, a very *crone*, with but room for the drying of a thread between her nose and her chin. GEORGE MENZIES *Sharing of Slaves* ch. 1, p. 3. [*c.* = 1857.] **crone**, n. 1. An old ewe. [*Op. D. kronis*, old ewe.] **cro'ane**, 1 krō'ane; 2 crō'ane, n. 1. Same as *CORONACH*. An Irish copper halfpenny current in the 18th century. **crone'ber-ry**, n. [*Dial.*] Same as *CRANBERRY*. **cro'nel**, 1 krō'nel; 2 crō'nel, n. *Her.* 1. The head of a tilting-spear. 2. The coronal used as a hearing. **Cro'n'-a**, 1 krō'n'-a; 2 crō'n'-a, n. pl. *Gr. Antiq.* 1. The Athenian festival of Cronus, celebrated on the 12th of Hecatombeon. 2. The Saturnalia of Rome. **Cro'n'-an**, 1 krō'n'-an; 2 crō'n'-an, a. [*Rare*.] Designating the Arctic sea. [*< L. Cronus*, < *Cronus*, Saturn.] **Cro'n'-e**, 1 krō'n'-e; 2 crō'n'-e, n. 1. Plet Arnoldus (1835-1911), a Boer general; commander in Transvaal wars of 1881 and 1893; frustrated the Jameson raid, Jan. 2, 1896; surrendered to Lord Roberts, after heroic defence at Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 1900. **cro'nk**, 1 krō'nk; 2 crō'nk, a. 1. [*Colloq. Austral.*] Not to be relied on; unsteady; cranky. 2. III: said of a race-horse; hence, made to sham illness by unscrupulous jockeying. [= *CRANK*.] **cro'nk**, n. The wild goose's cry; honk. [*Imitative*.] **Cron'stād't**, 1 krōn'stād't; 2 crōn'stād't, n. A fortified seaport in Kotlin Island, Gulf of Finland, Russia. **Cron'stād't-ite**, 1 krōn'stād't-ite; 2 crōn'stād't-ite, n. *Mineral*. A vitreous, black, opaque hydrous iron silicate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< A. F. Cronstedt*, Swedish mineralogist.] **Cro'n'-us**, 1 krō'n'-us; 2 crō'n'-us, n. See *KRONOS*. **cro'ny**, 1 krō'ny; 2 crō'ny, n. I. n. [*CRONIES*, 1-niz; 2-niz, pl.] 1. An intimate; familiar friend; chum. 2. A crone. II. r. To consort with as a crony; to be chums. **cro'k**, 1 krōk; 2 crōk, r. [*North. Eng.*] To coo. **cro'k'die**, 1 krōk'die; 2 crōk'die, r. [*Scot.*] To coo like a dove; coo. **cro'od**. [*Idic*; *cro'od*.] 2. To feel cold. **cro'od'le**, 1 krōd'le; 2 crōd'le, r. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To lie close together; cuddle. 2. To crook. 3. To give a bent or curved form to; cause to assume a bent or curved shape; curve; as, to crook one's finger. With a vain plea for mercy No stout knee was crooked. WHITTIER *Le Marais du Cygne* st. 4. 2. [*Archaic*.] To pervert. 3. To catch or lock as in a hook (an opponent's hockey or polo-stick), with one's own, so as to hinder his play. 4. To curl (hair). 5. To thwart. II. t. 1. To bend; curve; grow crooked; as, after his tenth year his spine slowly *crooked*. 2. To catch or lock an opponent's hockey or polo-stick with one's own and be hampered in playing. 3. To crook. **crook'ent**, 1 krōk'ent; 2 crōk'ent, n. A knee-rattler. - to *c.* the elbow [*slang*], to drink liquor. **crook'it**, n. 1. A bend or curve; something regarded as bent or crooked; as, a *crook* in a tree or in the spine; a mental *crook*. 2. The curved or bent part of a thing; as, the *crook* of a branch. 3. [*Rare*.] A genuflection. 4. A device; scheme; artifice. 5. An implement with a crook in it; as, a bishop's *crook*; a shepherd's *crook*; specifically, (1) *Bell Foundry*. A compass-like frame used in fashioning the mold of a bell. (2) A wooden frame secured to a pack-saddle; used in pairs to carry bundles. 6. *Mus*. A curved tube inserted between the mouthpiece and the body of wind-instrument to alter the key. 7. [*Scot.*] A pothook. 8. [*Colloq.*] A professional rogue; a criminal, or one consorting with criminals; a person recognized by the authorities as belonging to the criminal class; swindler; sharp; cheat. The slang word 'crook' now bids fair to be recognized in the statutes and consequently to be adopted as good English in the courts of law. A bill regulating admissions to the prison at Marquette excludes, among other classes of individuals specified, those known to be 'crooks' in possession of arms. *The Sun* (N. York) June 19, 1891, p. 6, col. 4. 9. A curl of hair. 10. A gibbet. 11. Any support made of an upright and a cross-piece, like a gibbet. 12. A sickle. [*ME. crok*; cp. *CROCHER*.] **crok'it**, 1 krōk'it; 2 crōk'it, n. 1. George (1828-1890), a United States general. 2. A county in central Oregon; 7,756 sq. m.; county-seat, Prineville. 3. A county in N. E. Wyoming; 5,435 sq. m.; county-seat, Sundance. 4. A town in Durham county, England. **crook'back**, 1 krōk'hak; 2 crōk'hak, n. A person with a crooked back; a hunchback. **croch'back**, n. - **crook'bill**, 1 krōk'bil; 2 crōk'bil, n. A plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*) of New Zealand, having the bill bent sidewise and upward. **crook'ed**, 1 krōk'ed; 2 crōk'ed, a. 1. Not straight; having angles or curves; bent; as, a *crook'ed* stick; a *crook'ed* back. 2. Not straightforward or upright in conduct; tricky; perverse; dishonest; as, the man is altogether *crook'ed*; it is a *crook'ed* business. 3. [*Colloq.*] Made or sold surreptitiously or illegally; as,

*crook'ed* money; *crook'ed* whisky. **crok'ed't**, -ly, *adv.* -ness, n. **Crook'ed Creek**. A river in W. Illinois; 100 m. long to Illinois **Crook'ed Fork**. A river in Iowa and Missouri; 200 m. long to Grand river. **Crook'ed river**. A river in Crook county, Oregon; 200 m. **Crookes**, 1 krōks; 2 crōks, n. Sir William (1817-1919). An English inventor, chemist, physicist, editor, and author. For Crookes's layer, C. space, C. tube, C. vacuum, see the nouns. **crookes'ite**, 1 krōks'ite; 2 crōks'ite, n. *Mineral*. A massive metallic, lead-gray copper, thallium, and silver selenide, (CuTlAg)<sub>2</sub>Se. [*< William Crookes*, chemist.] **crook'neck**, 1 krōk'nek; 2 crōk'nek, n. I. n. Having a crooked neck. II. n. One of several yellow varieties of early summer squash; so named from its long recurved neck. **Crook'ston**, 1 krōk'ston; 2 crōk'ston, n. A city, county-seat of Polk county, Minn. **Crooks Tower**. A mountain in the Black Hills, highest in South Dakota; 7,600 ft. **crook't**, pp. *Crooked*. S. S. **crool**, 1 krōl; 2 crōl, r. To mutter. [*Imitative*.] **croom**, 1 krōm; 2 crōm, n. A long-tined agricultural fork. [*< Gael. crom*, bent.] **Croom'-a**, 1 krōm'-a; 2 crōm'-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of low perennial stemless herbs, native in the southeastern United States. The only species, *C. pauciflora*, has alternate oblong cordate leaves and small green flowers on nodding pedicels. [*< H. B. Croom*, American botanist.] **croon**, 1 krōn; 2 crōn, r. I. t. To sing or hum softly. The child whom she *crooned* to sleep and rocked upon her knee. EMMA LAZARUS *Mater Amabilis* st. 9. II. t. 1. To make a low, monotonous, moaning sound; hence, to sing or hum a low, monotonous tune. My Elmwood chimneys seem *crooning* to me, As of old, in their moody, minor key. LOWELL To Charles Eliot Norton st. 1. 2. [*Rare*.] To hallow in a low, muffled tone. [*Imitative*.] - **croon**, n. [*Scot.*] A low moan or bellow, or a monotonous song. - **croon'ing**, n. **croond**, pp. *Crooned*. S. S. **croon'er**, 1 krōn'er; 2 crōn'er, n. [*Scot.*] The gray gurnard. **croon'acht**, 1 krōn'acht; 2 crōn'acht, n. Same as *CROUP*. **croop**, 1 krōp; 2 crōp, n. Same as *CROUP*. **cro'p**, 1 krōp; 2 crōp, r. [*CROPEN*, *CROPT*; *cro'p'ing*.] I. t. 1. To cut or eat off the stems or the ends of (grasses, vegetables, or plants); hence, to denude (a field, bush, or tree) in this way; also, to gather, as a crop, by cutting or plucking or reaping in any way, or to clear, as a field, by such gathering; mow; reap; as, the sheep have closely *cropped* the field; the farmer has *cropped* the grass of the meadow. 2. To plant for the purpose of obtaining a harvest; sow; as, *crop* that field with barley. 3. To snip or cut off closely, as one's hair or the ear of an animal. 4. *Mining*. To fine when the coal in a tub contains too much refuse; it is done by deducting a percentage of the weight. II. t. 1. To appear above the surface; sprout; become partly visible; usually with *up* or *out*; as, weeds *crop* up everywhere; a coal-vein *croops* out on the hillside; his peculiarities *crop* out. 2. To eat or bite off the tops of plants and grass; said of cows, sheep, etc. 3. *Hort.* To grow fruits or flowers periodically instead of continuously. 4. To yield harvest. **crope't**; **cropp'e't**, n. 1. The plants or grains collectively that are cultivated for consumption; also, the soil-product of a particular kind, place, or season; harvest; as, the clover-crop of July; the wheat-crop of Dakota. 2. Anything gathered and stored at a proper time and for future use; as, a crop of ice. 3. A collection or quantity of things produced or grown; as, a crop of lies. The only thing she gained by this matrimonial speculation was an abundant crop of noisy children. HARRIET B. STOWE *Olden Folk* p. 48. [*lo*, a. co. 1869.] 4. The act of cutting, as the hair; as, you have had a close crop. 5. A growth of hair or beard, especially when short and stiff. 6. A wig. 7. *Mining*. (1) The outcrop of a lode; or the coal of poor quality at the outcropping of a seam. (2) Same as *CRO-ORE*. 8. A hunting- or riding-whip having a leather loop instead of a lash. 9. A dilatation of the esophagus or gullet in front of the true stomach, as in birds; a crop; ingluvies. 10. A crop-hide. 11. A large unit of weight for sugar, tobacco, etc., locally varying. 12. An ear-mark. 13. The hollow behind a cow's shoulders. 14. The top of a thing. **crope't**, 1 krōp'e't; 2 crōp'e't, n. A final or other carved ornament, especially in stone. [*< AS. cropp*, top of a plant, caw of a bird; lit. hunch.] **cropp'e't**, -black crop [*Gr. Brit.*] a crop of peas or beans in contradistinction to one of grain. - **cropp'ear**, n. A horse, dog, or a person whose ears have been cropped. - **crope'd**, a. - **crope'd**, a. - **crope'd**, a. A cropped or cut end, as of a hair or iron or steel. - **crope'fish**, n. [*Local, Eng.*] A rabbit-fish (*Lagocephalus stellatus*). - **crope'head**, n. The top portion of a metal ingot; containing the pipe and an excess of impurities; and usually remelted as scrap. - **crope'hide**, n. An entire hide prepared for sole leather. - **crope'leather**, n. Leather used in the manufacture of soles; it is made from a hide whose belly has been cut off. - **crope'ore**, n. See *CRO-ORE*. - **crope'port**, n. A report of the progress, extent of culture, etc., of food-crops. - **crope'sick**, a. Sick from overeating. - **crope'sickness**, n. - **crope'tin**, n. Same as *CRO-ORE*. - **crope'ting**, n. [*Gr. Brit.*] a crop injurious to the soil. - **crope'ful**, a. Satiated; glutted. **crope'full**, a. **crope**, 1 krōp; 2 crōp [*Dial.* or *Obs.*], *imp.* & *pp.* of *CREEP*, *c.* **crope'pa**, 1 krōp'pa; 2 crōp'pa, n. [*Isle of Man*.] A stone jar. **crope'p'it**, 1 krōp'p'it; 2 crōp'p'it, n. One of a breed of pigeons with large crop; a pouter. **crope'r**, 1 krōp'er; 2 crōp'er, n. One who raises crops on shares. The white 'cropper' is almost as dependent for support upon his landlord as the colored tenant, and is far more easily controlled by threats or bribes. TROSCOE *India, Empire* p. 408. [*Ir.* = *h*.] 2. A tool for cutting off ends, as of iron bars or bolts. 3. A machine for facing cloth. 4. A plant that produces a crop; generally qualified by an adjective, as *good*, *bad*, *heavy*, etc.; as, corn is a *heavy cropper* in Kansas. **crope'r**, n. [*slang*.] A fall, as from a horse when one is thrown over the horse's head. - to *come* a *cropper*, to fall headlong, as from a horse; hence, to fall disastrously in an undertaking. **crope'r**, n. [*Eng.*] A small printing-press, named from *crope*, 1 krōp; 2 crōp, n. *Glass-making*. An iron rod used in transferring the cylinder to the flattening-stone. **crope'ping**, 1 krōp'ing; 2 crōp'ing, n. 1. A cutting off, as of part of the ear of an animal. 2. The cultivation of a crop. 3. *Geol.* An outcrop.

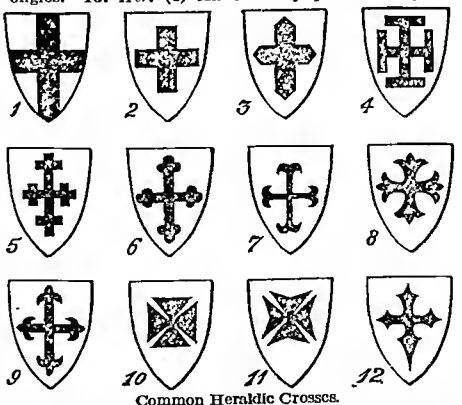






coat-of-arms.—c.lamination, *n.* *Geol.* False bedding. See **BENNING**.—c.landi, *n.* *Irish Hist.* Land possessed by the Church in the counties of Ireland.—c.legged, *a.* Having the legs crossed.—c.line, *l.* *Et.* To mark with transverse lines. **II.** *n.* 1. A line that crosses another object. 2. A fishing-line with numerous attached books placed across a stream.—c.lock, *n.* In an interlocking railroad signal-frame, one of numerous levers or bars placed transversely over the lockwork-bars and having a notch for each lever to be locked.—c.loop, *n.* *Medieval Fort.* A loop-hole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give marksmen better facilities.—c.loophole, *n.* *c.slots, adv.* [Colloq.] Across the lots, by a cross-cut.—c.marriages, *n. pl.* Marriages made by a brother and sister with a brother and sister.—c.matched, *a.* Mated crosswise: said of a team of four horses and two colors, as chestnut and white, harnessed diagonally.—c.mate, *vt.* To mate (a queen bee of any breed or race) with a drone of another breed or race.—c.mem-mory, *n.* *Psychol.* Crossed education in the form of a transference of habit or so-called organic memory.—c.mint, *n.* A plant, *Mentha crispata*.—c.motion, *n.* *Astron.* The motion of the passage of a star at right angles to the line of vision expressed in astronomical linear units (miles per second).—c.multiplication, *n.* See **NUMERICAL**.—c.parental, *a.* Related to or considered in connection with the characteristic differences of parents of opposite sexes.—c.peen, *a.* Used of a hammer whose peen is transverse to the line of the handle. See **ILLUS.** under **HAMMER**.—c.plow, *vt.* To plow (as a field) transversely or at right angles to a former plow-log.—c.plough, *n.* *Et.* *Rope-making.* To point by transversely plating the seizing or nettles. **II.** *n.* 1. In a compass, a point intermediate between any two cardinal points. 2. A dancing-step.—c.poining, *n.* A method of laying the nettles of pointing a rope.—c.poll-nize, *vt.* *Bot.* To cross-fertilize.—c.pollinate, *vt.* Same as **CROSS-FERTILIZE**.—c.pollination, *n.* *Bot.* 1. Cross-fertilization of flowering plants. 2. [Rare.] Hybridization.—c.purpose, *n.* 1. A purpose which antagonizes another; a conflictive aim; as, they are always at cross-purposes. When they ought to have spoken, they didn't speak; or when they did speak, they were perpetually at cross-purposes. **WILKIE COLLINS** *The Moonstone* period, ch. 10, p. 82. **Inl.** 2. *pl.* A conversational game in which questions and answers having no natural connection are brought together.—c.quarters, *n.* *Arch.* A quaterfoil.—c.question, *l.* *vt.* To question minutely or in different ways, especially to elicit facts that the one questioned is reluctant to give. **II.** *n.* 1. A question asked on cross-examination. 2. [Rare or obs.] A question to reply.—c.rake, *vt.* To bring up the nap of (cloth) equally over its whole width.—c.ratio, *n.* Same as **ANARMONIC RATIO**.—c.reading, *n.* Reading across a page from one column to another, thus connecting unrelated subjects for the purpose of exciting laughter; also used figuratively.—c.reel, *vt.* To reel yarn, etc., with a backward and forward motion.—c.refer, *vt.* To make a cross-reference.—c.reference, *n.* 1. A reference from one passage in a book or treatise to another passage throwing light on the same topic: distinguished from *reference* in general, which may be to any book or author. 2. In a library catalog, reference from one subject to another.—c.relation, *n.* *Mus.* A chord of harmony between successive notes; as, various notes of one chord is used, altered chromatically to another part of the succeeding chord.—c.re-malnder, *n.* *Law.* An estate in lands where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other.—c.rlb, *n.* A joint or cut, next below the chuck in a side of beef which runs horizontally.—c.road, *n.* 1. One of two or more roads that cross each other. 2. A road that crosses from one main road to another. Rome reached all her outposts by the most convenient roads; but for the most part she denied them the name of a cross-road. **CASSIUS MARY** *Rome* ch. 80, p. 684. **Inl.** 3. *pl.* Compare crossroads.—c.row, *n.* 1. The alphabet. See **CROSS-ROADS**. 2. A row that intersects others.—c.ruff, *n.* In whist, same as **SEESAW**. 2. A game of cards resembling whist.—c.sea, *n.* *Naut.* A sea that sets at an angle to the direction of the wind.—c.section, *n.* 1. *Mech.* A section of a body at right angles to its length; as, the cross-section of a girder. 2. *Aero.* In the section of an aeroplane wing, the fore-and-aft curvature to the line of the machine's progress.—c.section mm's, *n.* Circular units: units of area, as the circular millimeter. See under **UNIT**.—c.septation, *n.* *Bot.* The septation or division of a cell or hypha by a transverse septum.—c.shunt, *n.* *Elec.* A shunt circuit having a branch on each side of the main circuit, as for the use of two relays.—c.sill, *n.* A railroad-sleeper lying under the rails transversely as a support to the stringer.—c.sleeper, *n.* *Railroad.* A tie of extra length intended to support several rails.—c.slidle, *n.* A mechanical contrivance on which the tool-carriage or the work itself moves transversely to the main line of movement.—c.spale, *n.* One of the horizontal timbers used to brace a ship under construction.—c.saw-lift, *n.* *Spall*.—c.springer, *n.* *Arch.* A surveying-instrument consisting of a staff mounted with a brass circle, divided by cross-lines into four equal parts, and having upright sights at the extremities of the lines. 2. An instrument once used for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars: now superseded by the quadrant. 3. *A crozier*.—c.stitch, *n.* A double stitch in the form of a cross. **Andromache** worked roses in very modern crossstitch. **FROUDE** *Short Studies, Homer* in first series, p. 433. **Inl.** 1. *stone*, *n.* 1. *Andalusite* (a variety of chalcidite or macle). 2. *Staurolite*. 3. *Harmotome*.—c.strap, *n.* *Monéer.* A form of hobble made of leather and elastic.—c.stratification, *n.* *Geol.* The condition of having the minor strata dipping obliquely to the plane of the main stratum which they help to compose.—c.stratified, *a.*—c.stall, *n.* 1. A member similar to a cross-head, but at the opposite end of the crank. 2. A strong iron harrow connecting the side-lever of a marine engine with the piston rod. 3. *A cross*. 4. A tall formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal planes.—c.talk, *n.* In telephony, undesired partial or complete reproduction, in any circuit, of speech originating in one or more neighboring lines, due to induction between the respective circuits.—c.tle, *n.* A tie or sleeper connecting and supporting the parallel rails of a railroad.—c.tines, *n.* A harrowing across the top of a plowed field.—c.toes, *n.* *Pl.* *Engl.* A plant, the bird's-foot trefoil.—c.stongue, *n.* A dowl-pin inserted to strengthen a frame previously tenoned.—c.valley, *n.* 1. A valley that is transverse to the general trend of a mountain range, as that of the Rhone. 2. A valley that intersects the strike of dipping strata transversely.—c.valve, *n.* *Plumbing.* A valve at the intersection of two pipes or the rectangular branching of one.—c.vaulting, *n.* *Arch.* The vaulting produced by

the intersection of simple vaults, as groined vaulting. **c.vault**.—c.vine, *n.* A woody vine of the southern United States (*Bignonia caprea*). 30 to 50 feet long, with smooth reddish-brown bark and large red and orange flowers. The woody portions of the stem, seen in cross-section, are in the form of a cross.—c.walk, *n.* A walk intersecting a street or other highway.—c.way, *n.* A cross-road.—c.webbing, *n.* Webbing drawn across the adductor to strengthen the seat of the saddle.—c.weed, *n.* Either of two mustard-like plants (*Dipsacis tenuifolia*), the wall-rocket and (*D. muralis*) the stinkweed.—c.wind, *l.* *Et.* In cotton-spinning, to reel yarn so that the fiber runs at an acute angle with the reel-shaft. **II.** *vt.* To separate from or start out of a plane, as a part of woodwork.—c.wire, *n.* 1. A wire crossing another. 2. One of two fine threads or strands, as of a spider's web, crossed in the center of the focal point of an optical instrument to define the exact point to which the readings of the circle or micrometer refer. **CROSS**, 1 *kros*; 2 *crös*, *n.* 1. The emblem of Christianity, a symbolical representation of the instrument of punishment on which Christ died. The cross was used as a gibbet, but it is now the highest name we have, because He hung on it. **ROBERTSON** *Sermons* third series, ser. x, p. 521. **Inl.** 1870. 2. An ancient instrument of torture on which criminals were fastened and exposed until they died from exhaustion: generally made of two timbers, an upright set into the ground and a crosspiece. 3. A sacred or mystic symbol in many ancient religions, supposed to have been originally emblematic of the union of the active and passive elements in nature. By one of the many strange coincidences in this meeting of two grades of culture so widely sundered, the cross was not only a Christian but also a Mexican symbol. **FISKE** *Discovery of Am. vol.* ii, ch. 8, p. 250. **Inl.** x, a. co. 1892. The cross as a sacred or mystic symbol dates from remotest antiquity, and its use as an instrument of punishment is scarcely less ancient; but there was no connection between the two before Christianity. The symbolical cross, of many different shapes, may be resolved into four primitive forms: (1) The Greek cross found on Assyrian tablets, on Egyptian and Persian monuments, and on Etruscan pottery; (2) the crux decussata or oblique cross, vulgarly called St. Andrew's cross, no less common in ancient sculpture; (3) the Latin cross or crux immissa, found on monuments, coins, and medals before Christ; and (4) the tau cross, crux commissa, or patibulum, a mystic symbol of very ancient origin, probably a phallic emblem, thought by some archeologists to be the oldest form, the Greek cross being its double. (5) The crux onusta, the tau cross combined with a circle, as in the hands of Isis Osiris, and other Egyptian divinities, is the symbol of life and immortality. 4. That which resembles a cross or crucifix, as two lines crossing each other; as, he put n cross to his name. He can not write; but his cross is . . . bonered by Jews as well as Christians. **SCHILLER** *Piccolomini* tr. by Coleridge, act ii, sc. 13. 5. [C-] The crucifixion of Christ; the atonement. 6. [C-] The Christian religion; Christianity. 7. Something endured for Christ's sake; hence, any suffering; trial; tribulation; as, he bore his cross in silence. 8. *Arch.* A structure, often monumental and orate, in the form of or surmounted by a cross, erected in some public place for devotional or memorial purposes. The principal types are boundary, market, preaching, and memorial or monumental crosses. 9. A mixing of varieties or breeds of animals; as, Alderney and Jersey make a good cross. Many cases are on record showing that a race may be modified by occasional crosses if aided by . . . careful selection. **DARWIN** *Origin of Species* ch. i, p. 9. **Inl.** 1884. 10. The product of any crossing of strains; hence, humorously, anything that resembles or is intermediate between two other things; as, a cross between prose and poetry. 11. An old English coin stamped with a cross. 12. A pipe-fitting with two equal bores at right angles. 13. *Her.* (1) An ordinary produced by this



Common Heraldic Crosses.

1. Ordinary cross. 2. Cross humettid or couped. 3. Cross urdie, champagne, or pointed. 4. Cross potent. 5. Cross crosslet. 6. Cross bottonné or trellé. 7. Cross moline. 8. Cross patonce. 9. Cross fleury. 10. Cross pattée or formé. 11. Maltese or eight-pointed cross. 12. Cross cleché and fitché. combination of a fess and a pale meeting about the fess-point. (2) One of many figures used as bearings, such as the cross aquilé, formé, fleurie, potent, etc. (See the adjectives.) Heraldic authorities enumerate 285 different kinds of crosses. 14. An ornament, in some form of the cross, worn as a distinction, especially by knights of the various orders of chivalry; as, the cross of the Knights of St. John; the cross of the Legion of Honor. 15. *Bot.* The progeny of cross-fertilized individuals of different varieties of the same species. 16. *Elec.* The accidental contact of two wires so that a portion of the current from one flows to the other. 17. A swindling arrangement or agreement by reason of which one of the parties to a contest permits himself to be

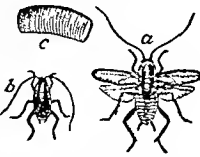
beaten so that money may be made by hettio against him; also, any dishonest or illegal practise or act. 18. [C-] *Astron.* (1) The Southern Cross. (2) The Northern Cross. 19. A dummy shaped like an X, placed on a horse's back; used by trainers. 20. A disagreement; also, opposition. 21. Same as **CROSS-STAFF**, 1. 22. A cross-road or crossing. 23. An opening in the game of checkers. 24. [Rare.] The sign of the cross. 25. [Rare.] Strabismus. 26. [Scot.] Same as **FIERY CROSS**. 27. [Rare.] A crucifix. 28. *Ir. Hist.* Lands of the Church collectively. 29. The cross-piece of a sword, knife, or the like. 30. *A crozier*. [*<* **CR**, *cr*, *<* **L**, *crux* (*cruc*), *cross*. The ME. form *crois* is *<* **OF**, *crois*. *<* **L**, *crux*.] *cross*; *crosset*.—*adoration of the cross* (*R. C. Ch.*), the ceremony of presenting, on Good Friday, the crucifix to be kissed by worshippers.—*Calvary* *c.*, a cross mounted on three steps, signifying Faith, Hope, and Charity.—*Celtic c.*, same as **IRISH CROSS**, under **IRISH**.—*Bunle cross*.—*cross-bear* (*cr*), 1. *On* who carries a cross. 2. A series of bars running crosswise as a support.—*crabun*, *n.* A bun with a cross marked on it: made especially for Good Friday.—*forked*, *n.* *Her.* A cross having two sharp points at the end of its arms. *c. double fitché*.—*forked of three points* (*Her.*), a cross whose arms end in three sharp points. Compare **ILLUS.**, fig. 12, in col. 2.—*c. spider*, *n.* The British garden-spider (*Epeira diademata*), which has a cross-like mark on its back.—*c. week*, *n.* 1. The week beginning with Rogation Sunday: in allusion to the old custom of walking the bounds of a parish at that time with a cross borne aloft in procession. 2. Holy Week.—*Exaltation of the c.*, a festival in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches, on Sept. 14, in commemoration of the recovery of the relict cross of Christ from the Persians by the emperor Heraclius. A. D. 628. *Her.* *c.*, a wooden cross with charred ends: an ancient call to arms in the Highlands of Scotland.—*Geneva c.*, a red Greek cross on a white ground. See **REN CROSS SOCIETY** (below).—*Invention of the c.* (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival, celebrated on May 3, commemorative of the finding of the cross of Christ in Jerusalem by the empress Helena in A. D. 326.—*Jerusalem c.* 1. *Bot.* A plant, the scarlet lychnis. 2. The cross potent.—*Lorraine c.*, the double cross having the lower horizontal arm longer than the upper.—*one c.*, tin-plate of 30 Birmingham wire gage and weighing 1/2 pound per sheet. **IR** plate.—*red c.* beetle, a common British carabid beetle (*Pogonopus cruciatus*), red, with black cross-marks upon the elytra.—*Red C. Society*, any society for the succor of the sick and wounded in war, formed in accordance with the international convention signed at Geneva in 1864, the members wearing the Geneva cross as a badge of neutrality.—*solar c.* (*Meteor.*), a luminous appearance consisting of a light pillar combined with a segment of the parabolic circle, forming a cross with the sun at the center. A similar phenomenon about the moon is called a *lunar cross*. Compare **HALO**.—*Southern C.* 1. A constellation of the southern hemisphere; *Crux*. See **CONSTELLATION**. 2. [U. S.] Same as **STAR**. *And* of the relict cross of Christ from the Persians by the emperor Heraclius, to a given line: it has four sights on the ends of two horizontal arms which are at right angles and which may be supported by a tripod.—*to live or be on the c.*, to live dishonestly or be dishonest.—*to take the c.*, to turn crusader.—*War Cross*, A military decoration awarded for bravery under fire in France and Belgium. **Cross**, *n.* 1. *Mary Ann, née Evans* (1810-1880), English novelist, post; married John Walter Cross 1880; pseudonym, "George Eliot"; *Adam Bede*. 2. A county in northeastern Arkansas; 629 sq. m.; county-seat, Vanndale. *cross*, *prep.* [Colloq. or Arch.] Across; athwart; over; through. [*Abbr.* of **CROSS**.] *cross*, *a.* See under **CROSS**, *a.* *Cross*, *cr*, *ch*, *nl*, 1 *kros* or *koln*; 2 *crös* or *är-nl*, *n.* *pl.* *Mom.* A subfamily of river-dwelling carnivores with straight toes, broad convex nose, and 36 teeth. *Cross-sar-chus*, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*<* **G**, *krossot*, border, + *archos*, rectum.]—*cross-sar-chinc*, *n.* *cross*, *l*, 1 *kros* or *bil*; 2 *crös* or *bil*, *n.* A fringilline bird (genus *Loxia*), the points of whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. They are mostly of semi-arctic and Alpin regions, and feed largely on pine-seeds. The red cross-bill (*Loxia curvirostris*) inhabits both Europe and North America. *cross-back*, *n.* *cross*, *l*, 1 *kros* or *bil*; 2 *crös* or *bil*, *n.* 1. A missile-throwing weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely upon a stock that contains a groove to guide the missile, a notch to hold the string, and a trigger to release it. See **ILLUS.** under **ARMBLAST**. An argument, according to Boyle's familiar illustration, is like a crossbow. . . it has a force independent of the arm that wields it. **LESLIE STEPHEN** in *Nineteenth Century* Feb., 1891, p. 179. 2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.—*cross-bow* man, *n.* One who uses the crossbow. *cross-bow* er. *cross-dye*, *l*, 1 *kros* or *bil*; 2 *crös* or *bil*, *n.* Any dye used to the process of cross-dyeing.—*cross-dye* ing, *n.* A method of dyeing cloth composed of cotton and wool, in which the thread or warp has been colored before entering the loom; the weft then receives the same or a different color.—*cross-dye*, *vt.* *cross*, 1 *kros*; 2 *crös*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A lacrosse-stick. 2. Same as **LACROSSE**. *Crosse*, 1 *kros*; 2 *crös*, *Andrew* (1784-1855). An English electrician: produced mineral crystals by electricity. *cross-sect*, 1 *kros* or *bil*; 2 *crös* or *bil*, *vt.* To divide or cut anything crosswise or across. [*<* **CR**, *cr*, *<* **L**, *seco*, cut.] *crossed*, 1 *kros*; 2 *crös*, *past*, 1. Marked by a line crosswise, drawn crosswise: often indicating cancellation, and followed by *out*; as, the *crossed-out* demerit marks. The eye denotes Polish by the *crossed* l. **HALLOWAY** *Anatomic Orthography* ch. i, p. 11. **Inl.** 1860. 2. Laid or folded crosswise; as, *crossed* arms. 3. *Zool.* Obstructed; the cross. 4. *Her.* Bore crosswise. 5. *Zool.* Cruciate. 6. *Entom.* Folded over one another, as the wings of certain insects.—*crossed* belt (*Mech.*), a belt crossed in the form of the figure 8, either to change the directions of rotation or to retain a better grip on the pulleys.—*c. diplopla* (*Optics*), same as **HETERONYMOUS DIPLOPLA**.—*c. flaps*, same as **CRUTCHER FLAPS**.—*c. lens* (*Optics*), a double-convex lens whose radii are to each other in the proportion



Red-Cross Beetle 1/1



Red Crossbill 1/8





**croup'ous**, 1 krūp'us; 2 croup'us, n. *Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or showing symptoms of croup; characterized by an exudation like that of croup. **croup'al**.

**croup'y**, 1 krūp'y; 2 croup'y, n. 1. Croupous; as, a croupy cough. 2. Having or subject to croup; as, a croupy child.—**croup'1-ness**, n.

**crouse**, 1 krūs; 2 crus, n. [*Scot.*] Contented and jolly; frisky; saucy.—**crouse'y**, adv. **crous'ly**.

**crou'stad**, 1 krū'stād; 2 cru'stād, n. [*F.*] A small crisp container made of baked bread, rice, etc., and filled with custard, mince, oysters, etc.

**crou't**, 1 krūt; 2 crūt, vt. [*Scot.*] To crouch; make a grating, rattling noise. **crou't**.

**crou't**, 1 krūt; 2 crou't, n. See SAUERKRAUT.

**crou-ton**, 1 krū-tōn; 2 crū-tōn, n. [*F.*] *Cookery.* A small crust or bit of bread fried in butter or oil, used in soups or to garnish hashes, etc.

**crow**, 1 krō; 2 crō, r. I. i. 1. To utter the cry peculiar to a cock. 2. Hence, to exult in triumph; brag; boast; vapor: usually with about or over.

The idea of allowing any bay . . . to crow over me, was preposterous. L. M. Alcott *Hospital Sketches* p. 8. (n. pros. 1890.)

3. To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant. II. t. To announce by crowing. [*< AS. crāwan.*] **crow'e**.

**crow**, n. 1. (1) An omnivorous corvine bird, *Corvus americanus* in America, or the carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*) in Great Britain, about 20 inches long, with glossy black plumage, black bill and feet, the nostrils hidden by a tuft of bristly feathers, and the feathers of the throat short and blended. See illus. under CORVINE.

Crows have strong feet with heavy curved claws, bright brown eyes which indicate intelligence and cunning, and raucous notes. They generally build large, clumsy nests in trees and lay from 4 to 6 eggs of a greenish blue with very dark spots. They are gregarious in habit, often destructive to crops, and migrate in flocks.

(2) The rook (*Corvus frugilegus*) or one of several other such corvine birds, as a raven, fish-crow, etc. 2. One of other birds like or likened to a crow; as, a king-crow. 3. A crowbar. 4. The cry of a cock, or any like sound. 5. The mesentery of an animal used for food: so called in the hutchers' trade. 6. [Thieves' Slang.] One who is placed on the watch to warn another engaged in robbery; a confederate. 7. An apparatus for keeping a street-main pipe in place while being drilled or tapped. 8. [C.] Same as CORVUS, n. 3. 9. [C.] One of a tribe of Indians of Siouan stock. See AMERICAN. 10†. A form of door-knocker, now superseded. [*< AS. crūce, < crāwan, crow.*] **crow'e**.

—as the crow flies, in a straight line.—blue wattled c., a bird (*Glaucoptis wilsoni*) found in New Zealand.—**Cornish** or **red-legged c.**, the chough.—**crow'-halt**, n. [*Colloq.*] A broken-down horse.—**c.-blackbird**, n. A large crow-like luteoloid bird (genus *Quiscalus*); especially, the purple grackle (*Q. quiscula*). c.-bird, c.-corm, n. The colaptes (*Colaptes auratus*). c.-duck, n. A coat of the genus Fulica; also, a sea-crow, c.-sift, n. 1. A flight of crows. 2. A straight course; bee-line.—**c.-garlic**, n. Wild garlic. See under GARLIC.—**c.-keeper**, n. A person who scares off crows; a scarecrow.—**c.-needle**, n. Same as VENUS'S-COMB. c.-needlet, c.-net, n. [*Eng.*] A fowling net.—**c.-pheasant**, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] The common coucal (*Centropus rupestris*).—**c.-purse**, n. A black ootheca found in certain sharks and skates; egg-pouch.—**c.-quill**, n. 1. The quill of a crow; hence, a pen made from a crow's quill: used for the finest kind of writing. 2. A fine metallic pen adapted for similar work.—**crow's-bill**, n. *Surg.* A forceps used in removing foreign bodies from wounds.—**crow-hill**, n. c.-shrike, n. A piping crow; also, one of various other shrikes.—**c.-silk**, n. Fine thread-like green seaweed, especially of the genus *Conferva*.—**crow's-nest**, n. 1. Naut. A masthead lookout, particularly on a whaler: usually of barrel form; bird's-nest. 2. Bot. A diseased condition of trees, accompanied by the formation of an abnormally large number of branches at some point. **crow-nest**; c.-soap, n. The soapwort.—**c.-steps**, n. pl. See CORNEL-STEPS.—**c.-stwill**, n. Same as CASSIMERE-TWILL.—**c.-victuals**, n. The common ground-livy.—to eat c. [*U. S.*] to retract one's words: accept reverses or humiliation.—to have c. to pick or pluck, to have a difference quarrel or tattle.

**crow-bar**, krō'hār; 2 crō'hār, n. A heavy iron or steel bar, always flattened or gurned and sometimes bent at one end, often furnished with a claw at one end and a point at the other: used primarily as a lever.

Science is as far removed from brute force as this award from a crowbar. BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* bk. ii. p. 33. (l. c. r.)

**crow'bells**, 1 krō'helz; 2 crō'helg, n. 1. [*Eng.*] The daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*). 2. An English species of squill, the blue crow-bells (*Scilla nutans*).

**crow'ber'ry**, 1 krō'hēr; 2 crō'hēr'y, n. [*RIES*, 1-iz; 2-ig, pl.] 1. The blackberry-like drupe of a low shrubby evergreen (*Empetrum nigrum*) of the crowberry family (*Empetraceae*), found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in Arctic America, and in Scotland. 2. The plant itself. **black crowberry**.

**crow'corn**, n. See under CROW, n.

**crow'd**, 1 krōd; 2 crowd, r. I. i. 1. To fill with or as a crowd to overflowing; pack; as, the multitude **crowded** the church. 2. To squeeze closely together; cram; as, they **crowded** us into a small room; we were greatly **crowded**. 3. To shove along; push, especially against something; as, you are **crowding** me against the wall.

What makes the world attend and crowd the great? FARQUHAR *The Inconstant* act iv, sc. 4.

4. [*Colloq.*] To exercise moral pressure upon; press unyieldingly; urge; as, be **crowded** me for an answer. 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] To push in a wheelbarrow.

II. t. 1. To throng together; come closely together in numbers; assemble in multitudes.

Blefield speaks of immense concourses of people **crowding** about Charlottenburg, to congratulate, to salute. CARLISLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xi, p. 3. (l. c.)

2. To push forward or together; press; as, to **crowd** to get in. [*< AS. crōdan, crōdan.*] **crow'det**; **crow'det**.

SYN: DISPLACE; HURGLE; JAM; PUSH.

—to crowd off (*Naut.*), to work a vessel off from the shore under heavy press of sail.—to c. out, to drive out or exclude by pushing or pressing, physically or morally; eliminate by pressure; as, the press of business has **crowded** out this matter.—to c. (or c. on) sail (*Naut.*), to spread a very great amount of sail in proportion to the strength of the wind.

**crow'd**, n. 1. A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; as, an immense **crowd**; what a **crowd** of carriages!

All the crowd Of silent and familiar things stole up.

N. P. WILLIS *Ephraim's Daughter* st. 3.  
2. [*Slang.*] A particular collection of persons; company; gang; set; as, let him and his crowd come on; with what crowd do you go? 3. The populace in general; mob; as, "far from the maddening crowd." 4. A thronging; pressure.  
5†. A crypt. [*< AS. crōda, ge-crōd, < crōdan; see CROWN, v.*] **crow'det**.

SYN: ASSEMBLY; HOST; MOB.  
—crow'd'po'f-son-ing, n. *Pathol.* See OCHLESIS, n.

**crow'd**, n. 1. An ancient violin-like instrument with from 3 to 6 strings, used in Ireland and Wales, the earliest known stringed instrument to be played with a bow. Compare CAROTTA, n. 2. [*Dial. or Obs.*] A violin or violinist. I. W. **crwth**, **crwlth**: **crow'd**; **crwth**; **crwth**; [*Ir.*].

**crow'd**, pp. Crowed. S. S. **crow'd**, vt. [*Scot.*] To coo or creak.

**crow'd-ed-ly**, 1 krō'd'ed-ly; 2 crowd'ed-ly, n. In a crowded manner.—**crow'd-ed-ness**, n.

**crow'd'er**, 1 krō'd'er; 2 crowd'er, n. *seum.* One who or that which crowds; specif., in the United States, an implement somewhat like a snow-plow, to run along a narrow ragged ditch to clear and widen it and compact its sides.

**crow'd'er**, n. One who plays on a crowd. See CROWD, n. **crow'd-duck**, n. See under CROW, n.

**crow'd'y**, 1 krō'd'y; 2 crowd'y, n. [*Scot.*] 1. A mixture of meat with cold water or milk; hence, as yellow. 2. Pressed curds prepared with butter. **crow'd-let**.

**crow'd'y-time**, n. [*Scot.*] Breakfast-time.

**crow**, 1 krō; 2 crō, n. 1. Captain, in Smollett's *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves*, a naval character of quixotic temperament. 2. Catharine (née Stevens) (1800-1876), an English writer: *Night Side of Nature*. (s. 1879-1886), an English journalist and historian; *The Greek and the Turk*.

**crow'-eat'er**, 1 krō'ēt'er; 2 crō'ēt'er, n. [*Slang, Austral.*] A South-Australian.

**crow'er**, 1 krō'er; 2 crō'er, n. One who or that which crows. **crow'er**, n. See under CROW, n.

**crow'flow'er**, 1 krō'flu'er; 2 crō'flow'er, n. 1. Ragged-robin (*Lychnis viscaria*). 2. Crowfoot or buttercup. If she put on a bit of blue ribbon, she looked as yellow as a crow-flow'er. *Edgar Allan Poe* p. 85. (l. c. 1870.)

**crow'foot**, 1 krō'fūt; 2 crō'fōt, n. [*FOOTS, pl.*] 1. Bot. (1) Any plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, the buttercup family: so called from the shape of the leaves of most of the species. (2) Any plant of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceae*); especially, in the plural (**crow'-foots**), the crowfoot family. 2. Naut. (1) A number of lines or small divergent cords, rive, through a long wooden block called a uproe, and supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally so as to prevent sagging. (2) A beam-arm. (3) An iron stand secured at the top to a beam and at the bottom to a table upon which to hang various articles, as tools. 3. Same as CALTROPS, n. 3. 4. Mech. (1) A hoiler-brace with branching ends, each secured to the shell. (2) A device for fastening a manhole or handhole-plate. 5. An arbitrary mark on drawings as for indicating limits of measurement. 6. Same as CROW'S-ROOF. 7. Elec. A form of battery zinc used in a gravity-cell.

**crow'-foot**, n. Same as BRISTLY BUTTERCUP—**creeping c.**, *Ranunculus repens*.—**cursed c.**, *R. sceleratus*; water-celery.—early c., *R. fascicularis*.—hooked c., *R. recurvatus*.

**crow'-gar'tic**, c.-keeper. See under CROW, n.

**crow'l**, 1 krōl; 2 crowd, vt. To make a rumbling noise in the stomach. [*Cp. growl.*]—**crow'ling**, n.

**crow'ly**, vt. [*Scot.*] To crawl.

**crow'ly**, 1 krōl; 2 crōl. I. t. [*Scot. & Ir.*] To dwarf; stunt. II. n. [*Scot. & Ir.*] A deformed person; dwarf.

**Crow'land**, 1 krō'land; 2 crō'land, n. A market-town in Lincolnshire, England; famous for its abbey, now in ruins. **Crow'land**.

**Crow**, 1 krō; 2 crō, n. A town in Lincolnshire, England. **Crow'ley**, 1 krō'ly; 2 crō'ly, n. A town in Acadia parish, Lo.

**CROWN**, 1 krōun; 2 crown, vt. 1. To put a crown upon the head of; hence, to invest with royal or imperial dignity; as, Robert Bruce was **crowned** at Scone. 2. To place a wreath or garland upon the head of; hence, to decorate by crowning or envreathing generally; as, crown him with laurel; crown the vase with roses.

Angelo: That crowned great heroes of the sword and pen. LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. ii, div. i.

3. To form the topmost part of; he situated upon the top of; cap; as, a castle crowns the summit. 4. To finish or top off; complete; consummate; as, to crown the feast there was a great plum pudding.

The red maples are the crowning glory of a New England Autumn. W. FLAGG *Year Among Trees* 191. (l. c. & l. 1881.)

5. To do honor to; confer dignity upon; reward; recompense; as, his labor was crowned with success. 6. In checkers, to make a king of a piece, when it reaches the king-row, by placing another piece upon it, or sometimes by turning it over. 7. Mil. To gain a lodgment upon (an enemy's work, or the top of a breach). 8. Naut. To finish off (the end of a rope) by passing the



Crowns.

1. Iron crown of Lombardy, restored to Italy in 1866. 2. Imperial crown of Charlemagne. 3. Crown of the German empire. 4. Queen Victoria's coronation-crown. 5. Imperial crown of all the Russias. 6. Imperial crown of Austria. 7. Ottoman crown. 8. Crown of Persia. 9. Crown of China.

strands over and under one another and hauling them taut. See CROWN, n., 14 (1). 9. To cause to round upward; make higher than the middle; as, to crown the face of a pulley. 10. To fill completely, as a glass, or until the foam forms in a crown. 11. To place a crown or cap upon (a tooth). 12†. To give the priest's tonsure to. **crown'e**.

**crown**, n. 1. A decorative circlet or covering for the head, worn, carried, or displayed as a mark of kingly or sovereign power.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry IV*, pt. ii, act 3, sc. 1. In robe and crown the king steep down. TENNYSON *The Beggar Maid* act. 1.

2. The person entitled to wear the crown; the sovereign; with the; ns, the estate is forfeit to the crown. The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the crown.

J. SCOTT KELTIE *Statesman's Year-Book* p. 6. (MACH. '10.)

3. Kingly or imperial dignity; sovereignty; as, he not too ambitious of the crown. 4. A wreath or garland for the head; as, a crown of roses. 5. A reward for meritorious service or superiority; guerdon; prize: often figuratively; as, his noblest crown was the grateful applause of his country. 6. A complete or perfect state or type; acme; as, she is the very crown of womanhood.

The crown of literature is poetry. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay viii, p. 257. (MACH. 1888.)

7. The top or summit; crest; as, the crown of a hill, of a chord, or of an antler.

The mediæval abbey-fortress of St. Michael's is an ornamental crown to the moat as named. MARY'S *Nature and Thought* p. 7. (l. c. p. & co. 1882.)

8. The top of the head; as, a shaven crown; bald crown. 9. Hence, the head itself; as, "Jack fell down and broke his crown." 10. The upper portion of a hat.

Most brains reflect but the crown of a hat. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 33.

11. The part of a tooth exposed beyond the gum; especially, the grinding surface of a molar; hence, in dentistry, an artificial substitute for a crown. 12. A clerical tonsure. 13. A coin usually stamped with a crown or crowned head. See COIN, n. 14. Naut. (1) A peculiar knot made with the strands at the end of a rope. (2) The outer point of junction of the two arms of an anchor.

15. The top circle of facets on a diamond or other brilliant cut stone. 16. Arch. (1) The upper projecting part of a cornice; the cornice or larmier. (2) A lantern or spire formed by converging flying buttresses, as in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

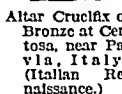
17. In ship-building, the camber of a deck. 18. Bot. See CONE, n., 7. 19. Geom. The area between two concentric circles or perimeters. 20. Echin. The crinoid body without the stem.

21. A certain size of paper. See PAPER, n. 22. The corrugated knob of a stem-winding watch. 23. A rounding or bulging, as of the face of a driving-pulley or the surface of a road. 24. The face of an anvil. 25. A figure or representation of a crown. 26. A halo; also, a circlet for candles. 27. Same as CROWN LENS. 28. Forestry. The upper part of a tree, including the living branches with their foliage. In forest measurements the use of the term varies according to circumstances with the kind of tree and the purpose of the measurements. For example, crown may be used to designate the whole leaf and branch system, or that portion of it above a dead or a growing branch of a given size. In tree description, the crown is described as long or short, broad or narrow, compact or ragged, conical or flat. [*< F. couronne, < L. corona, crown.*] **crown'e**; **crown'e**; **crown'less**, n.

SYN: chaplet, coronet, diadem, garland, tiara, wreath. See SUMMIT.

**black-berry crown** (*Her.*), a bearing consisting of a golden ring from which rise a number of golden rays—black-berry c.-bore, larva of *Bembecia marginata*, a sessile moth native to America; injurious to stems of the blackberry.—**Brabant c.**, a piece of silver in circulation in Belgium, coined under Austrian supervision.—**clivic c.**, see CIVIC.—**c. agent** [*Scot.*], the official attorney who has charge of criminal proceedings under the lord advocate.—**crown'-ant'ler**, n. The topmost prong of a stag's antler.—**c.-arch**, n. An arched plate taking the place of a number of crown-bars.—**c.-badge**, n. A badge worn in England by certain officials of the crown.—**c.-bar**, n. One of the bars supporting a crown-sheet, as of a locomotive.—**crown'-beard**, n. Any one of various species of plants of the genus *Verbesina*, of the aster family (*Compositae*), especially *V. occidentalis*.—**crown'-bird**, n. The cedar-bird.—**c.-block**, n. A structure of wood that joins the derrick-posts of an oil-well, nt the top.—**c.-board**, n. A board placed on top of a beehive; a honey-board.—**c.-brace**, n. A brace for supporting the crown-sheet of a fire-box fastened to the shell of the boiler next to the crown-bars.—**c. class** (*Forestry*), all trees in a stand, collectively, occupying a similar position in the crown cover. Dominant, intermediate, overtopped, and suppressed trees each constitute a crown class.—**c. cover** (*Forestry*), the canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a regular forest, or in an irregular forest, by the crowns of all trees in a specified crown class.—**c.-canopy**, n.—**c.-face**, n. Any face on a polyhedron which is neither collateral nor symmetrical with the base.—**c.-filler**, n. *Paper-making*. A filler consisting of precipitated sulfate of calcium.—**c.-fire**, n. *Forestry*. See FOREST FIRE.—**c.-forest**, n. See CROWN FOREST, under FOREST.—**c.-gall**, n. A disease of fruit caused by the c.-gall insect (*Dendrophagus globosus*).—**c.-gate**, n. A head gate of a canal-lock.—**c. glass**, the hardest of window-glass, used for decorative purposes and in the manufacture of optical instruments.—**c.-grafting**, n. See GRAFTING.—**c.-head**, n. In checkers, the king-row.—**c. Imperial**, n. An ornamental plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) from Persia, bearing a cluster of large nodding bell-shaped flowers borne on a crown of leaves.—**c. lands** [*Eng.*], the real estate belonging hereditarily to the sovereign; now nearly all surrendered at the beginning of each reign for a fixed annual allowance (about £470,000). **demesne lands**.—**c.-moly**, n. A variety of iron, the larva of which are injurious to plant-crowns.—**c. of aberration**, n. circle of light about the disk of the sun, resulting from the aberration of its rays.—**c. of thorns**, see CHRIST'S THORN.—**c.-palm**, n.

eru'et, 1 krū'et; 2 ery'ēt, *n.* 1. A small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, or the like; *n.* *caster*: for table use.









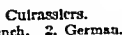




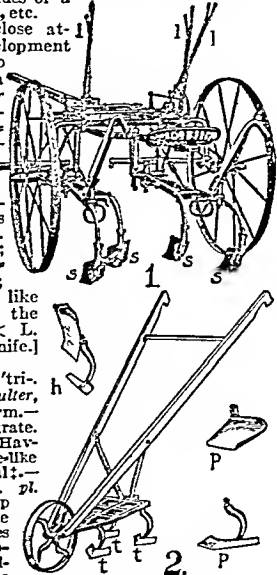




nal-archbishop of Dublin. 2. William (c.1517-151700), a Scottish physician; founded study of scientific chemistry in Britain; *Institutions of Medicine*, etc. 3. A town in Banffshire, Scotland.



soldier wearing a cuirass; by extension, any soldier of the heavy cavalry. [F., < *cuirass*, see *cuinass*.]  
**cul-ras'shne**, 1 *kul'-ras'n*; 2 *evl'-ras'n*, n. [OF.] A thick-  
 ness of steel added to, or a steel plate placed over, breast-  
 armor.  
**cul'r-boull'yit**, 1 *kul'-bul'yit*; 2 *evl'-bul'yit*, n. [F.]  
 Leather made extremely hard by bolling or soaking in hot  
 water and drying, usually after shaping in a mold. **cul'r-**  
**boull'yit**.  
**cul'r-tan**, 1 *kul'-tan*; 2 *evl'-tan*, n. A fine Scotch woolen  
 cloth for undergarments and hose.  
**cul'sh**, *kul'sh*, *kwish*, n. Armor, especially plate armor,  
 for the thigh: used mostly in the plural. See *ilus*, under  
**ARMOR**, pp. 23. [*> OF. culsail*, < *cuisse*, thigh, < *L. cora*,  
*hip*.] **cul'set**; **qul'sb**.  
**cul-sine**, 1 *kul'-zin*; 2 *evl'-zin*, n. 1. The kitchen;  
 also, the whole cooking department and its force. 2.  
 The style or quality of cooking. [F., < *LL. cocina*, <  
*L. coquina*, < *coquo*, cook.]  
**cul-sine'she**, *n*. Cooking, or the art of cooking.  
**cul'shant**, *n*. A cushion. **cul'shant**.  
**cul't**, 1 *kult*; 2 *cut*, n. [Scot.] The ankle. **coot**.  
**cul't'er**, 1 *kult'er*; 2 *cut'er*, t. [Scot.] To minister to kindly  
 and untruly. [CP. *KITTLE*, *se*.]







cu-nab'n-la, 1 kiu-nah'yū-la; 2 cū-nāb'yū-la, n. pl. [Rare.] 1. A cradle; hence, the birthplace; earliest dwelling-place; beginnings. 2. Same as INCUNABULA. [L., < cune, cradle.] cu-nāb'yū-lar, a.

cu-nārd', 1 kiu-nārd'; 2 cū-nārd', Sir Samuel (1717-74, 1865). An English engineer; established "Cunard" line of steamers.

cune-ta-flou, 1 kunk-tē'shaa; 2 cūne-tā'shon, n. [Archaic.] Delay; cautious slowness.—cune-ta-tivet, a. Deliberate; dilatory; slow. cune-ta'thousit.—cune-ta'tor, n. [Rare.] One who delays or lingers; especially [C-], a title of the Roman general Q. Fabius Maximus. See FABIAN.—cune-ta'tor-ship, n. [Rare.]—cune-ta'to-ry, o.

cune-tip'o-tent, a. [Rare.] All-powerful; omnipotent.

Cun'di-na-mar'ca, 1 kiu'di-no-mār-ko; 2 cūn'di-nā-mār-eh, n. A department in Colombia; 8,046 sq. m.; capital, Bogotá.

cun'du-ran'go, n. See CONDURANGO.

cu-ue-al, 1 kiu'ū-al; 2 cū'ne-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or like the cuneus; also, cuneiform; wedge-shaped. [*L. cuneus, wedge.*]

cu'ue-ate, 1 kiu'ū-ēt; 2 cū'ne-āt, a. Wedge-shaped; as, the cuneate lobule of the occipital lobe; specifically, in botany, broad above with an acute angle pointing downward. [*L. cuneo, (pp. cuneatus), wedge, < cuneus, wedge.*] cu'ne-at'ed; cu'ne-at'it.—cuneate lobule (Anat.), a wedge-shaped portion of the median surface of the occipital lobe of the brain.—cu'ne-ate-ly, adv.

Cus-e-gonde, 1 kiu'nē-gōnd; 2 cū'ne-gōnd, n. 1. Same as KUSGOND. 2. Voltaire's *Condé*, Candide's mistress.

cu'ne-i-form, 1 kiu'ni-i-form or kiu-ni-i-form; 2 cū'ne-i-form or cū'ne-i-form (XIII), a.

1. Wedge-shaped; cuneate; especially said of (1) three hooves of the ankle, internal, middle, and external, or one of the wrist-bones on the ulnar side of the proximal row (see ILLUS. under CARPUS and TARSUS), or (2) the peculiar characters invented by the primitive Accadians of Mesopotamia about 6,000 years ago, and inscribed or impressed by the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, etc., upon bronze, glass, iron, stone, clay, and other materials. The most important of these signaries and alphabets are the Accadian, which was the oldest, its characters being ideographic; the Assyrian-Babylonian, which was the largest and most complicated, with about 700 characters partly alphabetic, partly syllabic, and written from left to right; the New Sumerian; the Old Persian, which had about 60 phonetic characters, and when deciphered by Grotefend in 1802 gave a clue to the other cuneiform systems; and the Armenian. The shape of these characters was largely governed by the tool or stylus used: the straight line being the easiest made and the arrow-shaped head being presumably the result of the initial cut of the stylus. See ACCADIAN; BEROSE; WEDGEHEAD.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters or inscriptions; as, a cuneiform expert. 3. *Cramion*. Indicating a skull, somewhat wedge-shaped when viewed from above. 4. Of, pertaining to, or indicating certain bones, as the *entocuneiform*, the *mesocuneiform*, the *ectocuneiform* bones of the foot, and the *cuneiform* bone of the wrist. [*L. cuneus, wedge, + -form.*] cu'ni-form; [terroscopic form].

cu'ne-i-form, 1. Cuneiform cartilage, one of two small nodules in the folds of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

cu'ue-i-form, n. 1. Cuneiform writing. 2. A cuneiform bone. cu'ni-form; n.

cu-ne'o, 1 kiu'nē'o; 2 cū'ne'o, n. 1. A province in Piedmont, Italy; 2,882 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

cu'ne-o-cu'hold, 1 kiu'ni-o-kid'hold; 2 cū'ne-o-cū'hold, a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboid bones of the tarsus.

cu'ne-o-seaph'oid, 1 kiu'ni-o-ska'f'oid; 2 cū'ne-o-seā'f'oid, a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the cuneiform and scaphoid bones.

cu-nette', 1 kiu-net'; 2 cū-net', n. 1. A ditch dug within a larger trench for drainage. 2. A deep ditch dug along the middle of a dry moat, to increase the difficulty of crossing it.

cu'ne-us, 1 kiu'ni-us; 2 cū'ne-ūs, n. [-i, -ai; 2 -i, pl.] 1. Anything of a wedge-shaped formation, as troops, certain ancient fretwork, or theater seats. 2. Anat. The cuneate lobule. See CUNEATE. 3. Entom. A wedge-shaped piece of the fore wing of certain bugs, between the corium and the membrane; the appendix. [*L., wedge.*]

cu'ue-g-boi, 1 kiu'jū-bōi; 2 cū'ne-g-bōi, n. [Austral.] A tunicate used for bait and found clinging to rocks.

Cu'nha, 1 kiu'nyo; 2 cū'nyā, Tristram or Tristan da. A Portuguese navigator and discoverer; lived about 1510.

Cu-nhīn'ga, 1 kiu'nyīng'o; 2 cū'nyīng'ga, n. A river in Angola, Africa; length, 130 m. to Kongo river.

cu-nīc-nī-jar, 1 kiu-nīk'yū-lar; 2 cū'nīc'yū-lar, o. 1. Cuniculus. 2. Cuniculate.

cu-nīc-nī-jate, 1 kiu-nīk'yū-lāt; 2 cū'nīc-nī-jāt, a. Traversed by a longitudinal passage open at one end, as the leafstalk of *Tropaeolum*. [*L. cuniculus, underground passage.*] cu'nīc-nīc, rahhit.

cu-nīc-nī-us, 1 kiu-nīk'yū-lus; 2 cū'nīc-nī-yū-lūs, a. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to rabbits. [*L. cuniculus, rabbit.*]

cu-nīc-nī-us-ins, n. [-i, -i; 2 -i, pl.] 1. Archaic. A small underground passage or drail, like those abundant (now choked) in the Roman Campagna. The cuniculi were made by people amating Roman supremacy, for the purpose of converting malarious districts into healthy regions. 2. Med. The track or burrow of a skin-parasite. 3. [C] Zool. The genus including the lemmings. [L., see CUNICULATE.]

Cu-nīn, 1 kiu-nīn; 2 cū'nīn, n. Bot. A small genus of shrubby plants of the mistle family, of North and South America, the dittany (*C. origanoides*) of North America being the best-known species. [L., plant.]

cu-nī-na, 1 kiu-noi'nā; 2 cū'nī-na, n. [-nē, -i; 2 -nē, pl.] A narcomedusa (genus *Cunino*).

cu-nīn', 1 kiu'nēr; 2 cū'nēr, [Scott.] n. To scold; chide; reprimand. II. n. Reproof; rebuke; censure.

cu-nī-er', 1 kiu'nēr; 2 cū'nēr, n. 1. A small labroid fish (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*), brownish-blue with brassy shades, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Called also *choget*, *bergall*, *burgall*; blue perch,

and *baul-stealer*. 2. [Local, Eng.] A rock-limpet (*Patella*).

cun'ning, 1 kiu'nīng; 2 cū'nīng, a. 1. Having or exercising craft or shrewdness; artful; tricky; guileful; as, a cunning foe; a cunning trick. 2. [U. S.] Characterized by quaint and playful manners or moods; innocently artful; bright; amusing; as, a cunning child or kitten. 3. [Archaic.] Possessing or marked by skill or ingenuity; ingenious; as, a cunning workman or invention. 4. Learned; knowing; adept; as in magic. [ME. *cunninge*, prop. ppr. of *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnon*; see CAN', r.] SYN: see ACUTE; ARTFUL; ASTUTE.—cunning man, cunning woman, a male or female fortune-teller.—cunning-ly, adv. In a cunning manner; craftily; artfully; skillfully; plianly.—cunning-ness, n.

cun'ning, n. 1. A crafty or guileful disposition or endowment of ability, or its exercise; artifice; deceit; as, the low cunning of rogues; the cunning of a fox. Our English "craft" and "cunning"—the last, indeed, as early as Lord Bacon, who says, "We take cunning for a sinister or crooked wisdom." TRENCH *Sleed Glossary* p. 63. [K. P. & Co. 1890.] 2. [Archaic.] Knowledge united to manual skill; dexterity; as, an artificer of great cunning. 3. Occult knowledge, or learning and knowledge in general. [ME. *cunning*, vb. n. of *cunnen* (see CUNNING, r.), but influenced by AS. *cunning*, trial, < *cunian*, test.] SYN: see ABUSIVE; DECEPTION; INGENUITY. Compare systems for ACUTE.

cun'ning-gale, 1 kiu'nīng-gār; 2 cū'nīng-gār, n. [Scott.] A rabbit-warren. cu'ni-gart.

cun'ning-ham, 1 kiu'nīng-ham or -am; 2 cū'nīng-hām or -am. Allan (1718-1842). A Scotch poet, miscellaneous writer; *Songs of Scotland*.

Cun'ning-ham'-a, 1 kiu'nīng-hām'-a; 2 cū'nīng-hām'-a, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of the pine family. *C. stenosis*, the broad-leaved China fir, is cultivated for ornament. [*L. R. Cunninghamham, explorer.*]

Cu-no'be-lin, 1 kiu-nō-bē-līn; 2 cū'nō-bē-līn, n. A king of the British tribe of Trinobantes; father of Caractacus; lived about 43. Cym'be-līn.

Cu-no'ni'-ce, 1 kiu'nīn-gē; 2 cū'nō-nī-sē, n. pl. Bot. A family of mostly tropical shrubs and trees of the order *Rosales*. There are 20 genera and several hundred species characterized by opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, simple or compound, and clustered flowers with perigynous stamens. Cu-no'ni'-a (t. g.).—cu-no'ni'-a-ceous, a.

cup, 1 kiu'p; 2 cūp, r. [CUPPEN, CUPPS; CUP'PING.] I. t. 1. To bleed by the cupping process. 2. Med. To hollow out like a cup; make concave. 3. To place in or as if in a cup.

She was still leaning on the gate with one foot on the lower rail and her chin cupped in the hollow of her hand. BART HARTZ *Cressch*, p. 3, p. 51. [H. M. & Co. 1889.]

4. [Rare.] To give wine or liquor to, especially to make drunk; as, to cup a person with wine. II. i. 1. To grow into or take cup-like form. 2. Golf. To indent the ground when aiming to hit the ball. 3. To extract blood by the cupping process. 4. To fit over the concave surface of a contiguous leaf, as of tobacco. 5. To drink.

cup, n. 1. A small drinking-vessel; especially, a vessel of chinaware or pottery, used with a saucer in serving common beverages, as coffee or tea; sometimes limited, in a vessel having a foot or base, to the bowl. Cups may be made of earthenware, metal, celluloid, or paper. 2. The contents of a cup; cupful; as, a cup of milk, etc. 3. The ornamented vessel used in administering the sacramental wine; also, the wine itself. 4. Figuratively, any unusual affliction or pleasure; lot; portion; as, "the cup which the Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" John xviii, 11. 5. Intoxicating drink, or the habit of drinking; as, slaves of the cup. 6. A prize, usually a vase, or a cup-shaped vessel of gold or silver or other valuable plate, contended for in races; as, the Ascot cup.

So we have won the Goodwood cup. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 37. [H. & Co. 1871.]

7. Med. A cupping-glass or -vessel; also, a vessel of definite size, generally four ounces, to receive and measure venous blood in bleeding. 8. A cup-shaped cavity, as in a boiler-plate, to increase its beating area. 9. Golf. A small hole or cup-like depression in a course; also, a hole especially made in the putting green into which the ball is played. 10. Bot. (1) In ascomycetous fungi, an apothecium or discocarp. (2) In gastromycetous fungi, the basal portion of fructification. 11. The encircling jacket-like portion of a telescopic gas-tank filled with water and acting as a joint between sections. 12. Any cup-shaped object; as, the cup of an acorn or a flower; an oil-cup, etc.

While the rough Bark, in circling mazes rolled,  
Forms the green cup with many a wrinkled fold.  
ERASMUS DAWSON *Botanic Garden*, Econ. of Veg. ch. 4, l. 474.

13. A beverage made with wine, generally iced, and with flavoring herbs, fruits, and vegetables, notably cucumbers, as, claret-cup, champagne-cup, etc. 14. [C] Astron. The constellation Crater. See CONSTELLATION. [*L. AS. cuppe, < LL. cupa, cup, L. cupa, tub.*] cupet.

anathema cup, a silver cup presented by the bishop of Winchester to Pembroke College, Cambridge, bearing the hall-mark of 1451 and the inscription *qui alternatim anathema*, "who sells (this cup) shall be accursed."—cup and ball, see BALL.—cup-and-ball joint, a ball-and-socket joint.—cup and cannon companion, from the close resemblance of the cup to the barrel of a cannon.—cup-and-bowl, Med. A device at the top of a blast-furnace to permit charging without undue escape of gases.—cup-and-gutter system, a method of cutting gutters in a rubber-tree to permit of the rubber flowing into cups at its base.—cup-and-ring, n. Same as CUP-MARKING.—cup-and-rill, n. A cup-shaped strengthened piece on the inside of a cartilage.—cup-and-rubber, n. 1. One who serves the wine-cup or other liquors to guests at a feast. 2. Formerly, an attendant, or officer of the household of a prince or noble, whose office it was to fill and hand the cups to his master and to guests. For I was the king's cupbearer. NEH. i. 11.

—cup-break, n. A fracture having the shape of a cup; sometimes produced when a metal test-piece is broken in a testing-machine while determining the tensile strength.—cup-breaker, a kind of planer cut; so named because, as originally made, most of the ingredients were measured by cupfuls.—cup coral, 1. A cyathophyllid. 2. Same as CORALLITE. 1.—cup-drum, n. A chain-shave provided with depressions into which the alternate links of a chain sink.—cup-escentheon, n. A metal door-plate, sunk in the door, provided with a cup-shaped socket for holding the keyhole, knob, etc.—cup-flower, n. A slender, annual, twining herb (*Grammatocera volubilis*) of the loasid family (*Loasaceae*) from Chile.—cup-ingus, n. Same as CUP-MUSHROOM.—cup-gall, n. A cup-shaped gall found on oak-leaves, containing the larva of a small fly (*Cecidomyia speciosa*).—cup-head, n. The head of a bolt or rivet of rounded shape.—cup-headed, a. cup-head, n. Low land skirting the rivers in British India; the banks of a river.—cup-leath-er, n. A cup-shaped leather washer, as on the bucket of a pump.—cup-lichen, n. A species of *Closteria*. cup-moss; cup-marking, n. A semispherical or cup-like marking sometimes surrounded by a ring, spiral, or series of concentric rings; found on the stones and burial-places of the stone and bronze ages.—cup-marker, n.—cup-mushroom, n. A fungus with its spore-bearing surfaces exposed, especially of the genus *Peziza*.—cup o' sneeze (Prov. Eng.), a pinch of snuff.—cup-plant, n. A stout herb (*Siphium perfoliatum*) of the aster family, from 2 to 8 feet high, of the western and southern United States; named from the cup formed around the stem by the upper pair of perfoliate leaves.—cup-plate, n. A glass or china plate into which a teacup after the tea was poured into a saucer to cool; formerly used.—cup-sculpture, n. Same as CUP-MARKING.—cup-shake, n. A division or opening between two concentric layers of timber.—cup-shot, a. [Slang.] Overcome by the cup; drunk.—cup-shrimp, n. [Local, Brit.] A grade of shrimp so small as to be sold by measure (a caps).—cup-sponge, n. One of various sponges, as the Turkey cup-sponge (*Spongia adriatica*); toilet-sponge.—cup-stone, n. Archaic. A stone in whose surface cup-shaped cavities have been wrought.—cup-tossing, n. [Ir.] Divination from tea-leaves turned on to a saucer from a teacup.—cup-washer, n. Med. A concave washer used to bind and secure one of softer material, as rubber or leather.—dorsal cup (*Echin.*), the crinoid calyx before the origin of the free arms.—Elijah's cup, in the Passover service, a cup filled with wine set ready for the Prophet Elijah when he appears on earth to herald the coming of the Messiah.—forefather's cup, n. Same as FITCHER-PLANT.—gemma-cup, n. Bot. A liverwort-capsule.—Hebe's cup, a sweetened punch made of brandy, soda, and wine, and flavored with cucumber and lemon.—In his cups, intoxicated; also, in the act of drinking.—Jugal cup (*Ornith.*), the socket which receives the articular facet of the jugal.—king's cup, lemon sherbet; lemonade.—polishing-cup, n. Dentistry. A soft rubber cup-shaped device having a corrugated cavity, used for polishing.—standing cup, see HANAP.—to drain the cup to the dregs, to experience any emotion, as sorrow or disappointment, or indulge any pursuit, as dissipation, to the utmost extent.—Vaphio cups, two golden vases discovered at Vaphio, Greece, cmased with rustic scenery, probably the work of Mycenaean artists.

Cu'par, 1 kiu'pār; 2 cū'pār, n. A manufacturing town; capital of Berkshire, Scotland.

Cu'par-an'gus, 1 kiu'pār-āng'us; 2 cū'pār-āng'ūs, n. A burgh in Perthshire and Forfarshire, Scotland.

cup'board, 1 kiu'bōrd; 2 cū'bōrd, n. [Rare.] To hoard in or gather into a cupboard.

cup'board, n. 1. A closet, usually with shelves, for keeping edibles; a larder. 2. A closet or cabinet with shelves for dishes and tableware. 3. The fine ware, as silver, glass, china, etc., kept in a cupboard. 4. A single shelf or board used for cups, dishes, and tableware; a buffet or sideboard. cup'bord',—cupboard love, selfish love.—to cry C. [Colloq.], to manifest one's hunger.—cup'board-y, a. Like a cupboard.

cup'break', cup-cake, etc. See under CUP, n.

cu'pel, 1 kiu'pel; 2 cū'pel, r. [CUPPEL or CUPPELLE; CUPPELING or CUPPELING.] To separate from base metals by cupellation. cu'pel-late',—cu'pel-er, n. One who refines by cupelling. cu'pel-let, r.

cu'pel, n. A shallow, absorbent vessel, usually of bone-dust, used in assaying by cupellation. [*< F. coupelle, < LL. cupella, dim. of cupo; see CUP; cup'pel; cu'pel-lu'la'tion, 1 kiu'pe-lē-shān; 2 cū'pe-lū-shōn, n.* The process of separating gold or silver from lead or other impurities by the use of a cupel, or in a cupelling-furnace. In assaying, the alloy containing lead is placed in the cupel and subjected to a high heat in a current of air, when the lead and metallic impurities are oxidized and allowed to sink into the absorbent cupel, leaving the unoxidizable gold and silver. In the cupelling-furnace the hearth is less absorbent, and the litharge that forms is skimmed off, or runs off, from the top.

cup'pel-etch'oon, n. See under CUP, n.

Cu'pes-i-dē, 1 kiu'pes-i-dē; 2 cū'pes-i-dē, n. pl. *Antom*. A family of sericornian insects with transverse from coxae, head constricted behind, and smooth eyes. Cu'pes, n. (t. g.) [Perhaps < *L. cupes, dainty.*]—eu'pes-id, o. & n.—cu'pes-old, a.

cup'flower', n. See under CUP, n.

cup'ful, 1 kiu'fūl; 2 cū'fūl, n. [-fūls, pl.] The contents of a cup, or the quantity held by a cup; as a measure, a half-pint.

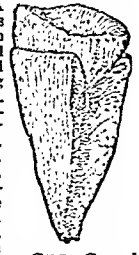
cup'gall', n. See under CUP, n.

Cu'ph-e-a, 1 kiu'pē-a; 2 cū'pē-a, n. Bot. 1. A genus of mainly tropical herbs and shrubs of the loosestrife family, with opposite, sometimes whorled leaves and flowers characterized by an elongated, tubular calyx. 2. [c-] Any plant of this genus. [*< Gr. kyphe, hump.*]

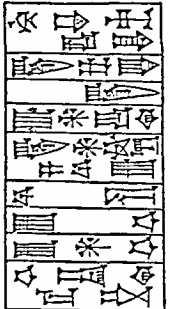
cup'head', n. See under CUP, n.

Cup'hic, a. Same as CURIC.

eu-pl-a', 1 kiu-pl-ā; 2 cū-pl-ā, n. A species of yellow ants eaten by the Maravatano and Margueritare tribes of Brazil. HUMMELT. [Tupl.]



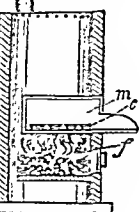
Cup Coral (*Diosmilitia lymant*)



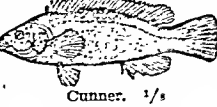
Cuneiform Characters, from the inscriptions of Hammurabi.



A Dentist's Polishing-cup.



Furnace used in Cupellation.



Cunner. 1/5





Curling-stone. The game of curling is played. It is rounded and flattened, with a smooth bottom and with a handle fixed in the upper surface. Its weight varies from 7 to 70 pounds, depending upon whether it is made of wood or iron. — *c. stones*, *n. pl.* A hinged form of curling-stone resembling a pair of pincers. — *curling-ly*, *adv.* In a curling manner.

curly, 1 kūr'l; 2 cūr'l; a. Having curls, coils, or eddies; pliable; kinky; wavy. — curly-grass, n. A small fern (*Schizaea pusilla*) with slender linear fronds, found in the pine-harrens of New Jersey, in Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. — c-head, n. [U. S.] The silky elatias. — curly-pate, n. A curly-headed person, especially a child. — c-pated, a.

cur-mil, 1 kūr'm; 2 cūr'm; n. Same as curmion.  
cur-mudg'eon, 1 kār-mu'g; 2 cur-mudg'eon, n. One who misleads, grasping, or churlish; origin unknown, but perhaps derived from cur, a mean, ill-disposed person.

A rich old curmudgeon, who was noted for owning many houses and being a grumpy landlord. *Invited Alhambra, Adventure of the Mason p. 142, lo. p. 1865.*

— cur-mudg'eon-ly, a. Having the disposition of n curmudgeon; churlish; grasping.

cur-mur'ring, 1 kār-mur'ing; 2 cur-mur'ing, n. [Scot.] A low murmuring or grumbling sound; especially, the rumbling of the bowels caused by wind. [Imitative.]

curra, 1 kūr'n; 2 cūr'n, n. [Scot.] 1. A grain of corn; any grain. 2. A very small portion; an indefinite number. — cur'n-ey, a. cur'n-ey.

curra-berry, 1 kūr'n-ber'y; 2 cūr'n-ber'y, n. [Rus.] 1-iz; 2-iz, pl. [Prov. Eng.] A currant.

cur'nock, 1 kūr'nek; 2 cūr'nek, n. A variable dry measure formerly used in the west of England and in parts of south Wales. [*W. cynnog.*] car'nock.

cur'o, 1 kūr'o; 2 cūr'o, n. [E. Afr.] The water-buck.

cur'pin, 1 kūr'pin; 2 cūr'pin, n. [Scot.] A fowl's rump. — cur'pon, a.

cur'ple, 1 kūr'pl; 2 cūr'pl, n. [Scot.] Buttocks; crupper.

cur'ra, 1 kūr'ra; 2 cūr'ra, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To coo, or purr, or boot like an owl.

cur'ra, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To crouch.

cur'rack, 1 kūr'rah; 2 cūr'rah, n. [Scot.] 1. A coracle. 2. [Scot.] A wickerwork cart; also a pair of panniers made of wood, slung over a horse to carry bulky loads. 3. A small wickerwork boat covered with hides, formerly used in Scotland and Ireland. — car'rack; car'rag; cor'rag; cur'rack; cur'ragh; cur'rogh.

Cur'ragh, 1 kūr'rah; 2 cūr'rah, n. A plain in Kildare county, Ireland; a SSS acre; British military camp; race-course.

cur'ra-jong, 1 kūr'-jon; 2 cūr'-jon, n. [Austral.] Any one of various Australian and Tasmanian fibrous plants, as the brown curragal (*Commersonia echinata*), of the cola-nut family; green c. (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*), and Tasmanian c. (*Platanthus sidosides*), of the mallow family.

Cur'ran, 1 kūr'an; 2 cūr'an, John Philpot (1750-1817). An Irish barrister; orator and wit; member of the Irish House of Commons; master of the rolls in Ireland.

cur'ra-ne, 1 kūr'ne; 2 cūr'ne, n. A man's boat for use at sea. [*Sp. Ir. Gael. currahan, boat.*]

cur'rant, 1 kūr'ant; 2 cūr'ant, n. 1. A small round berry of any species of *Ribes*, a genus of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceae*), without prickles and growing in racemose clusters; also, a shrubby bush producing it.

The best-known species are (1) the red (*R. rubrum*), with its variety the white; (2) the wild (native) black (*R. fruticosum*); and (3) the cultivated black (*R. nigrum*); and (4) the golden, buffalo, flowering, or Missouri (*R. aureum*), cultivated for ornament.

2. A small seedless raisin imported from the Levant; called usually dried currant and Zante currant. 3. [U. S.] The fruit of any one of various shrubs or trees, as those of the genus *Cilicidia*; also, the shrub or tree bearing the fruit. 4. Same as NATIVE CURRANT. [*Gr. Corinthe, Corinth*, < *L. Corinthus*, < *Gr. Korinthos*, Corinth, whence they were brought.] currant.

— clove-cur'rant, n. The buffalo-currant. — cur'rant-bor'er, n. A larval insect that bores into the stem of currant-bushes, as a clearing moth (*Egretta tipuliformis*) or a cerambycid beetle (*Pseudocercus supernotatus*). — c-hush, n. [Austral.] The warrior-bush. — c-endropia, n. A moth (*Prionoxystus armatarius*), native of America, whose larvae feed on currant-leaves. — c-ly, n. A trypetid fly (*Egocera canadensis*) whose larva lives inside red and white currants and causes premature ripening and decay. — c-gall, n. [Brit.] A small globular gall of the European oak, formed by a cynipid (*Spathegaster baccharum*). — c-moth, n. A geometrid moth, *Abraxas or Euclithe ribearia* in the United States, *A. grossulariella* in England. — c-scale, n. A white hark-louse (*Pulvinaria ribearia*), native of Australia. — c-worm, n. A larval insect destructive to currants, as a European saw-fly (*Nematus ventricosus*) introduced into the United States, a currant-moth (*Abraxas or Euclithe ribearia*), and an American saw-fly (*Pristiphora grossularis*), all destructive to the leaves, and a fly, called the c. fruit fly (*Egocera canadensis*), destructive to the fruit. — Indian c., see INDIAN CURRANT. — c-Austral, any one of various trees or shrubs or their red currant-like fruits; as (1) any one of several species of *Coprosma*, especially *C. ballardii*; (2) any one of several species of *Leptomeria*, broom-like shrubs of the sandalwood family; (3) the cockatoo-bush or blueberry (*Myoporum serratum*); (4) a shrub (*Leucopogon richii*) of the epacrid family, common in most parts of Australia; — plain c. *A. Australis*, the fruit of *Greigia polygama*, a tree of the liliaceae family (*Tillandsia*), or the tree.

# SOME VARIETIES OF CURRANTS CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATION.  
blk = black h = hybrid m = medium rd = round  
c = desert k = kitchen o = oval s = small  
e = early l = late r = red w = white

For names of places the regular abbreviations are used. The numerals after certain of the varieties refer to the popular synonyms given below the table.

NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Season.	NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Season.
Al'bert	Eur.	r	e	Red Cross	N. Y.	r	m
Cham'p-on	Eng.	h	m	Red Dutch	Eur.	r	m
Cherry	Eur.	r	m	Red Grape	Eur.	r	m
Crab'apple	Kan.	h	m	Saunder's	Ont.	h	m
Im'perial	Eng.	h	m	St. Giles	h	r	m
Fay's	N. Y.	r	m	Ver'nal'aise	Fr.	r	m
Le'land	N. Y.	r	m	Wal'ch's	Eng.	r	m
Lee's	Amer.	h	m	White Dutch	Eur.	w	m
Moore's	Eng.	r	m	White Gon'	Eur.	w	m
Moore's	N. Y.	r	m	White Gon'	Eur.	w	m
Nap'les	Eng.	h	m	White Gon'	Eur.	w	m
North Star	Illn.	r	m	White Grape	Eur.	w	m
Raf'ry Castle	h	r	m	White Grape	N. Y.	w	m

Note de St. Giles, Black Champion, Black Naples, Common Black, Crabapple, Fay's Prolifer, Gondouin White, Imperial White, Large Red Dutch, La Versailles, Lee's Prolifer, London Market, Long

Bunch Holland, May's Victoria, Moore's Ruby, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Saunders Seedling Black, White Antwerp, Wilder Red.

cur'ron-ey, 1 kūr'en-s; 2 cūr'en-sy, n. [Cres.] 1-iz; 2-iz, pl. 1. The accepted and current medium of exchange of values; that which is in general use and circulation, as money, as coin or bank-notes, or government notes; also, the total amount in circulation; properly not including bank-checks.

It was apparent that the volume of currency in the country was not sufficient for the enormous requirements of the public expenditure.

NICOLAY AND HAY Lincoln vol. vi, ch. 11, p. 230, 1c. co. 1890.

2. The state of being current; general circulation; as, the currency of paper money; the currency of a rumor.

3. Current value or estimation; general esteem or standing; as, to gain currency without desert.

Even the entire world of currency in the world, it would still be abundantly worth while to continue to enjoy it by oneself. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay i, p. 55. [MACM. 1885.]

4. Formerly, natives collectively of the Australian colonies. 5. Continuous flow, as of a stream; glibness of speech. [*LL. currentia*, < *L. curren(-i)*; see CURR-ENT. SYN: see MONEY.

— asset currency (Finance), currency issued under the security of general assets, merchants' bills, etc., as distinguished from that secured by deposits, as of government bonds. — c. principle or doctrine (Finance), the principle that banks should be allowed to issue notes against only bullion or coin. It was made a feature of the act of Parliament of 1844 that regulated the note issue of the bank of England. This principle is opposed to the banking principle or doctrine under which bank-notes are held to be a form of credit and permit of an elasticity of currency. — divisional c. (Finance), currency including the small fractional coins. — emergency c. (Finance), currency devised for immediate relief in periods of financial panic or anxiety, and restricted to the payment requirements of the occasion, as the paper money or tokens in a besieged town. — flexible c. (Finance), currency which is regulated by existing business requirements, being made to increase or decrease in accordance with their demands. — elastic c., — fractional c., money or coins of any denomination less than the standard monetary unit; in the United States, less than a dollar. — paper c., paper issued on the authority of a state and designed to serve as money; government notes and bank-bills issued under authority of law.

cur'rent, 1 kūr'ent; 2 cūr'ent, a. 1. Passing from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth, as money or as news; circulating or circulated; generally accepted as valid, authentic, or true. 2. Said of gold's laid up in sunsets safe from thieves; And all our current silver's in the stars.

H. S. MORRIS *To Poverty* 1. 10.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. Math. Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [Archae.] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppr. of *curro*, run.]

SYN: see AUTHENTIC; POPULAR. — to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

cur'rent, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

Currents of fragrance, from the anemones.

BRYANT *The Child's Funeral* st. 4.

Specific: (1) Such a movement in the midst of a great body of fluid at the same kind; as, ocean currents; atmospheric currents. (2) Elec. A molecular disturbance or activity assuming a directional form in a closed conductor or between bodies in different states of electrification connected by a conductor. It is due to the effort of nature to equilibrate the potential between adjacent bodies or of some of bodies. While popularly known as a current, it is rather a condition or a series of successive conditions into which material substances are thrown by disturbances of molecular equilibrium proceeding from chemical, physical, and mechanical causes. A charged particle placed in a field of force tends to move toward that end of the field which is oppositely charged, and, if a series of conducting particles or molecules are held in such a way as to be immovable, the charge tends to make its way through them in the direction they would take if at liberty, which tendency constitutes the current. The rate of current flow is measured in amperes, and is inversely as the resistance and directly as the difference of potential. The quantity of current delivered depends upon the intensity and the time in which it nets. Its unit of measurement is the coulomb. See AMPERE, COULOMB, and OHM'S LAW, under LAW.

2. Any connected onward movement; course; tendency; progression; a course of progress, especially as governed by a tendency; as, the current of time, events, opinion.

Isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and the press. HAMSTON *Intellectual Life* pt. x, letter viii, p. 377, in. anno. 1875.]

3. The degree of pitch given to a roof to make the water falling upon it run off in a certain direction.

SYN: course, drift, flow, flux, stream, tide.

— ne'lon cur'rent, n. *Physiol.* An electric current developed in a muscle or nerve under stimulation. — active c. (Elec.) That component of an alternating current which is in phase with the electromotive force: opposed to *reactive current*. — after-current, n. *Electrotherapeutics.* An electrical current produced in muscles and other animal tissue after they have been subjected to a galvanic current flowing in the opposite direction. — alternating c., see ALTERNATING. — c. alternative (Electrotherapeutics), n. An alternating current used in Germany; equivalent to 1.11 amperes. — average c. (Elec.), the time average strength of an alternating current. — axial c. (*Physiol.*), the central portion of the blood-stream in the small vessels, which is chiefly occupied by the red corpuscles, the leucocytes traveling near the walls. — Benguela (Oceanography), a cold current that flows northward along the west coast of South Africa. — black c. same as JAPAN CURRENT. — black c., n. *Physiol.* The positive electric current induced in living tissue in response to mechanical or electrical stimulation. — Brazil c. (Oceanography), a warm current flowing southward along the Brazilian coast. — cable c., n. *Elec.* The current formed in a broken submarine cable between the copper wire and the iron sheath, which acts as the positive terminal of a battery with the sea-water as the fluid. — celluliferous c., n. *Physiol.* A nerve-current which flows from the body of a neuron along its processes. — cellulipetal c. (*Neurophysiol.*), a nerve-current which flows toward the body of a neuron along its processes. — charge c., n. *Elec.* A current passing between the outside and inside coatings of a charged and uncharged

jar when they are placed in connection. — charging c., n. *Auto.* The current used to charge the accumulator of an electric vehicle. — Chilean c., same as PERUVIAN CURRENT. — commuted c. (Elec.), a current that at the point of generation is alternating, but is changed to a continuous current by a commutator. — connectifal c., a vertical current in gases and liquids resulting from the variation in temperature at the different levels. — constant c. (Elec.), a direct or alternating current whose effective intensity is constant. — continuans c. (Elec.), a direct current whose intensity is uniform. — c-bedding, n. Same as FALSE BEDDING. See BEDDING. — c-bottle, n. *Oceanography.* A bottle cast into the sea for the purpose of making observations on the direction and speed of currents. In such bottles is sealed a statement showing their purpose and requesting their return. — c-collector, n. *Elec.* Any mechanism, as a brush or a trolley, by means of which current is carried from moving to fixed portions of a circuit and reversely. — c-density, n. *Elec.* The quantity of current passing in any part of a circuit, as compared with the area of cross-section of the conductor at that point. — c-intensity, n. *Elec.* Current-density, as defined by the quantity of electricity passed by such current in a given time. Its practical unit is the ampere. — c-meter, n. 1. *Elec.* An instrument, as a galvanometer, for measuring the strength of an electric current. 2. A device for determining the velocity of flowing water, as in deep-sea currents. — c of Injury (Elec.), the current generated at the site of an injury to a muscle or nerve, which becomes negatively electrified in relation to the surrounding uninjured surface. — currents of motion (Electrotherapeutics), currents set up in living nerves or muscles after sudden contraction or relaxation. — currents of rest (Electrotherapeutics), the electric currents set up when two portions of an unstimulated nerve or muscle are placed in connection. Their existence is not universally accepted. — c-wire, n. *Hydraul.* A water-wheel driven by an open stream of water, as distinguished from one in a race or penstock. — derived c. (Elec.), a current flowing through a derived conductor; a shunt current. — dielectric c. (Elec.), same as DISPLACEMENT CURRENT. — direct c. (Elec.), a current that is constant in direction, as distinguished from an alternating current. — direct induced c. (Elec.), the extra current produced on opening a circuit. See EXTRA CURRENT. — direct induced c. (Elec.), the current induced in a charged condenser or storage-battery. — displacement c. (Elec.), the theoretical current which flows through an insulating material or dielectric when an electromotive force is impressed upon it, producing displacement and later stress. — earth currents (Physics), light electric currents apparently traversing the earth's surface, but which in reality only exist in a wire grounded at both ends, due to small potential differences between the two points at which the wire is grounded. — eddy c. (Elec.), a current produced in a solid conductor, such as the armature or pole-piece at a dynamo or motor, which is wasted by conversion into heat. To obviate this loss armature-cores are often laminated. — energy c. (Elec.), same as ACTIVE CURRENT. — extra c. (Elec.), a current of very brief duration but great intensity, produced by electromagnetic induction at the moment of opening or closing a circuit. In the former case it is in the same direction as the latter in the opposite direction to the ordinary current. — Faraday c. (Electrotherapeutics), an induced or secondary alternating current such as that derived from a magneto-generator: opposed to *voltaic current*. — Foucault c. (Elec.), same as Eddy CURRENT. — Franklin c. (Electrotherapeutics), the current generated by an electrostatic machine. — galvanic c. (Electrotherapeutics), same as VOLTAIC CURRENT. — Guinea c. (Oceanography), a strong eastward flowing current along the Guinea coast in a direction contrary to the equatorial Atlantic current. — Hermann's demarcation c. (Elec.), same as CURRENT OF INJURY. — Humboldt c., same as PERUVIAN CURRENT. — idle c. (Elec.), wattless current; former name. — induced c. *Elec.* 1. The current produced in a conductor by varying the conditions of the field of force in which it is situated, as by movement. 2. A current produced by induction. It is in the opposite direction to the causative or primary current. — induced currents are reversed by closing a circuit whose direction is opposite to that of the producing current. See INDUCTION. — intermittent c. (Elec.), an interrupted direct current. — Inverse c. (Elec.), same as INDUCTED CURRENT. 2. — Japan c. (Oceanography), a current flowing from a point near the Bashi Islands northward to latitude 26°, where it divides, the main part washing the eastern shores of Japan and then the Aleutian Islands. — leakage c. (Elec.), a term formerly used for the exciting current of a transformer, that is, the very slight current passing through the primary circuit when the secondary circuit is open, owing to the counter-electromotive force developed. — local c. (Elec.), same as Eddy CURRENT. — magnetic c. (Elec.), magnetic flux: the total amount of lines of force passing through a magnetic circuit. — make and break c. (Elec.), a series of short and long pulses of short duration separated by momentary intervals in which no current flows. — marking c. (Telegr.), the current recording dot and dash symbols on the paper ribbon in the polarized receiver of Wheatstone's automatic telegraph. — molecular c. (Elec.), same as AMERICAN CURRENT. See AMERICAN. — muscle c., n. *Neurophysiol.* Same as CURRENTS OF MOTION. — nerve c. (Elec.), a current the direction of whose flow is periodically reversed and whose opposite wave-lengths decrease successively in the same ratio. — Peruvian c. (Oceanography), a very cold current flowing northward along the coast of Peru. — planktonic c. (Biol.), a current or stream of floating or swimming organisms in water. — polyphase c. (Elec.), a system combining two or more alternating currents of constantly different time phase. — Prolifer c. (Hydraul.), a current of water whose dynamic energy represents one wavelet. — power c., n. *Elec.* Same as ACTIVE CURRENT. — primary c. (Elec.), the current passing through the primary coil of any inductive device and giving rise to an induced current: any originating, as opposed to a derived or secondary, current. — pulsating c. (Elec.), a current whose intensity changes at fixed intervals, but whose direction is constant. — pulsating c., n. *Telegr.* A current that component of an alternating current which is in quadrature with the electromotive force. — rectified c. (Elec.), same as COMMUTED CURRENT: so called because the undulations of the sine curve representing an alternating current, which normally

extend above and below the zero line, are represented in this type of current as rectified, appearing as a series of short convex curves on the same side of the zero line.—reverse c. (*Elec.*), same as INVERTED CURRENT. 2.—rhythmic c. (*Elec.*), same as POLYPHASE CURRENT, especially one of three phases. rotating c. 1.—secondary c. (*Elec.*), an induced current.—spacing c. (*Elec.*), the current running in opposite direction to the marking current in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph and providing for the spaces between dots and dashes on the paper ribbon.—terrestrial currents (*Physic.*), same as EARTH CURRENTS.—Tesla c. (*Elec.*), same as OSCILLATING CURRENT.—undulatory c., a current the strength and direction of which changes gradually; distinguished from a pulsatory current, which changes suddenly.—voltaic c. (*Electrotherapeutics*), a current derived from chemical action, as from a battery: opposed to Faradic current.—wattless c. (*Elec.*), same as REACTIVE CURRENT.—working c. (*Elec.*), same as ACTIVE CURRENT.

—current-ly, *adv.* In a current manner; flowingly; commonly.—current-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being current; currency; especially, circulation or acceptance. 2. The quality of being flowing or smooth, as verse.

Current river. A river in southern Missouri and north-eastern Arkansas; 220 m. long to Big Black river.

Currier Bell. The pen-name of Charlotte Brontë.

Currie-ble, 1 kūr'ī-kl; 2 cūr'ī-ēl. *I. ri.* To drive in a currie. *II. n.* 1. A two-wheeled two-horse carriage with a pole. 2†. A short course. [*< L. curriculum, race, < curro, run.*]

Currie-ful, 1 kūr'ī-yū-lar; 2 cūr'ī-ēl-yū-lar, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a college course or curriculum. 2. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to carriages or driving. [*< L. curriculum, chariot.*]

Currie-ful-lar, 1 kūr'ī-yū-lar-ēl-shan; 2 cūr'ī-ēl-yū-lar-ēl-shan, *n.* Subjection to an arbitrary and inflexible curriculum; opposed to the elective system.

Currie-u-lum, 1 kūr'ī-yū-lum; 2 cūr'ī-ēl-yū-lum, *n.* [*LA* or *-isms, pl.*] *A course; especially, a course of study, as in a college.*

2. A racing-track. [*See CURRICULE.*]

Currie, *n.* Same as CURRY.

Currie, *n.* [SCOT.] A little stool.

Currie, 1 kūr'ī; 2 cūr'ī. Sir Arthur William (b. 1875—). Canadian lieutenant-general in command of Canadian troops in Europe during the World War; Chancellor of McGill University since 1920.

Currie-er, 1 kūr'ī-er; 2 cūr'ī-er, *n.* 1. One who curries or dresses leather. 2†. A small musketoon on a swivel.

—Currie-er-y, *n.* The trade of a currier, or the place in which it is carried on.

Currie-sh, 1 kūr'ī-sh; 2 cūr'ī-sh, *a.* 1.

Like a cur; snarling, quarrelsome; churlish. 2. Beating a cur.—Currie-sh-ly, *adv.*—ness, *n.* My wife will have that's my currie destiny. *Minstrel's May of Quinborough act i, sc. 1.*

Currie-t, 1 cūr'īt; 2 cūr'īt, *vt.* [SCOT.] To run; said of vehicles.

Currie-tuck, 1 kūr'ī-tuk; 2 cūr'ī-tuk, *n.* A county in northeastern North Carolina; 273 sq. m.; county-seat, Currituck.

Currie-tuck Sound. A body of water on the east coast of Currituck county, N. C.

Curry, 1 kūr'ī; 2 cūr'ī, *vt.* [CURRIED; CURRY-ING.] 1. To rub down and clean with a currycomb; groom: said of a horse. 2. To dress or put in shape for use by soaking, scouring, smoothing, coloring, etc.: said of tanned hides; hence, colloquially, to beat or pummel; as, I'll curry his hide. 3†. To flatter. [*< OF. con-raier, courroyer, dress leather, orig. prepare, < conroy, gear, preparation, < con- (< L. cum), with, + roi, < Low G. rīde, order.*]

Curry-er, 1 kūr'ī-er; 2 cūr'ī-er, *n.* A piece of wood or leather with bent wire teeth, for use as a currycomb.—Curry-ing-glove, *n.* A rough glove for rubbing down horses.—In c. favor, to seek favor by adulation and excessive attentions: thought to be a corruption of *to curry favor*. [*See FAVOR.*]

Nobody expects him [the farmer] to cringe, or smirk, or curry favor, in order to sell his produce. *Gazette of What I Know of Farming p. 186. [Ita. ass. 1871.]*

Curry-ty, *vt.* [—RIED; —RY-ING.] To flavor with curry.

Curry-ty, *n.* [—RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ig, pl.] 1. A highly flavored and pungent sauce used as a relish for boiled rice, meats, etc. *Curry sauce*. 2. A dish, as of meat, fowl, or game, with rice, cooked with this sauce.

While the palate is still hot with a curry, an unflavored dish seems insipid. [*See RICE.*]

Curry-ty, 1 kūr'ī-ty; 2 cūr'ī-ty, *n.* The leaf of an East-Indian tree (*Murraya kauria*) of the rue family, prized as a flavoring for curries, & powder, in a powdered condition of pungent spices, chillies, turmeric, etc., used in making curry sauce.

Curry-ty, *n.* [Archaeol. or Obs.] 1. Same as QUARRY, *n.* 4. 2. The cutting up of the entrails of dead game.

Curry-ty, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico. 2. A county in southwestern Oregon; 1,454 sq. m.; county-seat, Gold Beach.

Curry-comb, 1 kūr'ī-kōm; 2 cūr'ī-cōm, *n.* A comb commonly consisting of a series of upright serrated metallic edges, with a handle, used in grooming horses.—Curry-comb, *vt.* To comb with a currycomb.

Cur-sal, 1 kūr'sal; 2 cūr'sal, *a.* Of or relating to a course: used of certain canons and prebendaries attached to Welsh dioceses, whose prebends were once changed annually in rotation. [*< L. cursus; see COURSE.*]

Curse, 1 kūr's; 2 cūr's, *v.* [CURSED or CURST; CURS-ING.] *I. t.* 1. To invoke evil or call down destruction upon; imprecate; execrate: in loose sense, to abuse profanely; swear at. 2. To be the cause of great evils to; bring calamities upon; harass; torment. 3. To put under an ecclesiastical ban; excommunicate; anathematize. *II. i.* 1. To utter imprecations; swear. [*< AS. cursian; cp. Dan. kør, make sign of the cross, < kør, cross, Ice. kross, < OF. crois, < L. cruc.*]

Curset, *n.* [*See CURSE.*]

Curse, *n.* 1. An imprecation of evil; malediction; loosely, any profane oath; as, curses loud and deep. These Orientals are as profane in their benediction and their curses as they were in ancient times.

T. L. Curlez. *From the Nile to Norway p. 91. [c. & pros. 1882.]*

Curse, *n.* 2. Evil or calamity invoked or threatened; as, a curse is upon that man. 3. A source of calamity; that which brings evil: opposed to blessing; as, what is a curse. 4. Something cursed or accursed; an object of execration. [*AS. curs, curse, curs; curs, curse; abomination; DAN. kør, curse; not worth a curse, good for nothing; worthless.—the curse of Canaan, negro*

slavery, regarded as a fulfillment of Noah's curse (*Gen. ix, 25, 26*)—the c. of Cromwell [i.e., an invocation of evil or a threat: from the outrages committed by the troops of Cromwell on the Irish peasantry.—the c. of Scotland, the line of diamonds: perhaps from its likeness to the Stair coat of arms, as the first Earl was hated for his connection with the Glencoe massacre (1692).]

Curse'd, 1 kūr's'd; 2 cūr's'd, *a.* 1. Under a curse or deserving a curse; execrable; detestable. 2. [Archaic or Dial.] Of a hateful disposition; vicious; ill-tempered: generally written *curst*.—ly, *adv.*—ness, *n.*

Curst, *vt.* To curse.

Cur'ship, 1 kūr'ship; 2 cūr'ship, *n.* The state of being a cur; also, one having the qualities or character of a cur.

Cur'sl-tat'ing, 1 kūr'sl-tat'ing; 2 cūr'sl-tat'ing, *a.* [Rare.] Changing from place to place: flitting; not stationary.

Cur'sl-tor, 1 kūr'sl-tor; 2 cūr'sl-tor, *n.* 1. Formerly, one of the clerks in the English Court of Chancery, whose duty it was to make out original writs which issued of course, or *de curso*. 2†. A courier. [*LL. = L. cursor; see COURSE.*]

Cur'sive, 1 kūr'siv; 2 cūr'siv, *a.* Running; flowing: cur'siv, *said of writing in which the letters or characters are joined together, as in the ordinary running hand: distinguished from uncial and from majuscule in Greek and Latin manuscripts. In Egyptian hieroglyphics the hieratic and the demotic styles of writing are called cur'sive.*

The hieroglyphics in the great pyramid, written in the cur'sive character on the stones before they were taken from the quarry, prove that writing had been long in use.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus vol. ii, bk. ii, app., p. 290. [A. 1885.]* [*< LL. cursorius, < L. cursor, < curro, run.*]

Cur'sive-ness, *n.*

Cur'sive, *n.* 1. A letter or character used in cur'sive writing. 2. A manuscript in cur'sive writing.

Cur'sor, 1 kūr'ser; 2 cūr'ser, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A bachelor of theology who assisted a master in medieval universities. 2. Any part of a mathematical instrument moving along another part, as the sliding socket bearing the point of a beam-compass, the part of a proportional compass by which the points are set at any given ratio, etc. 3. [*< L. The genus Cursorius. See CURSORIUS.*]

Cur'sor-ial, 1 kūr'sō-ri-āl; 2 cūr'sō-ri-āl, *n.* [*pp. cursor, run; radial cursor, in theodolite, astronomical calculations, an addition in Lanchester's slide-rule.*]

Cur'sor-ies, 1 kūr'sō-ri-ēs; 2 cūr'sō-ri-ēs, *n. pl.* 1. *Ornith.* (1) An order of birds, variously limited, (2) including the *Rallies* and *Charadriomorphs*, or (3) the *Rallies* alone. (2) A cohort of *Grallatores*, including limcoline and similar birds. 2. *Arch.* The *Ciligrada*. [*LL. pl. of cursor; see CURSOR.*]

Cur'sor-ial, 1 kūr'sō-ri-āl; 2 cūr'sō-ri-āl, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section or suborder of orthopterous insects, variously limited, distinguished by cursorial movements, and including the cockroaches. [*< LL. cursorius; see CURSOR.*]

Cur'sor-ial, 1 kūr'sō-ri-āl; 2 cūr'sō-ri-āl, *a.* (1) Fitted for running or walking as opposed to other modes of progression: said of the limbs of animals. (2) Having, or executed by means of, such limbs; as, a cursorial bird; cursorial movements. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Cursores* or *Cursoria*. [*< LL. cursorius; see CURSOR.*]

Cur'sor-ial-ness, 1 kūr'sō-ri-āl-ness; 2 cūr'sō-ri-āl-ness, *n.* The quality of being cursorial; hastiness or superficiality in performance.

Cur'sor-ry, 1 kūr'sō-ri; 2 cūr'sō-ri, *a.* 1. Rapid and superficial; hasty; slight; not thorough; as, a cursory examination.

The ancient writers, even the ancient poets, but rarely refer even in the most cursory manner to their early years. *FARRAR Seekers After God, Seneca p. 8. [MACC.]*

Cur'sor-ry, 1 kūr'sō-ri; 2 cūr'sō-ri, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A rapid and superficial; hasty; slight; not thorough; as, a cursory examination.

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cur'fain, 1 kūr'fain; 2 cūr'fain, *vt.* 1. To enclose, cover, or adorn with or as with curtains. 2. To separate or exclude or cut off as by a curtain: followed by *out*, *in*, *from*, etc.

There is a cave, All overgrown with trailing odorous plants Which curtain out the day with leaves and flowers. *SHELLEY Prometheus Unbound act iii, sc. 3.*

Cur'fain, *n.* 1. A draping or covering, hanging loosely, and readily adjustable, variously employed, as to prevent the passage of light through a window or other opening, to screen a stage from the auditorium, or to hide some object from view; as, an altar-curtain; a drop-curtain. 2. Anything that conceals or separates like a curtain.

'Twas daybreak, and the fingers of the dawn Drew the night's curtain. *WILLIS David's Grief st. 1.*

Specif.: (1) The metallic plate or guard sliding over a key-hole. (2) *Hydraulic Engin.* A woven fabric of willows to retard a current and permit the depositing of silt. (3) In the manufacture of sulfuric acid, the leaden plate separating into compartments the chamber where the sulfurous compounds are oxidized. (4) *Pl.* Vertical planes between horizontal planes, constituting a form of box kite: often employed near the extremities of a hipline.

3. *Fort.* The part of a rampart bordered by a parapet that connects the flanks of two bastions or two towers; also, that part of a building-wall between two towers or piers; curtain-wall. 4. *Arch.* (1) That portion of a wall of a building which connects two advancing or more lofty portions, as the wall between two towers. (2) The wall-panels in a skeleton construction. 5. Same as CORTINA. 6†. A flag; ensign. [*< OF. cortine, < LL. cortina, dim. of cortis; see COURT.*]

cur'faint, 1 kūr'faint; 2 cūr'faint, *n.* [*< OF. cortine, < LL. cortina, dim. of cortis; see COURT.*]

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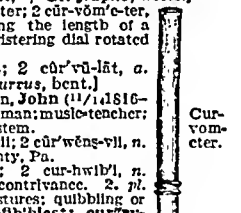
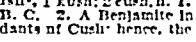


A line drawing of a wooden chair with a high back and a wooden box or chest. The chair is on the left, and the box is on the right. The box has a lid that is slightly ajar.

diameters, joined as tangents so that all the centers are on the same side of the curve, thus joining two tangents and

gradually increasing the curvature while decreasing the shock caused by inertia.—*crinkly c.* (*Math.*), a curve, such as Weierstrass's curve, which includes all the points in a given unit square.—*curve-adder, n.* A device for the automatic drawing of the sum of any two curves having any relations of period, amplitude, and phase.—*c. of a complex* (*Math.*), the curve enveloped by the lines lying in the complex and also in a plane (hyperplane).—*c. of buoyancy*, same as CURVE OF CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS.—*c. of Carus*, the imaginary curved line that represents the pelvic axis.—*c. of comfort*, in climatology, a line connecting points which equally correspond to the degrees of temperature and moisture in the air with the same degree of human comfort for a given wind velocity.—*c. of cosines*, same as COSINOSIN.—*c. of cross-sectional areas* (*Naval Arch.*), a curve whose ordinates represent the cross-sectional areas up to a certain water-line for each point of the length.—*c. of decay*, a curve indicating the decrease in radioactivity of a substance, time being represented by one coordinate, the loss of radioactivity by the other.—*c. of displacement*, a curve showing the displacement of a vessel, in fresh or salt water, as a function of the mean draft.—*c. of double curvature*, same as CATANALIAN CURVE.—*c. of double curvature*, a quick or slow curve, a curve traced in a plane.—*c. of equal approach* (*Math.*), a curve along which descent under the force of gravity, measured vertically, is proportional to the time.—*c. of extinction*, a graphic curve, used in naval construction, displaying the degree of subsidence of the angle of inclination of a boat coming to rest after having been set rocking in still water.—*c. of fatigue*, a curve representing the distortion of a body under continued stress.—*c. of flexure*, on an anticlastic surface, a curve produced by joining the successive elements of the inflexional tangents.—*c. of frequency*, in statistics, same as PROBABILITY CURVE.—*c. of loads*, in the construction of ships, a curve constructed from the difference between the ordinates of the curve of buoyancy and those of the curve of weights for any one displacement.—*c. of longitudinal shearing-stresses*, a curve derived from the curve of loads by integration: It is used to determine the required longitudinal strength of a ship.—*c. of metacenters* or *transverse metacenter*, a curve showing the height of the metacenter as a function of the water-line for a given displacement.—*c. of maxima and minima*, a quick or slow curve.—*c. of resistance* (*Naval Arch.*), a curve having the resistances to towing represented by the ordinate and the resulting speeds by the abscissa.—*c. of search*, a curve plotted from data such as the speed of a ship, time of departure from a given point, etc.—*c. of sensitiveness*, a diagrammatic curve showing the sensitiveness to mrys of varying wave-lengths, of a photographic plate.—*c. of stability*, in a floating ship or model, a curve indicating the relation between the angle of inclination and the value of a righting moment.—*c. of velocity*, a curve, in which the abscissa of each point represents the length of time occurring after a certain instant, and the ordinate the velocity attained at the end of that length of time.—*c. of weight*, a curve indicating the weight of a ship with its cargo for each foot or unit of the length.—*c. open, n.* A ruling-pen in which the pen-points rotate to coincide with the direction of movement during drawing.—*curves of ship calculations* (*Naval Arch.*), curves plotted from the data of a ship's progress, such as maxima and minima, etc.; they include: *curve of displacement*, *curve of centers of buoyancy*, *curve of loads*, etc.—*c. tracing, n.* *Math.* The operation of determining the points of a curve, and hence its form, location, etc., from its equation.—*cuspidal c.* (*Math.*), the locus, on a surface, of cusps formed by passing planes of intersection through any of its points.—*delimiting c.*, a curve forming a dividing line between two regions of the surface on which it is drawn.—*derived curve* (*Math.*), the curve produced by the derivation of a function.—*c. exterior* of a simple closed continuum, containing all sufficiently distant points, formed when a curve divides a plane.—*field of a c.* (*Math.*), in the calculus of variations, the part on either side of the curve in which the normals of nearby points in the curve do not meet.—*French c.*, a draftsman's curve. See *illus.* in next column.—*frequency c.*, same as PROBABILITY CURVE, under PROBABILITY.—*Galfonian* or *Galfon's c.*, a curve somewhat like the previous one, but with the points of inflection at the ends of the curve.—*geometrical c.*, same as ALGEBRAIC CURVE. See under ALGEBRA.—*Hessian c.* (*Geom.*), a curve formed of double points of another curve's first polar.—*lethylloid c.*, a curve which has a fish-like outline.—*inertial c.*, the imaginary path of a mass which moves on the surface of the earth, or other revolving body, with no resistance or influence from other forces.—*inflight line* at the pole, a point; and at all other places, a circle which varies with the latitude and velocity.—*integral c.*, a curve considered in relation to its derived curve.—*interior* of a simple closed c., the continuum, containing no sufficiently distant point, formed when a curve divides a plane.—*isacoustic c.* (*Arch.*), an imaginary line of curvature in an auditorium uniting all the points at which a sound from a given point reaches the ears of the audience.—*isocenter*, the point, in the curvature of a floor and the apparently symmetrical view of the lift of tiers of seats upon it.—*iseldomial c.*, in a theater, etc., an imaginary curve along which the views obtained of the stage are equally good.—*isentropic c.*, in a thermodynamic diagram, a curve of which all points correspond to states of equal entropy.—*isogyric c.*, an *isogyre*.—*isothermal c.*, a curve showing expansion of a gas as a function of time during a period when the temperature is uniform.—*isothermic c.* (*Math.*), a curve of a series of non-intersecting equivalent curves connecting two points on a simply united surface.—*liquidus c.* (*Phys. Chem.*), the freezing-point curve in a drawing illustrating the connection between concentration and temperature for a system including solid-solution and liquid-solution phases. In this system the melting-point curve is known as the *solidus c.* or *solidus liquidus*.—*liquidus c.*, a curve in a series of curves formed by compounding two simple harmonic motions, as those described by a double pendulum, or by a beam of light reflected successively from two tuning-forks.—*load-c.*, *n.* *Elec.* A curve showing the relation between the load-variations of a power system and certain variables which affect the load, such as the time of day, etc.—*magnetic c.*, one of the curved lines formed by sprinkling iron filings on a magnet placed in a field.—*in a magnetic field*, and tapping the effect to find them in arranging themselves in the direction of the lines of magnetic force.—*mixed c.*, a curve into the formation of which several curves enter.—*plane c.* (*Math.*), a curve every point of which is in the same plane: opposed to *tortuous* or *irregular curve*.—*polytropic c.*, in the thermodynamics of a perfect gas, in a process of expansion or contraction, the remains constant.—*quintic c.*, same as GALTON'S CURVE.—*quintic angular c.* (*Geom.*), a curve or meridian-line that makes a right

1. A son of Ham, lived about 2500 B. C. 2. A Benjamite in David's time. 3. The descendants of Cush; hence, the Ethiopians. 4. Ethiopia.





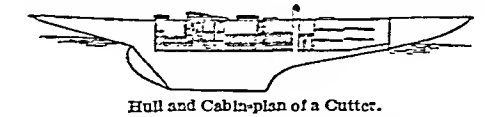




cut'ta-ne'go, 1 kut'a-ne'go; 2 kut'a-ne'go, n. An alloy of blismuth and tin in equal parts. When oxidized as white enamel.  
cut'ted, 1 kut'ed; 2 kut'ed, a. [Dial. or Obs.] Short or sharp-spoken; curt; querulous. See CUT, r.  
cut'ter, 1 kut'er; 2 kut'er, r. [Dial.] I. t. To fondle.  
II. t. To whisper; murmur, as a dove.

cut'ter, n. 1. One who cuts, or who shapes or fits anything by cutting; as, a leather-cutler; stone-cutler; velvet-cutler. 2. That which cuts, as a specially made tool or machine, or a cutting part or tooth of the same, as: (1) A machine used for cutting, named from the object cut, as, card-cutter, corn-e, forage-e, lead-e, mold-lug-e, paper-e, pipe-e, print-e. (Photo), rivet-e, screw-e, sod-e, etc. (2) A colter. (3) A wooden tool to which one of two diamonds in process of cutting is cemented and by which it is rubbed against the other. The cutter contains the stone furthest from completion. See CUTTER. (4) A cutting-tooth or incisor.  
3. Naut. (1) A sharp single-masted vessel (usually having a running-in bowsprit) with a fore-and-aft mainsail, gaff-rigged, forestaysail, and jib hanging with no liberty, by its halyards alone; by extension, any sloop of narrow beam and deep draft.  
Chaplains in a cutter of eight tons, with ten men, started on a voyage of exploration.

KINGSTON Canada b6. 1, p. 23. [a. & n. 1857.]  
(2) A small vessel, now commonly a steamer, in the revenue marine service. (3) A medium-sized, square-sterned, double-banked, 10- to 12-oared man-of-war's boat, rigged with either two sliding gunter-sails or two lugsails and a jib. [U. S.] A small sleigh, usually for one horse. 5. A yellow brick soft enough to be cut easily; used for face-work. 6. Mineral. A crack in a crystal, which diminishes or destroys its value for setting. 7. Mining. A crack or joint less developed than



Hull and Cabin-plan of a Cutter.

others which it crosses, or a system of such joints: usually in the plural. See BACK, n. 8. [Eng.] Formerly, an officer of the Exchequer, who provided the tallies and noted the amounts paid by cutting notches in them. 9f. A wild profligate fellow; a bravo; a cut-throat. Albany cutter, a sleigh first introduced by James Gould of Albany, N. Y. - cut'ter-bar', n. Moch. 1. The bar carrying the series of fixed triangular knives of a mowing- or reaping-machine. 2. The bar carrying the cutting-rod of a boring-machine. - c-block, n. Same as CUTTER-BAR. 2. - c-brig, a square-rigged vessel similar to a yawl, with a jigger and fore-and-aft mainsail. - c-bullit, a. Naut. Constructed on the lines of a cutter. - c-els, n. A ship's boat, of a size and shape between a gig and a cutter. - c-grinder, n. A grinding-machine, as an emery-wheel, for sharpening cutters. - c-head, n. A rotating piece, as in a mowing-machine, bearing bits or having cutting edges. - formed c. (Mech.) any cutter made for a special kind of work; as, a grooving c., volute c., etc. - lever c., a machine, consisting of a pivoted knife, worked by a hand-lever, against which hay or similar material to be cut is pushed from a feed-table.

cut'throat', 1 kut'thr6t'; 2 kut'thr6t', n. 1. A blood-thirsty ruffian. 2. [Scot.] A dark lantern having horn in place of glass. 3. A seed-eating spermiestine bird (*Amadina fasciata*) often seen in cages. 4. The mustang grape (*Vitis californica*) of Texas. 5. A trout (*Salmo clarkii*) frequenting the lakes and rivers of northwestern America. See TROUT - cut'throat', c. [Rare.] To cut the throat of. - cut'throat', o. 1. Villainous; murderous. 2. Played, as euchre, by three single players, two often combining against one.

cut'tle, 1 kut'; 2 kut', n. The black gullemon. [Scot.] A worthless woman.  
cut'tle, n. [Scot.] A hare - cut'tle-clap', n. A hare's form or resting-post. - cut'tle's fud, a hare's tail.  
cut'ting, 1 kut'ing; 2 kut'ing, n. 1. Adapted to cut; edged; as, the cutting edge of an instrument. 2. Disagreeably penetrating; sharp; biting; as, a cutting wind. In the western parts cold and cutting breezes descend from the rugged crags of Denham.

BATAVIA TAYLOR Lake Regions Cent. Afr. p. 23. [s. 1857.]  
3. Wounding the sensibility; sarcastic; caustic.  
Men are afraid of witty women, especially those who delight in making cutting speeches.

HOLLAND Tillem's Letters pt. ii, p. 136. [s. 1870.]  
4f. Swaggering; thieving. STYL see ACID; BLEAK; SHARP - cut'ting-ly, adv.

cut'ting, n. 1. The act of severing. 2. Something obtained or made by cutting; a piece cut off or out, as a newspaper clipping, a microscopic section, a young shoot cut off for rooting and development into an independent plant, an excavation made for the construction of some special object, as a canal, road-bed, tunnel, etc. All one has to do to make a tree grow in Bermuda is to stick it in the ground. J. C. R. DORR Bermuda p. 68. [s. 1854.]  
3. The act or habit of interfering; said of borses. 4. pl. Oats or other grain bruised for making gruel or porridge; groats. 5. pl. Mining. Cheap ore or refuse obtained from cleaning ore. 6. Coal-mining. The operation of making openings across a coal-seam so as to isolate a portion for subsequent blasting out. The cutting is made to cross the undercutting at right angles. 7. The reduction of color to the proper shade in calico fabrics. 8f. A curvet or caper. - clean cutting. Forestry. 1. The cutting down of the entire stand. clear c. 2. An area upon which the entire stand has been cut down. See PHRASES under FORESTRY. - clean-e. method, see METHOD. - cut'ting-al'moud, n. Same as FEWER-FEW. - c. angle (Mech.) see CLEARANCE. 3. - c. area (Forestry), the area over which cuttings have been made to be made. - c. height (Forestry), the height above the ground at which a tree is to be cut. See STUMP EIGHT. - c. horse, n. A horse especially trained to bring refractory animals out of a herd. - c. limit, see DIAMETER LIMIT. - c. series (Forestry), a block or a part of a block containing even-aged stands whose ages differ uniformly within given limits and which are to be cut in turn, the cuttings usually following a given direction. A perfect cutting series seldom exists, except under the clean-cutting method followed by artificial reproduction, or under the outside only, for horses that interfere. - final c. (Forestry), see STAND METHOD. - improvement c. (Forestry), see IMPROVEMENT THINNING.

- preparatory cuttings (Forestry), see STAND METHOD. - regeneration cutting (Forestry), reproduction cutting. - removal cuttings (Forestry), see STAND METHOD. - reproduction cutting (Forestry), any cutting intended to invite or assist reproduction. regeneration c. - seed cuttings (Forestry), see STAND METHOD. - severance cutting (Forestry), the cutting of all trees upon a narrow strip before natural pruning has advanced, in order that the trees bordering this strip may, as the result of partial exposure, become well-firm through the development of strong roots. Thus severance cuttings are made to strengthen the trees on the edge of a stand which will later be entirely exposed through the removal of the stand which now protects it.

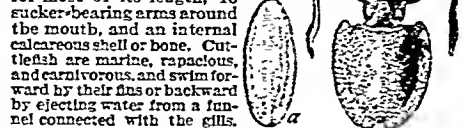
Compound words with cutting as the first element are used to name things used in or for cutting; as, cutting, hit, c-board, c-box (for receiving cut material or for catching dust, as in diamond-cutting), c-compass, c-engine (for cutting refuse silk or for gear-teeth), c-fille, c-frame, c-gage (a scribbling-gage which cuts as well as measures), c-line, c-liquor (in calico-printing), c-nippers, c-plaque, c-pilers, c-press (for use on metal sheets), c-punch, c-room, c-shop, c-spade (for cutting timber from wharves), c-wire (in ceramics), etc.

cut'tle, 1 kut'; 2 kut', n. To fold (cloth) so that it will lie in cuttles or folds. - cut'tle, n. A layer of cloth so folded.

cut'tle, n. 1. A cuttlefish. 2. Cuttlebone. 3f. A foul-mouthed fellow. [Prop. cuttle, < AS. eudle; cp. G. kuttelisch, cuttlefish.] cut'tle, n. 1. A cuttlefish.

cut'tle-bone', 1 kut'b6n'; 2 kut'b6n', n. The internal calcareous plate of a cuttlefish, used as a relish for cage-birds and as a polish, etc. cut'tle-fish'bone', n. cut'tle-fish', 1 kut'fish'; 2 kut'fish', n. A di-

cut'tle-fish', n. 1. A branchiate cephalopodous mollusk with 8 to 10 sucker-bearing arms; specifically, a sepioid cephalopod having a depressed sac-like body with fins extending laterally for most of its length, 10 sucker-bearing arms around the mouth, and an internal calcareous shell or bone. Cuttlefish are marine, rapacious, and carnivorous, and swim forward by ejecting water from a funnel connected with the gills. They have also the power of ejecting an ink fluid, the sepia. The arms are used in walking and for seizing prey. - cut'tle-fish', n. 1. A large knife used formerly in New England. cut'toe; cut'toe, n. An inside cut for a plate. 1 kut'toe-plet; 2 kut'toe-plet, n. An inside cut for a plate. 1 kut'toe-plet; 2 kut'toe-plet, n. An inside cut for a plate. 1 kut'toe-plet; 2 kut'toe-plet, n. An inside cut for a plate.



The Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). 1/11

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cu-vette'. 1 k6d-v6t'; 2 cu-v6t', n. [F.] 1. Cram. A bowl or basin of pottery or china; a flat-bottomed piece containing a water-pot. 2. The vessel in which molten glass is received from the refining-pot and borne to the table for casting and rolling. 3. Fort. A cunette. 4. Phil. A vessel, as of vulcanite or porcelain, used as a container for chemical solutions, as silver nitrate, etc.

Cu'vill6s, 1 k6v'ill6s; 2 cu'v'ill6s, n. 1. Fr6d6ric (/s:11773-1/s:1833), a French naturalist, brother of the succeeding.

2. Georges Ch6r6f6u, a French naturalist, statesman, and philosopher; founded the science of comparative anatomy.

Cu'vill6s-ri-an, 1 k6v'ill6s-ri-an; 2 cu'v'ill6s-ri-an, a. Zool. Of, pertaining to, or named after Georges Cuvier or his system of classification.

Cu'vill6s, 1 k6v'ill6s; 2 cu'v'ill6s, n. A river in Lower Guinea, W. Africa; 400 m. long to Atlantic ocean.

Cu'vill6s, 1 k6v'ill6s; 2 cu'v'ill6s, n. [Orkney Islands.] A seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*).

Cu'vill6s-ri-an, 1 k6v'ill6s-ri-an; 2 cu'v'ill6s-ri-an, n. German naval base on the Elbe: bombed by British 1914.

Cu'vill6s-ri-an, 1 k6v'ill6s-ri-an; 2 cu'v'ill6s-ri-an, n. A city, capital of Matto-Grosso, Brazil.

Cu'vill6s-ri-an, 1 k6v'ill6s-ri-an; 2 cu'v'ill6s-ri-an, n. A river in N. E. Ohio; 100 m. long to Lake Erie at Cleveland. 2. A county in N. E. Ohio; 472 sq. m.; county-seat, Cleveland.

Cu'vill6s-ri-an, 1 k6v'ill6s-ri-an; 2 cu'v'ill6s-ri-an, n. A village in Summit county, O.

Cu'vill6s-ri-an, 1 k6v'ill6s-ri-an; 2 cu'v'ill6s-ri-an, n. A town in Nnerva Eclja province, L. L. L.

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— *c.* surface (*Geom.*), a bounded surface which can be reduced to a loop or network by contracting its boundaries



of rhipidoglossate gastropods having lateral cirriform appendages, ciliated tentacles, the median tooth wide, the four lateral teeth narrow, marginal teeth denticulated, and shell depressed and not nacreous. *Cy"clo-stre'ma*, n.



(t. g.) *Cy*-clo-stre-mat'l-dät; *cy*-clo-stre-mild, *n.*—*cy*-clo-stre-mold, *a.*  
*cy*-clo-style, *n.* 1. An apparatus for manifolding manu-  
script, etc., by means of a very thin wax-paper stencil and  
ink-roller. Originally the paper was pierced by a tiny  
rough-edged wheel at the end of a handle used like a style,  
but in more modern apparatus a typewriter is used, the  
blow of the type removing the wax locally from the paper  
and permitting the ink to pass through; superseded by the  
*neostyle*. 2. *Arch.* A circular range of columns without a  
core or building within; distinguished from a *peristyle*, which  
surrounds a building.—*cy*-clo-styl'ar, *o.*—*cy*-clo-thu-  
r'l'ma, *n.* *pl.* *Mom.* A subfamily of bradyptodids, with  
only two toes of the fore feet well developed; two-toed sloths.  
*Cy*-clo-thu'r'us, *n.* (t. g.) *Cy*-clo-thu'r'i-nat; *cy*-clo-  
thure, *n.*—*cy*-clo-thu'r'ine, *a.* & *n.*—*cy*-clo-tom'ic, *o.*  
Pertaining to the division of a circle into equal parts.  
*cy*-clo-t'omy, 1 sal-kist'omy; 2 *cy*-clo-t'omy, *n.* 1. *Math.*  
The division of a circle into a given number of equal parts.  
2. *Surg.* Separation of the ciliary muscle. [*cy*-clo- +  
-tom'y.]

*cy*-clo-tus, 1 sal-kil'us; 2 *cy*-clo-tus, *n.* Same as *STYNOTUS*.  
*cy*-clus, 1 sal-kil'us; 2 *cy*-clus, *n.* 1. [*cl.*] 1-kil; 2-cl, *pl.*  
Same as *CYCLES*, 6. 2. [*C.*] *Crust.* A genus typical  
of *Cycloidea*. [*LL.*, < *Gr.* *kyllos*, circle.]

*cy*-dar'4-form, 1 sal-dar'4-form; 2 *cy*-dar'4-form, *a.* *Entom.*  
Orbicular, but truncated at opposite ends, as a joint of  
a palpus. [*L.*] *Cydarum* (< *Gr.* *kydaros*), kind of  
ship. [*L.*]

*cy*-der, *n.* [*Archaeol.*] Cider.

*Cy*-dip'pl-dä, 1 sal-dip'pl-dä; 2 *cy*-dip'pl-dä, *n.* *pl.* *Zooph.* A  
family of sacate ctenophorans with the subglobular body  
rayed. *Cy*-dip'pe, *n.* (t. g.) [*LL.* < *Gr.* *kydippe*, mytho-  
logical character.]—*cy*-dip'pl'd, *n.*—*cy*-dip'pl'd, *a.*

*Cy*-dip'pl-dä, 1 sal-dip'pl-dä; 2 *cy*-dip'pl-dä, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family  
of elincoldean bugs with body convex, wings well developed,  
fore legs fossorial, hind legs spingerous. *Cy*-dip'pl'd, *n.* (t. g.)  
[*Appar.* < *Gr.* *kydnos*, splendide.]—*cy*-dip'pl'd, *a.* & *n.*—*cy*-  
dip'pl'd, *a.*

*Cy*-dip'pl'd, 1 sal-dip'pl'd; 2 *cy*-dip'pl'd, *n.* A river in Adana vilayet,  
Ash Minor; 75 m. long to the Gulf of Iskanderun; its water  
is very cold. *Ky*-dip'pl'd, [*Gr.*]

*Cy*-do'nes, 1 sal-do'nes; 2 *cy*-do'nes, *n.* *pl.* An ancient Cretan  
*Cy*-do'nä, 1 sal-do'nä; 2 *cy*-do'nä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of  
trees of the rose family, embracing the quince, etc.; now  
generally referred to *Pyrus*. [*LL.*, quince, < *Gr.* *kydonia*,  
< *Kydonia*, a town in Crete, now Khandia.]—*cy*-do'nä, *n.*  
The muliginous matter (*Cy*-do'nä) of quince-seeds,  
resembling tragacanth.—*cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* Quince-seed.

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* An inhabitant  
of Cydonia, a city of northern Crete, now Khandia.  
*Cy*-do'nä-uin, *a.*

He (Strabo) thinks that both *Cydonians* and *Eteo-Cretans* are  
autochthonous, which is only another way of saying that both  
are pre-Dorian. R. M. BARNES, *Discoveries in Crete*, ch. 9, p.  
153, note, 14. (71)

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *pl.* *Med.*  
The diagnosis or discrimination as to the existence of  
pregnancy. [*Gr.* *kydēs*, *kydēs*, & *kydēs*, knowledge.]  
—*cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *Med.* A sign of pregnancy.

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *pl.* *Med.* Conception; the  
state of pregnancy. [*Gr.* *kydēs*, pregnancy, < *kydēs*,  
he pregnant.]—*cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *Med.* The science  
of medicine in its application to gestation.

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* In tohany, curved  
like a swan's neck.

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* A young swan. [*F.*  
*cygnus*, < *L.* *cygnus* (< *Gr.* *kygnos*), swan.]  
No, tis but the cygnus of the air. *Cygnus*, the silvery lake.

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A sub-  
family of anatoid birds; swans.—*cy*-do'nä-uin, *a.* & *n.*

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A genus typical  
of *Cygnus*. [*LL.* < *Gr.* *kygnos*, swan.]

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A sub-  
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family of anatoid birds; swans.—*cy*-do'nä-uin, *a.* & *n.*

*Cy*-do'nä-uin, 1 sal-do'nä-uin; 2 *cy*-do'nä-uin, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A sub-  
family of anatoid birds; swans.—*cy*-do'nä-uin, *a.* & *n.*

lirery-c. (for delivering the printed sheets). Impression-c.,  
ink-c., plate-c. (for holding curved stereotype plates),  
type-c., etc.; and (2) from their form; as, drum c.,

3. A strawboard tube used as a protective covering,  
as for pictures, photographs, etc., sent by mail. 4.

*Archaeol.* (1) A cylindrical stone with a cuneiform or  
hieroglyphic inscription, used as a seal or amulet. (2)

A commemorative tablet of clay with a cuneiform in-  
scription, found buried under the corners of edifices in  
Babylonia and Assyria. 5. *Bot.* A plant-stem bound-  
ary established by a different tissue.

In angiosperms, pith, wood, and bark are regarded as  
representing, respectively, a central, a cortical, and a dermal  
cylinder.

6. A portable timepiece on the sun-dial principle.  
[< *F.* *cylindrus*, < *L.* *cylindrus*, < *Gr.* *kylindros*,  
< *kylindros*, roll.]

—*cm*-b'cy'l'in-der, *n.* *Mech.* A revolving cylinder which  
is one of the parts of a cotton-combing machine.—*cy*-  
linder-band', *n.* In the spectrum analysis of certain metals,  
a band representing a half-spectrum lighted on one side.

7. *Engin.* 1. The bore of a cylinder, as of a steam-  
engine. 2. A gun with a bore of uniform diameter.—*c.*  
hore, *ti.*—*c.* cake, *n.* Sodium sulfate molded by making  
common salt and sulfuric acid in cylindrical retorts and beat-  
ing the mixture.—*c.* cock, *n.* A cock attached to a steam-  
cylinder, through which water may be blown out.—*c.*  
condensation, *n.* *Steam-engin.* The partial condensation of  
steam on entering a cylinder, owing to contact with walls  
covered by the previous exhaust.—*c.* cover, *n.* 1.

Usually, in a steam-engine, the steam-tight cover at that  
corner of a cylinder through which the piston-rod passes. 2.

[Rare.] The lagging or jacket about a steam-cylinder to  
lessen radiation.—*c.* face, *n.* In a steam-cylinder, the  
inner bore in which the piston moves.—*c.* feed, *n.* The  
amount of steam per stroke that passes through an engine's  
cylinder.—*c.* gage, *n.* 1. A tool by which the opening in  
the cylinder of an escapement is measured. 2. A steam-  
gage which is attached to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

3. A hollow cast-iron cylinder for testing the accuracy of  
the finished bore of a gun.—*c.* gate, *n.* A cylindrical valve  
controlling the water-supply to a turbine.—*c.* girder, *n.*

A grinding-machine having an automatic crossfeed for  
finishing cylindrical pieces.—*c.* head, *n.* The metal plate  
or cover closing the end of a cylinder.—*c.* lock, *n.* A lock  
fitted with a rotating cylinder which revolves after the  
tumblers with which it is fitted have been sprung and thus  
permits of its being opened with a key.—*c.* machine, *n.*

An alloy of cast-iron and manganese, used chiefly for engine  
cylinders.—*c.* mill, *n.* A grinding-mill fitted with rollers  
in place of stones.—*c.* oil, *n.* A lubricating oil, or  
mixture of oils, used especially for the piston moving in an  
engine's cylinder.—*c.* passage, *n.* A steam-pore.—*c.* port, *n.*

An opening for the passage of motive fluid to or from a  
cylinder.—*c.* powder, *n.* Gunpowder of which charcoal  
carbonized in cylindrical iron retorts is an ingredient.—*c.*  
press, see *PRINTING-PRESS*.—*c.* pressure, *n.* The  
pressure exerted upon a piston by the tension of the  
propelling fluid.—*c.* printing, the process by which pat-  
terns are printed upon cloth, a large and several smaller  
cylinders being used, the latter having the patterns en-  
graved upon them.—*c.* relief, *n.* A pipe through which  
water collecting in a steam-cylinder is drained away; a  
relief-valve.—*c.* small, *n.* A cylindroid gastropod of the  
West Indies, etc.—*c.* snake, *n.* A harmless cylindroid  
pholid snake, as *Cylindrophis rufa* of Java, or the Guiana  
coral-snake (*Hydrocybele*).—*c.* staff, *n.* An implement  
for measuring the length of a gun-bore, watch, a watch  
bar, or a cylinder escapement.—*c.* stretch, *n.* A pipe-  
wrench.—*c.* displacement, *n.* *Engin.* An extra cylinder  
in a gas-engine which receives the charge, whence it is trans-  
ferred into the main or working cylinder.—*c.* low-pressure  
c., the largest and last of the cylinders of a multiple-ex-  
pansion engine.—*c.* outside c., same as *OVERHANGING CYLINDER*.—*c.* overhanging c., a locomotive-cylinder which  
projects beyond the frame.—*c.* porcelain c., same as *PORCE-  
LAIN CYLINDER*.

*Cy*-lin'dra'ceous, 1 sal'in-drä'ceous; 2 *cy*-lin'dra'ceous, *o.*  
Nearly cylindrical.

*Cy*-lin'dra'ceous, 1 sal'in-drä'ceous; 2 *cy*-lin'dra'ceous, *o.*  
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*Cy*-lin'dra'ceous, 1 sal'in-drä'ceous; 2 *cy*-lin'dra'ceous, *o.*  
Nearly cylindrical.

level intersects one of larger span and height.—*cy*-lin'dro-  
graph, *n.* *Photog.* A camera with a panoramic range of  
about 180°.—*cy*-lin'droid, *i. o.* 1. Like a cylindroid. 2.

Of or pertaining to the *Cylindroidae*. *cy*-lin'dro'id'it.  
II. *n.* 1. A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having its  
equal parallel ends elliptical. 2. A conoidal cubic surface  
used to illustrate the motions of a rigid body. 3. *Pathol.*

A mucous cast of cylindrical or twisted form sometimes  
found in the urine. 4. *Anthrop.* A skull characterized by  
an elongated norma verticalis, rounded lateral aspect,  
and flattened occiput and forehead.—*cy*-lin'dro'ma, *n.*  
—*bro*-a-ta, *pl.* *Pathol.* A myxosarcoma with cells some-  
what cylindric in form.—*cy*-lin'dro'ma-tous, *o.* *Pathol.*

In myxosarcomatous forms of disease, relating to or resem-  
bling a cylindroma; as, a *cylindromatous tumor*.—*cy*-lin'-  
dro-metric, *o.* Relating to a scale used in measuring  
cylinders, or to the measurement of cylinders.—*cy*-lin'-  
dro-mo-gi'al, *a.* Made with a cylindrical body and an  
ogival head; said of certain projectiles.—*Cy*-lin'dro-ph'i-  
da, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* A family of anguistomatous snakes with  
a cylindrical body, rounded head, short tail, and rudimen-  
tary hind limbs; *Hystrix*.—*Cy*-lin'dro-ph'is, *n.* (t. g.)

—*cy*-lin'dro-ph'is, *n.* (t. g.)—*cy*-lin'dro-ph'is, *n.* (t. g.)—*cy*-lin'dro-  
scope, *n.* *Photog.* A device for looking at a panoramic  
view, the print being curved so that the true radius is  
obtained in viewing it.—*cy*-lin'dro-tr'i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* The  
presence of cylindroids in the urine.

*Cy*-lin'x, *n.* See *LYLIX*.

*Cy*-lin'x, 1 sal'x; 2 *cy*-lin'x, *n.* *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* 1.  
A centaur of great beauty who was killed at the marriage-  
feast of Perithous. 2. A celebrated horse belonging to  
Castor, or, according to some authors, to both the Dioscuri.

*Cy*-lin'x, *n.* 1. A sal'x; 2 *cy*-lin'x, *n.* A mountain in N. E.  
Arcadia; the reputed birthplace of Hermes.

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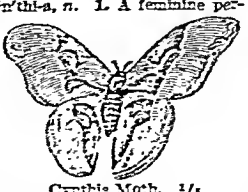
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*Cy*-lin'x, 1 sal'x;



Containing or producing cysts.—*cysti-form*, *a.* 1. Having the form of a cyst. 2. Encysted; cysticercoid.—*cystig'er-ous*, *a.* [Rare.] Having a cyst or cysts.—*Cysti'gnathodes*, *n.* of Hargr. A family of toad-like amphibians.















moufala indamson, a tree (*Simaruba amara*) allied to quassia, of the West Indies and Guiana, with an extremely bitter bark used in medicine.—d. cheese, a preserve of damsons, shaped like a cheese.—native d. [Austral].



KEY 1: dsle; au = out; oll; lū = feud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant. damaskeen  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, hūt, būrn; ōll, bōy; c = k; ç = s; gō, gēm; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. Danelaw

a shrub (*Podocarpus spinulosa*) of the pice family, with an edible fruit resembling a plum. native plumb.  
Da-mu'da, 1 da-mu'da; 2 da-mu'da, n. A river in Beogal, India; 350 m. long.

da-mūr, 1 dā-mūr; 2 dā-mūr, n. [Ar.] A cotton cloth woven in lengths of about ten yards; sold by the Arabs of Kordofan. dā-mūr.  
dan, 1 dan; 2 dān, n. [Arehale.] Don; sir: a title of honor.

Dan Chancer, Wall of England undefined.  
DAN SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 2, st. 32.

dan, n. *Mining*. 1. A coal-carrying box, truck, or sled. 2. [Eng.] A tub or barrel for carrying water. 3. [Eng.] A trawler's buoy. [Perhaps < NANDY.]

dan, 1 dā; 2 dāo, n. [Ir.] A poem.

Dan, 1 dan; 2 dān, n. *Bib.* 1. Fifth son of Jacob and first of Bilhah, Gen. xxx. 6. 2. The tribe descended from him. 3. A landmark city at the N. extremity of the Holy Land; a center of idolatrous worship. 4. *Chr. Science*. Animal magnetism. La'ishit. [See DANIEL.]

Dan, abbr. Daniel; Danish.

Da-na, 1 dēna; 2 dāna, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Grain; corn.

Da-na, 1 dēna; 2 dāna, n. 1. Charles Andros (1718-1819), an American newspaperist; journalist; author; editor of *The Boston Post*. 2. Francis (1743-1811), an American lawyer, statesman, and delegate to the Continental Congress; Chief Justice of Massachusetts. 3. James Dwight (1813-1895), an American geologist, zoologist, explorer, and author; *Coral and Coral Islands*; *Mineralogy*, etc. 4. Richard Henry (1787-1879), an American poet and prose-writer; son of Francis; *Dying Raven*. 5. Richard Henry, Jr. (1815-1882), an American lawyer and writer; a founder of the Free-Soil party; son of preceding; *Two Years Before the Mast*.

Da-na, n. *Ir. Myth.* A goddess, sometimes called the mother of the gods.

Da-na-e, 1 dēna-e; 2 dāna-e, n. [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Acrisius and Eurycleia, beloved of Zeus and by him mother of Perseus. Da-na-ūn, a.

Dan-a-l, 1 dan-a-l; 2 dāna-l, n. An ancient name for the Greeks, from Danaus, king of Argos.

Da-na-l-dē, 1 dā-nā-l-dē; 2 dā-nā-l-dē, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies with front legs atrophied, hind wings ungrooved, and pupa suspended by tail only. Da-na-us, n. (t. g.) 1 < Gr. Danaos (pl. Danaides), n daughter of Danaus. 2 dan-a-l-dē, a. & n.

dan-a-ide, 1 dan-a-ide; 2 dān-a-ide, n. A tub-wheel; so named (in allusion to the Danaides drawing water in sieves) because the water never fills it. See WATER-WHEEL.

Dan-a-ld-e-an, 1 dā-nā-l-dē-an; 2 dān-a-ld-e-an, a. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Danaides, of Greek mythology, 49 of whom, for murdering their husbands, were condemned in Hades to fill sieves with water. 2. Hence, impossible of achievement; vain; endless. [*< L. Danaides (< Gr. Danaides), daughters of Danaus. Dan-a-ld, n.*

da-na-lte, 1 dēna-lte; 2 dāna-lte, n. *Mineral.* A cobaltiferous arsenopyrite, (Fe,Co)AsS. [*< the Am. chemist J. F. Dana.*]

Da-na-kill, 1 dō-nā-kill; 2 dā-nā-kill, n. Same as AFAR.

Da-na-lit, 1 dēna-lit; 2 dāna-lit, n. *Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, flesh-red to gray, translucent sulf-sulfate (GFe ZnMn)SiO<sub>3</sub>, crystallizing in the isometric system. It is a zinciferous variety of helvite. [*< J. D. Dana, Am. mineralogist.*]

Da-na Monn'tain, A peak of the Sierra Nevada, Cal.; Da-na-n, Da-na-an, n. See TAVANA DE DANAAN.

Dan-a-na, 1 dāna-na; 2 dāna-na, n. The father of the Danaides. He was king of Arabia and Argos, to which latter place he fled with his 50 daughters after having fallen out with his brother Egyptus. At his command, 49 of his daughters murdered their husbands, the sons of Egyptus.

dan-hur-lte, 1 dan-hur-lte; 2 dān-hur-lte, n. *Mineral.* A pale-yellow, vitreous, translucent calcium borosilicate (Ca B<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; first found in Danbury, Conn.

Dan-hur-y, 1 dan-hur-y; 2 dān-hur-y, n. A manufacturing city in Fairfield county, Conn.; hurried by the British in April, 1777.

Danbury News Man (1841-1894). A nickname of James Montgomery Bailey, humorist, editor of the *Danbury News*.

Dan-by, 1 dan-by; 2 dān-by, n. 1. Earl of, Thomas Osborne. See LEENS. 2. Francis (1793-1861), an Irish historical landscape-painter; *Embarkation of Cleopatra*, etc. 3. Frank (1864-1916), the pen-name of Julia Frankau (née Davis), an English expert in color-prints; novelist; author of *Eighteenth-century Color-prints*; *Pics in Clover*.

4. A town in Tompkins county, N. Y. [*< Dan, F. I.*]

Dan-ca-lan, 1 dān-ca-lan; 2 dān-ca-lan, n. [*< Dan, F. I.*]

dance, 1 dāns; 2 dānc, v. [*< NANCY; NANCY, NANCY.*]

1. To perform the steps or figures of, join in performing (a dance); as, they danced a quadrille. 2. To cause to move up and down in a lively manner, as a child on one's knee; dandle. 3. To convey or bear onward with a motion like that of dancing; as, the boat danced us down the stream. II. i. 1. To move lightly and rhythmically to or as to the time of music; perform the figures of a dance; participate in a dance.

How imitatively graceful children are in general before they learn to dance. *Coleridge Table Talk* Jan. 1, 1832.

2. To move irregularly and quickly up and down or about; leap, bound, or quiver or vibrate with or as with excitement; as, the child danced with joy; the shadows danced on the wall; her eyes danced with mischief.

The little waves danced for joy around the buoy. *Kingsley Water-Babies* p. 155. [*< MACC. 1872.*]

[ME. *dawncen*, < OF. *danser*, < OHG. *dansōn*, drag along, < *dinsan*, drag, draw.] SYN: see FRISK; LEAP. — to dance after, to d. attendance, to follow or wait upon another continually; often implying forced, servile, or tedious attentions. — to d. barefoot, an expression used in allusion to the old custom of the elder un-married sisters dancing without shoes at the marriage of the younger.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day. *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* act ii, sc. 1.

— to d. Barnaby, to dance plimby; move or act quickly. — to d. the hay or hays, see HAY. 3. — to d. upon Nothing, to be hanged.

dance, n. 1. A series of rhythmic bodily movements and steps, taken either alone or with another or others, or the passing with a prescribed step or steps through the concerted movements of a certain figure, Siamese Dancing the time of which is usually marked by music.

The following is a list of the more important dances classified as (1) the quadrilles or square dances, (2) contra dances, (3) round dances.

*See* *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* act ii, sc. 1.

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*Square Dances:*  
basket  
caledonian  
coquette  
jig  
lancers  
lancers (minnet)  
lancers  
lancers (catroga)  
march  
minuet  
Portian  
varieties  
Prince Imperial  
quadrille  
acrobatic  
standard  
star  
Contra Dances:  
Sicilian circle  
money music  
Virginia reel  
Round Dances:  
Bohemian  
Cracovienne  
deux-temps  
esmeralda  
galop  
polka  
polka (mazourka)  
polka (redowa)  
redowa  
schottische  
two-step  
valse  
waltz (five-step)  
hop: Knicker  
bocker; modern; York.

See also BARN-DANCE; FOLK-DANCE; MORRIS-DANCE.  
2. A dancing-party; commonly used of an assembly somewhat less formal than a ball; a hop.

I'm sitting alone by the fire,  
Dressed just as I came from the dance.  
BRET HARTE *Her Letter* st. 1.

3. A tune to dance by; dance-music. 4. The intricate gyrations of swarming insects. 5f. Course of action; procedure; game. [*< F. danse, < OF. danser; see NANCE.*]

— dance-ily, n. One of the ditherous family *Empididae* or *Empidæ*, which flies with a dance-like motion. — d. music, n. 1. Music arranged as an accompaniment for dancing. 2. Any music suitable for dancing, the not written specially for it. — d. of death, in art, a symbolic representation of the power of death, as an skeleton leading a hevy of laughing maidens: frequent in series of decorative pictures and sculptures from the 4th to the 16th century. Dance of Macabers. See MACABERESQUE. — Pyrrhic d., a mimic warfare among the Greeks, representing attack and defense in battle. — Round d., a dance, as a waltz or polka, performed by two persons, one a revolving motion.

— square d., n. quadrille, as the lancers, in which the couples form sets in squares. — St. Vitus's d., chorea. — to lead one a d., to cause to follow hither and thither, or aimlessly; hence, to cause one delay in the pursuit of some object.

Dance, n. 1. George (1700-1768), an English architect; built the Mansion House, London. 2. George, Jr. (1741-1825), an English architect, who built Newgate prison and designed the front of the Guildhall, London.

danc'er, 1 dōn's; 2 dānc'er, n. 1. One who dances; especially, one who dances professionally in public. 2. *Ch. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect that arose in 1374 at Aix-la-Chapelle, whose devotions were characterized by religious dances. 3. *Paper-making*. A dandy-roll. 4. *pl.* [Thieves' Slang.] Stairs. 5f. A dancing-master. — danc'er's bone, an ossification of connective tissue in muscles of the legs, common with professional dancers. — merry dancers, the shifting movement of light in the aurora borealis.

danc'er-ess, n. A female dancer.

danc'et-ter, 1 dān's-ter; 2 dānc'et-ter, a. *Her.* Deeply indented; as, a chief danc'et. Compare INDENTED. danc'et-ty.

danc'et-ty, n. Ornamentation of metal-work by setting of twisted wire.

danc'et-ty, 1 dan-set; 2 dānc'et, n. [F.] 1. *Her.* A fesse dancetée. 2. *Arch.* A zigzag molding used in the Romanesque style.

danc'et-ty, 1 dōn-shē; 2 dānc'et, a. [F.] 1. Dancetée. 2. Indented. [Lit. < Gr. dancē, tooth.] danc'et.

Danc'et, 1 dōn-shē; 2 dānc'et, n. Antoine (1671-1748). A French dramatist; *Cyrus*.

danc'ing, 1 dāns'ing; 2 dānc'ing, n. The act of moving in measured step, as to music; also, any leaping or tripping about. — danc'ing-dis-ease, n. Tarantism. — d. girls, n. 1. Girls whose profession is dancing; applied usually to Oriental nautch-girls, haydōres, etc. 2. *Bot.* A plant (*Manitella salicaria*) of the ginger family, the purple and yellow flowers of which have a fanciful resemblance to a ballet-dancer. — d. mania, d. plague, n. Tarantism. — d. master, d. mistress, n. A teacher of dancing. — d. pipe, n. A flute or pipe played for dancing. — d. room, n. A room for dancing; in Great Britain, a public room licensed for this purpose. — d. school, n. — danc'ing-ly, adv.

Danc'kel-mann, 1 dān'kel-mōn; 2 dānc'kel-mān, Eberhard C. B., Baron von (1843-1912). A Prussian statesman who founded the Berlin Academy of Sciences and the University of Halle.

Danc'court, 1 dōn'kūr; 2 dānc'eur, Florent Carton (1761-1815). A French dramatist and light-comedy actor. D. and C., abbr. Dean and Chapter.

danc'de-l'ion, 1 dān'de-lai-on; 2 dān'de-l'i-on (XIII), n. A perennial or biennial milky herb (*Taraxacum taraxacum*) of the aster family, with a large yellow many-flowered head, solitary on a slender hollow scape. The dwarf dandelion (*Krigia tinctoria*), fall dandelion (*Leonodon autumnale*), and the false dandelion (*Pyrrolopus carolinianus*) are also of the aster family. [*< F. dent de lion; dent (< L. dens) tooth; de (< L. de) of; lion (< L. leō(n)-us), lion: so called from the shape of the leaf.*]

— bine dandelion, the chicory. — native d. [Austral.] a plant (*Podolepis acuminata*) of the aster family, with yellow flower-heads growing singly on terminal peduncles: in ornamental cultivation.

Dand'e-let, 1 dān'de-let; 2 dān'de-let, François de Coligny (1521-1569). A French Huguenot general; knighted on the field of Cérsoles.

dand'et, 1 dān'de-let; 2 dānc'et, fr. [Prov.] 1. To saunter about; wander aimlessly or carelessly.

She saw only a stream gayly dand'ing down the valley. C. E. CHADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* p. 2. la. m. & co. 1884.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; vibrate; tremble; hence, to make a huzzing or humming sound, as a drum.

dand'et, n. 1. Dandruft. 2. [Vulgar.] Anger. — to get one's dander up [Vulgar], to become angry. [*< NANDRUFT.*]

dand'et, n. 1. A stroll. 2. A fit of shivering. [*< NANDLE.*]

Dand'et, 1 dān'de-let; 2 dān'de-let, n. Same as DANDELION.

Dand'et, 1 dān'de-let; 2 dān'de-let, n. Like or suggesting a dandy; dandified. — dand'et-a-cal-ly, adv.

How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked beside that little clever old man's. Mrs. CARLYLE in Froude's *John W. Carlyle* vol. 1, letter lxx, p. 223. [*< 1883.*]

Dand'le Dand'mont, 1 dān'de-lai-mōnt; 2 dān'de-lai-mōnt. 1. In Scott's *Gay Manner*, a loyal, eccentric, honest, and somewhat certain, but not a very good character, is said to have represented James Davidson, a neighbor of Sir Walter. 2. One of a breed of hard, hairy, short-legged iron-gray terriers, probably originating from a cross between the Scotch terrier and the otter-hound. It seems to have appeared first on the Scottish border. Dand'et.

Dand'et, 1 dān'de-lai; 2 dān'de-lai, n. [*< FIED; -FY DNG.*]

to cause to resemble a dandy or something character-

istic of him; make foppish; dress up or trick out; as, dandified ways. [*< NANDY, n., -FY.*]

dand'et-hood, 1 dān'de-hūd; 2 dān'de-hōōd, n. [Rare.] The condition of being a dandy; the qualities of a dandy.

dand'et-ly, I. a. Cherished; over-fondled. II. n. A spoiled pet.

dand'et-ly, 1 dān'de-li; 2 dān'de-li, adv. [Rare.] In the style of a dandy; in a fine or fanciful style.

Dand'et, 1 dān'de; 2 dān'de, n. 1. The hero of Molière's comedy *Georges Dandin*. 2. One of several other characters, as in *Habakuk*, *Racine*, and *La Fontaine*.

dand'et-prat, 1 dān'de-prat; 2 dān'de-prat, n. [Arehale.] 1. A little fellow; dapperling; used foodily or contemptuously. 2f. A silver coin issued by Henry VII. See CON. dand'et-prat; dand'et-prat.

dand'et, 1 dān'de; 2 dān'de, n. [*< DAN'LEEN, DAN'LEEN; DAN'LEEN, DAN'LEEN.*]

dand'et, 1 dān'de; 2 dān'de, n. 1. To toss up or move about in the arms carelessly; dance on the lap, as an infant. 2. To treat like an infant or a pet; fondle; caress; pamper; hence, to wheedle or cajole.

The great artists were not rocked and dandled into eminence, but they attained to it by ... [a] course of labor and discipline. G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. ii, p. 257. [*< F. 1854.*]

3. To delay by dallying or trifling. [Freq. of a L.G. word; cp. OD. danten, tiddle. — dand'et, n.]

D. & M., abbr. Dressed and matched; said of lumber. Dand'et-to, 1 dān'de-to; 2 dān'de-to, Enrico (1106-1120). A doge of Venice who furnished a fleet for the 4th Crusade, declined the throne of the Latins, and became despot of Roumania.

dand'et, 1 dān'de; 2 dān'de, n. A scurf that dand'et, forms on the head and comes off in small scales, due either to pityriasis or to natural desquamation of the cuticle. [Possibly < W. ton, skin, + drug, bad.] dand'et; dand'et; dand'et.

d & wrl, abbr. Daily and weekly till forbidden: said of advertisements.

dand'y, 1 dān'dy; 2 dān'dy, a. 1. Like, resembling, or characteristic of a dandy; as, dandy airs.

There is no King George the Fourth now ... to set the dandy fashion. *Dickens Bleak House* p. 193. [*< F. 1886.*]

2. [Slang.] Very fine of its kind; perfect; pretty; as, that's a dandy hat; fine and dandy. — Dandy King, Joachim Murat (1771-1815), King of Naples, who was fond of displaying finery.

dand'y, n. [*< NRES, 1 -diz; 2 -dis, pl.*] 1. A man excessively and ostentatiously refined in dress and affected in manner; a fop; coxcomb; exquisite.

A man is born a dandy, as he is born a poet. *Holmes Ancestral* ch. 11, p. 302. [*< F. 1871.*]

2. [Slang.] A particularly fine specimen of its kind; a "daisy"; as, isn't that a dandy? sometimes [U. S.] intensified into jim-dandy. 3. *Mech.* (1) A subsidiary attachment or accessory, as to a machine. (2) A portable furnace, accessible on all sides, used in the manufacture of tin-plate. (3) A chamber in a puddling-furnace, in which iron is placed for a preliminary heating. (4) In paper-making, a dandy-roll. (5) A capstan-like device for hoisting a beam-trawl. (6) [Eng.] A two-wheeled hand-cart used about furnaces and mills for carrying fuel, etc.; (b) a dandy-cart. (7) [Ir.] A jug; a small drinking-glass; also a drink; as, a dandy of whiskey. [*< OF. dandyn, ninyo; of L.G. orig.; cp. DANDEL.*]

Dand'y-brush, n. A hard brush made of whalebone bristles for cleaning horses. — d. cart, n. [Eng.] A two-wheeled cart on springs, opened at the end, and used for parcel delivery service and by milkmen. See *AMZ.*

float-d. cock, n. [Local, Eng.] A hantam cock. — d. innk, n. [Sailors' Slang.] Hardtack soaked in water and baked with molasses and salt pork. — d. hen, n. [Local, Eng.] A hantam hen. — d. horse, n. A velocipede. — d. line, n. [Local, Eng.] Tackle for sea-fishing, consisting of hooks attached to spreaders, arranged at short intervals above a plummet. Compare *DIPS* and *PATEROSTER*. — d. loom, n. *Weaving*. A handloom with a tea-up device for the woven cloth adjusted later as a power-loom. — d. note, n. [Gt. Brit.] A permit from the customs authorities for the removal of imported goods. — d. rig, a. *Naut.* Having the rig with which a dandy is equipped. — d. rigged, a. — d. roll, n. A cylinder of wire gauge by which, with the aid of a suspension of air, a web of paper-pulp is drained of water and given its distinctive water-mark; a dandy. See *ILLUS.* under *PAPER*. — d. span, n. Same as NANDY. 3. (5).

— dand'y-ly, adv. Having the appearance or disposition of a dandy; foppish. — dand'y-ism, n. — dand'y-ize or -ise, v. I. t. To make a dandy of; dandify. II. t. To play the dandy. — dand'y-ling, n. A little dandy, an insignificant fop.

dand'y, n. [*< NRES, 1 -diz; 2 -dis, pl.*] A sloop-like vessel having a jigger-mast abaft, on which a lug sail is set.

dand'y, n. Dengué. [*< NANDY.*]

dand'y, n. [*< NRES, pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A Ganges boatman. 2. A cloth hammock slung on a bamboo staff to be carried by two men. 3. A satiric comic who carries a small wand (*hind dand*). [*< N.*]

Dand'et, 1 dēn; 2 dān, n. A native or legally constituted citizen of Denmark. Dand'et; Dand'et-mant. — dand'et, n. Danewort. — great Dane, one of a breed of large close-haired dogs from Denmark: a perfected boarhound. See *DOG*.

Dand'et, 1 dēn; 2 dān, n. 1. Nathan (1752-1835), an American lawyer; member of Continental Congress, and author of *Digest of American Law*. 2. A county in central Wisconsin; 1,188 sq. m.; county-seat, Madison.

Dand'et, 1 dēn; 2 dān, n. 1. The national standard of Denmark: a white cross on a red field. 2. The second Danish order of knighthood, instituted in 1219. Dan'ne-borg; Dan'ne-brog; 3. *Bot.* An Old World garden-poppy with red flowers having a white cross at the base.

dane'flow'er, 1 dān'flov'er; 2 dān'flov'er, n. The pasque-flower. danc'es-flow'er.

Dane'geld, 1 dān'gēld; 2 dān'gēld, n. *Eng. Hist.* A tax levied from the Danes in the 12th century, originally levied by Ethelred II. to maintain forces against the Danes and afterward continued for other purposes. [*< AS. Dene, Danes, + gēld, payment, < gūdan, pay.*]

Dane'gelt, n. Same as DANEGELD.

Dane'law, 1 dān'lō; 2 dān'lō, n. *Eng. Hist.* The code established by the Danes on their settlement in England; also, the territory over which it was in force. Dane'laget.

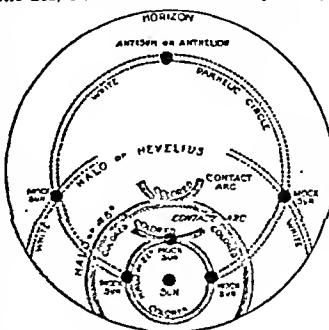


Dar-hhan'ga, 1 dur-hup'ga; 2 dūr-hūg'ka, n. 1. A district in Patna division, Behar province, Bengal, India; 3,663 sq. m. 2. Its capital, Dur-hhan'ga.



Дарбне.

dur-bhan'ga, 1 dur-hung'ga; 2 dūr-hūg'ga, n. 1. A district in Patna division, Behar province, Bengal, India; 3,665 sq. m. 2. Its capital. Dūr-bhan'ga.



Donde se encuentra

D'Ar'blay, 1 dār'ble or dār'blē; 2 dār'blā or dār'blā, Frances (née Burney) (1752-1840). An English novelist, daughter of Charles Burney;  *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, etc.

Dar'ho'y, 1 dār'hwē; 2 dār'hwē. Genres (1718-1813). A French prelate and writer; archbishop of Paris, 1803-1871; shot by communists; *Life of St. Thomas d'Becket*.

dar'by, 1 dār'bi; 2 dār'by. n. [-nies, 1-biz; 2-bis, pl.] 1. A thin wide wooden strip, with two handles on the back, used by plasterers in floating; also, a form of smoothing-trowel. 2. pl. [Slang, Eng.] (1) Hand-cuffs. (2) Coin; cash. (3) Derby ale. [Uncertain, seemingly < proper name Darby.]

Dar'by, n. 1. John Nelson (1711-1800-1882), an English lawyer and preacher; founded the Plymouth Brethren. Der'mut, 2. A borough in Delaware county, Pa. [Celt. msc., freeman.]

Dar'by and Joan, 1 dār'bi; 2 dār'bi. John Darby (1730-1830) and his wife, Joan, subjects of Henry Woodfall (3) ballad, *The Happy Old Couple*, illustrating conjugal felicity.

Dar'by-lies, 1 dār'bi-lis; 2 dār'bi-lis. n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* The Plymouth Brethren; especially, a sister branch, followers of J. N. Darby. Exclusive Brethren.—Dar'by-ism, n. Dar'blism.

dar'eall, 1 dār'ēal; 2 dār'ēal, n. [Orkneys.] The calloo. Dar'eet, 1 dār'ēt; 2 dār'ēt, n. [Orkneys.] The calloo. A French physician and chemist; discovered the composition of porcelain and the combustibility of the diamond, and invented the fusible metal Darcet's alloy.

D. Arelh, oddr. Doctor of Architecture. Dar'con, 1 dār'cōn; 2 dār'cōn, Jean Claude Elénore le Michaud (1738-1800). A French military engineer and writer; invented floating batteries.

Dar'cy, 1 dār'si; 2 dār'si, n. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the proud suitor of Elizabeth Bennet, the heroine. Dar'ey, Patrick, Count (1715-1815-1870). An Irish mathematician and military engineer, marshal in the French army; *Essay on Artillery*, etc. [Erease masc., dark.]

Dard, 1 dārd; 2 dārd, n. A member of one of the Turk-Iranian tribes of Dardistan.

Dar'da, 1 dār'da; 2 dār'da, n. *Bib.* 1 Kings iv, 31. Dar'da-nelle, 1 dār'da-nel; 2 dār'da-nel, n. A town in Yell county, Ark.

Dar'da-nelles, 1 dār'da-nelz; 2 dār'da-nelz, n. A strait strongly fortified, 40 m. long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean sea; bombarded by Anglo-French squadron, Feb. 19, 1915; entered by them Nov. 11, 1916. [*< Dardanus, see DARDANIAN.*]

Dar-da-ni-an, 1 dār'da-ni-an; 2 dār'da-ni-an. I. a. Relating to Dardanus, the reputed ancestor of Priam and founder of the city of Dardanus or Dardania, near Troy, or to its inhabitants, the Dardani; hence, Trojan. II. n. An inhabitant of Dardania or Troy. Dard'ni.

dar-da-ni-ni, 1 dār'da-ni; 2 dār'da-ni, n. A braeclat. Dar'da-nus, 1 dār'da-nus; 2 dār'da-nus, n. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans. See DARDANIAN. Dar'da-nost [Gr.]

Dar'dis-tan, 1 dār'dis-tan; 2 dār'dis-tan, n. A mountainous district, N. W. India, traversed by the Indus. dare, 1 dār; 2 dār, v. [UNUS or DAREO; DAR'ING.] I. 1. To have courage to undertake; he held enough to venture on; hence, to adventure; attempt; with an infinitive clause as object; as, I dare take this step.

In the days when there were fine gentlemen Mr. Secretary Pitt's undersecretaries did not dare to sit down before him. THACKERAY *Four Georges*, George III, p. 69. [E. & L. 1891.]

2. To provoke to some action by questioning one's courage for it; challenge; defy; often tantalizingly; as, I dare you to come here. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To arouse, II. 1. To have courage enough; venture. 2. To be in fear. [*< AS. deor = Goth. -dors*], 1st pres. pres. ind. of *durran* (= Goth. -dursan), dare; cp. *thræne*, be bold; I dare say, probably; I think likely.—dareful, a. Dearth, dar'er, n.

dar'e, v. I. 1. To daunt; terrify; especially, to ensnare (as larks) through exciting fear by a mirror or the exhibition of a hawk, etc. II. 1. To be in fear and lurk anxiously. 2. To stare at foolishly or fixedly. CHAUCER *C. T.* I. 3033.

dar'e, n. 1. A taunting defiance. 2. Boldness.—to take a dare [Colloq.], to receive an offered challenge without answering or resenting it.

dare, n. [Local, Eng.] The dance. dar't; dar'et. Dar'e, n. A mirror for darning larks. dar'ing-glass, n.

Dar'e, n. 1. Virginia, first child of English parents born in the New World at Roanoke, 1587, and named after the district of Virginia; granddaughter of John White, governor of the colony. 2. A county in E. North Carolina; 405 sq. m.; county-seat, Manteo.

Dar'e-ail, 1 dār'ēal; 2 dār'ēal, n. Same as DREARNAUGHT. Dar'e-dev'il, 1 dār'dev'il; 2 dār'dev'il. I. o. Venturesome; reckless. II. n. One who is held to recklessnes, ready for any adventure or undertaking.—dare/dev'il-ism, dare/dev'il-try, n.

dare'do'ing, o. Bold. dar'do'ing. [dat. Dar'e-al-be'da, n. Same as CASA BLANCA. Dar'al-Bal'-da, n. 1 dār'al; 2 dār'al, n. 1. A Trojan priest of Vulcan; mentioned in the *Iliad*; reputed author of an *Iliad* said to be older than Homer's. 2. In Vergil's *Æneid*, an athlete who is overcome by Entellus at the funeral games of Anchises.

Dar'es-sa-lam, 1 dār'es-sa-lām; 2 dār'es-sa-lām, n. Capital of German East Africa, surrendered to British Sept. 4, 1916. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

Dar'feld, 1 dār'fēld; 2 dār'fēld, n. A village, West Riding. Dar'fur, 1 dār'fūr; 2 dār'fūr, n. A province in E. Sudan. Africa; 200,000 sq. m.; capital, El-Fasher.

darg, 1 dārg; 2 dārg, cf. [Scot.] To work by the day. darg, n. [Scot. & N. Eng.] 1. A day's labor; toll. 2. The product of an average day's work; as, a darg of coal, darguet, -darg'days, n. pl. [Scot.] In feudal times, days of work done by the vassal in lieu of rent.—darger, n. One who works by the day.

dar'gah, 1 dār'gā; 2 dār'gā, n. [Per. & Hind.] The shrine dar'gle, 1 dār'gl; 2 dār'gl, n. [Local, Eng.] The coalfish. Dar'go, 1 dār'gō; 2 dār'gō, n. A county in Victoria, Australia. dargs, 1 dārgz; 2 dārgz, n. [Local, Scot.] The whiting. dar'le, 1 dār'li; 2 dār'li, n. A Persian coin. See COIN. [*< Gr. doreikos, perhaps < Babylonian dariku, weight.*]

Dar'li-en, 1 dār'li-en; 2 dār'li-en, n. Same as CUNA. Dar'li-en, 1 dār'li-en; 2 dār'li-en, n. 1. A town in Fairfield county, Conn. 2. A city in McIntosh county, Ga. 3. A village in Genesee county, N. Y.

Dar'li-en, 1 dār'li-en; 2 dār'li-en, n. A light of the Caribbean sea. Dar'li-isthmus, n. See PANAMA.—Dar'len Scheme (Scot. Hist.), an unsuccessful plan to establish on the Isthmus of Darien (Panama) a trade-route to the East, and secure thereby a monopoly of the trade; it originated with William Paterson in 1695.

dar'li-i, 1 dār'li-i; 2 dār'li-i, n. Logic. A valid mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

dar'ling, 1 dār'liŋ; 2 dār'liŋ, pa. 1. Possessing or ex-

hibiting resolute courage; bold; brave; adventurous. 2. Impudent; presuming. SYN.: SEE AUDACIOUS; BRAVE; ENTERPRISING.—dar'ling-ly, adv.—dar'ling-ness, n. dar'ling, n. The quality of one who dares; bravery; reckless intrepidity. SYN.: SEE COURAGE.

dar'ri-ole, 1 dār'ri-ol; 2 dār'ri-ol, n. [F.] A cream-cake. Dar'ri-us, 1 dār'ri-us; 2 dār'ri-us, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. D. I. or D. Hyastases, king of Persia, 522-486 B. C.; invaded Scythia and Greece but met defeat at Marathon. 3. D. III., Codomannus (380-330 B. C.), the last king of Persia, defeated by Alexander the Great, and murdered. 4. D. the Mede or Median (Bib.), probably Astyages, successor of Belshazzar; last king of Media; conquered by Cyrus. Dan, 31; xl, 1.—Dar'ri-us [Gr.]

Dar'ji'ling, 1 dār'ji'liŋ; 2 dār'ji'liŋ, n. 1. A district in Bengal, India; 1,234 sq. m. 2. A town in Rajshahye division, Bengal; popular summer resort. Dar-je'e'ling, dark, 1 dār'k; 2 dār'k, v. I. t. [Archaic.] To make dark; darken.

A cloud Grew suddenly in Heaven, and dark'd the sun. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* act 35.

II. i. 1. To become dark. 2. To remain in the dark; lie hidden. 3. [Dial., Eng.] To act the leavesdropper; to overbear.

dark, a. 1. Devoid of light, partially or entirely. The day is cold, and dark, and dreary. LONGFELLOW *The Rainy Day* st. 1.

2. Not reflective of light; black or approaching black; opposed to light-colored; as, dark eyes. 3. Not easily perceived or understood; inexplicable; obscure; concealed; mysterious; as, n dark saying; n dark conspiracy. Most dreams are dark. ALANUS PAMPINA st. 7.

4. Without cheer or hope; disheartening; threatening; gloomy; ns, a day of dark distress. For I foresee dark days. TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act i, sc. 5.

5. Mentally obscure or ignorant; without knowledge; unenlightened; as, what in me is dark, illumine; he lived in a dark age. 6. Having no showing wicked and forbidding qualities; black-hearted; atrocious; dastardly; as, a dark deed; a dark spirit.

Left him... to his own dark designs. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 212. 7. Of brutish complexion; not fair; as, a dark beauty. 8. Unable to see, or blind in something, as if sightless; unknowing; a poetical use. 9. Blind. [*< AS. deorc*].

Dark to the triumph which they died to gain. LOWELL *Ode at Harvard Commemoration* st. 8.

SYN.: black, dim, dismal, dull, dusky, gloomy, mysterious, obscure, opaque, sable, shadowy, shady, smoky, swart, swarthy. Strictly, that which is black is absolutely destitute of color; that which is dark is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is black, tho not optically colorless; the night is dark, tho the stars shine. That is obscure, shadowy, or shady from which the light is more or less cut off. Dusky is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy*, of the human skin when tanned, or even verging toward black. Dim refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. Opaque objects, as smoked glass, are impervious to light. Murky is said of that which is at once dark, obscure, and gloomy; as, a murky den; a murky sky. Figuratively, dark is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber*, *dismal*, *gloomy*, also of moral evil; as, a dark deed. Of intellectual matters, dark is now rarely used in the old sense of a dark saying, etc. See MYSTICISM; OBSCURE.—Ant: bright, brilliant, clear, crystalline, dazzling, gleaming, glowing, illumined, light, lucid, luminous, radiant, transparent, white.—Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky, so called from the numerous Indian wars that occurred in the region now embraced by the State.—dark's areh'es, n. A British noctuid moth (*Prodena monophylla*).

D. Continent, Africa: a term first applied to it by H. M. Stanley (1878)—d. day, any day memorable for great darkness; specif. (*U. S. Hist.*), May 19, 1780, when an unusual darkness spread over all the New England States.—d. elf (*Norse Myth.*), one of the elves of darkness; see ELF, n. 2.—d. glass (*Astron.*), a piece of dark-colored glass attached to an optical instrument to moderate the intensity of light or heat, especially in solar observations.

—d. heat, heat of the invisible rays of the spectrum. See SPECTRUM. —d. horse, see under HORSE. —d. house, n. A madhouse. —d. lantern, see under LANTERN. —d. light. 1. A device for excluding light; especially, a deadlight. 2. Physics. Ultra-violet rays. —d. moon, see under MOON. —d. room, in photography, a room deprived of netic light, into which plates are brought for sensitizing or for development. —d. slide, see SLIDE, n. 1 (2). —d. space, see under SPACE. —d. whites, same as MELANOCROPH.—to keep d. [Colloq.], to give no information.—dark'sh, n. Somewhat dark.—dark'sh-ness, n.—dark'ty, o. In a dark manner; obscurely; mysteriously.—dark'some, n. [Prov. Eng.] Dark.—dark's-ness, n.

dark, n. 1. Scantiness or absence of light; hence, in general, a place or position where there is little light; dimness; obscurity; figuratively, a condition characterized by obscurity and a lack of enlightenment; ignorance; ns, I am sitting in the dark; we are in the dark regarding their plans. 2. Shade; as, the dark of the moon. 3. A heavy shade or shadow in a drawing or painting; as, darks are as necessary as lights.

Their immense force as darks gives great delicacy to the bridge. HAZLITT *Elching and Elchers* bk. iv, p. 302. [n. noos. 1876.]

Dar'ke, 1 dār'k; 2 dār'k, n. A county in Ohio; 604 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville.

dar'ke-mon, 1 dār'ka-men; 2 dār'ke-mōn, n. Same as ADARCON.

dar'ken, 1 dār'kēn; 2 dār'kēn, v. I. t. 1. To exclude light from; make dark or partially dark; obscure the light of or from; figuratively, to conceal from sight under obscurity; as, darken the chamber; clouds darken the sun. 2. To deprive of sight; hence, to prevent or hinder the mental or moral development of; as, sin darkens the mind.

And touch of the darkened lids and say The gracious words, "Receive thy sight." BARBARA BODLEY *thy Sight* st. 3.

3. To obscure or render unmeaning; make doubtful or unintelligible; as, who is this, a darkness counsel? 4. To fill with gloom; sadden; as, a darkness life. 5. To make of dark or darker hue; render less light-colored or less pellucid; sully; as, to darken furniture with a stain; the muddy brook darkens the river.

II. i. 1. To grow dark or darker. The shadows of the evening hours Fall from the darkening sky. ALANUS PAMPINA *Proterus Evensong* hymn st. 1.

2. To grow less light in color; become of deeper hue; as, mabogany darkens slowly.—to darken nnc's door, to

visit o person; commonly with the implication of unwelcomeness; as, I will never darken his door again.—er, n. dark'end, pp. Darkened. dark'en-ing, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Twilight; [mongola, dark'ful, o. Full of darkness.

Dar'khan, 1 dār'kūn; 2 dār'kūn, n. A mountain range in dar'kle, 1 dār'kl; 2 dār'kl, vi. [NAR'KLEN; NAR'KLINO.] 1. To appear darkly or obscurely; be in darkness; as, the precipice darkles in front. 2. To grow gloomy or dark; darken; as, the night darkles rapidly.

dark'ling, 1 dār'liŋ; 2 dār'liŋ, o. 1. Dimly seen; obscure. How oft sought'st thou rest in darkling glade, In some well-hidden nook. THOMAS HENRY *The Wild Duck* st. 3.

2. Unable to see; blinded; groping. Darkling 1 listen. KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 6.

3. Producing obscurity and gloom; as, the darkling clouds.—dark'ling-bee'fite, n. [Eng.] A black tenebrionid beetle (*Blaps mortisago*).

dark'ling, n. An evil being. dark'ling, odv. In the dark; blindly; uncertainly: a poetic word. dark'lingst [Scot.]

dark'ness, 1 dār'kēs; 2 dār'kēs, n. 1. Total or partial absence of light; obscurity; gloom. 2. Physical or mental obscurity of vision; blindness; also moral blindness; wickedness. 3. The condition of being difficult to understand; want of clearness; obscurity. 4. Secrecy. 5. Death. dark'head, — the prince of darkness, Stn.

Dar'kon, 1 dār'kōn; 2 dār'kōn, n. *Bib.* Ezro ii, 56. Dar'ky, 1 dār'ki; 2 dār'ki, v. [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. [Colloq.] A negro; a black man. 2. [Slang, Eng.] A bulge-eye lantern. 3. [Dial., Eng.] A blind person. dark'ye, n.

Dar'las-ton, 1 dār'las-tan; 2 dār'las-ton, n. An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, Eng.; coal-mines. Dar'ley, 1 dār'li; 2 dār'li, n. 1. Felix Octavius Carr (1712-1822-1888), an American artist; illustrated works of Washington Irving, Cooper, etc. 2. George (1795-1846), an Irish poet and mathematician; said to have influenced Tennyson and Browning; *Sylvia*, or *the May Queen*, etc. 3. A town in Derbyshire, Eng., including the urban districts of North Darley and South Darley.

dar'ling, 1 dār'liŋ; 2 dār'liŋ, n. 1. o. Tenderly beloved; very dear; as, a darling daughter. And 'tis shame you wish 't abridge us Of these our darling privileges. J. T. McFARLANE *McFinnal* can. 1, st. 23.

II. n. One who is tenderly beloved; a pet; favorite. [*< AS. deorling, < deore; see DEAR.*] dere'ling, —ness, n. Dar'ling, n. 1. Grace (1715-1815-1842), on English heroine daughter of William Darling, keeper of a lighthouse on Longstone Rock, Northumberland; saved nine shipwrecked persons. 2. Sir Ralph (1775-1858), an Australian statesman; governor of New South Wales 1825-1831. 3. A river in New South Wales; 1,200 m. long to Murray river.—Darling pea, an Australian plant (*Sesamoid greyanii*) poisonous to cattle and horses.—Darling shower [Austral.], a dust-storm in central Australia accompanied by a few drops of rain. It occurs during drought and is a sign of further drought.

Dar'ling Range, A mountain range bordering for 300 m. the S. W. coast of Western Australia.

Dar'ling-ton, 1 dār'liŋ-tan; 2 dār'liŋ-ton, n. 1. William (1782-1888), an American botanist and phycian; *Flora Carolina*, etc. 2. A county in South Carolina; 649 sq. m.; county-seat, Darlington. An iron-manufacturing town in Durham county, Eng.; starting-point of Stephenson's first railway. 4. A town of South Carolina; county-seat of Darlington county. 5. A city of Wisconsin, county-seat of Lafayette county.

Dar'ling-to-ni-a, 1 dār'liŋ-tō-ni-a; 2 dār'liŋ-tō-ni-a, n. *Bol.* Same as CHERYSALPHORA. [*< William Darlington, Am. botanist.*]

Dar'ling-stet-er, 1 dār'mstet-er; 2 dār'mstet-er, n. 1. Arsène (1782-1888), a French Jew who made remarkable discoveries in medical philology and literature. 2. James (1782-1888), a French Orientalist and author; brother of Arsène; translated *Zend Avesta*.

dar'moor, 1 dār'mūr; 2 dār'mūr, n. [Afr.] A coarse cotton fabric, such as is sometimes used in America for sail-stacks.

Israhim... brought me a piece of coarse cotton cloth of Arab manufacture (dar'moor) for clothes for myself. BAKER *The Albert Nuyvesa* ch. 15, n. 400. [MAGM. 1883.]

Darm'stadt, 1 dār'mstāt; 2 dār'mstāt, n. A manufacturing town of Germany, on the river Rhine; capital of the republic of Hesse.

darn, 1 dār'n; 2 dār'n, vi. To repair a hole in (a garment) by filling in yarn or thread with a needle; as, to darn a pair of socks. [*< W. darnio, < dnrn, patch.*]

darn, n. 1. A patch made by darnage.—darn'er, n. darn's, vi. [Colloq.] To damn: a minced form. dernt.—darn, n.—dar-na'tion, n.

Dar'ny, 1 dār'nē; 2 dār'nē, Charles. In Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities*, the adopted name of Charles St. Evrémonde, an émigré living in England.

darn'd, pp. Darned. dar'nel, 1 dār'nēl; 2 dār'nēl, n. 1. Any grass of the genus *Lolium*. Specif.: (1) Common darnel, ray or rye-grass, or perennial rye-grass (*L. perenne*), and Italian darnel (*L. italicum*), both sown for grass or hay. (2) Bearded or poisonous darnel (*L. temulentum*), a noxious weed supposed to be poisonous.

2. Formerly, any grain-field weed. [*< F. dial. durnelle, < dorne, stupefied; so named from its stupefying qualities. Of Germanic origin; cp. Sw. darn, infatuate.*]

Dar'nē'tal, 1 dār'nē'tāl; 2 dār'nē'tāl, n. A town in Seine-inférieure department, France, adjacent to Rouen.

darn'grass, 1 dār'n-grās; 2 dār'n-grās, n. [Dial., Eng.] The wood-anemone.

dar'n'ing, 1 dār'nīŋ; 2 dār'nīŋ, n. The net of patching holes with yarn, or the articles to be darned; as, a pile of darn'ing.—darn'ing-ball, n. A hard smooth ball, or ball-like article, used to put under a hole while darn'ing it. d. rckg; d. last; d. needle, n. 1. The needle used in darn'ing. 2. [U. S.] A dragon-fly; named from its slender body. devil's darn'ing-needle, —d. stitch, n. A stitch peculiar to darn'ing or to the Oriental needlework called darned embroidery.

Dar'nē'ly, 1 dār'nē'li; 2 dār'nē'li, Lord (1546-1615). Henry Stuart, a Scottish noble who married Mary Queen of Scots and was murdered in Edinburgh.

da-ro'ga, 1 dār'ōgā; 2 dār'ōgā, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A native chief of a department; superintendent; manager; also, chief of police. da-ro'ghat; da-ro'ghat; da-rn'ghat; dro'ga; dro'gort.

da-roo'tree, 1 dār'ōo'trē; 2 dār'ōo'trē, n. [Egypt.] The sycamore fig-tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Syria and Egypt. darr, n. [Prov. Eng.] The black tern.



pror'ti-dæ, n. pl. Mam. A family of hystriolelecan rodents having hoof-like claws, and molars with external and

internal enamel-folds: including the agoutis and paca. Das'y-proc'ta, n. (t. g.) - das'y-proc'tid, n. - das'y-proc'toid, a. & n. - Das'y-proc'tif-nre, n. pl. Mam. A subfamily of *Dasyproctidae* with three hind toes: agoutis. - das'y-proc'tine, a. & n. - das'y-py'gal, a. [Rare.] Having hairy buttocks, as the chimpanzee, gorilla, and orang. - [Das'y + Gr. *pygē*, rump.] - Da-sys'to-ma, n. A genus of the figwort family distinguished by its yellow corolla, woolly inside, and woolly filaments and anthers. Its species are the false foxgloves. - das'y-tes, n. Zool. Hairiness.

das'y-ure, 1 das'y-ūr; 2 dās'y-ur, n. A dasyurine marsupial, as the thylacine (*Thylacinus*), or the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus*), especially a small, spotted, civet-like marsupial (genus *Dasyurus*), as the spotted dasyure (*D. maculatus*) of Tasmania and southern Australia. [*Das'y* + *ura*, tail.] - Das'y-nr-dre, n. pl. Mam. A family of polyprotodont marsupials, especially those with 7 grinders on each ramus, and 4 lacisors above and 3 below. Das'y-ur, n. (t. g.) - das'y-nr-id, n. - das'y-ur-oid, a. & n. - Das'y-ur-ine, n. pl. Mam. A subfamily of *Dasyuridae*: generally used for all with 46 teeth. - das'y-ur-ine, a. & n. - Das'y-ur-morphi-a, n. pl. Mam. A suborder of marsupials with distinct parallel hind toes and polyprotodont dentition.

Das'yus, 1 das'yūs; 2 dās'yus, n. pl. In the Vedas, enemies of the human race and of Indra. dat, abbr. Dative. da'ta, 1 dē'ta; 2 dā'ta, n. Plural of NATUM. dā'tal, 1 dē'tal; 2 dā'tal, a. According to a chronology; relating to date. da'ta-fer, n. Same as DATAFER. da'ta-ri-a, 1 da'te-ri-a; 2 da'te-ri-a, n. [LL.] The office presided over by a datary. da'ta-ry, 1 dē'ta-ry; 2 dā'ta-ry, n. -RIES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl. 1. An officer of the papal government, usually a bishop, who has charge of business relating to grants and dispensations, and who dates and registers all important documents. 2. The office or employment of this official. [*LL. datarius* (def. 2, *datarius*), < *data*; see DATE.] dat'ch'in, 1 dat'chūn; 2 dat'chūn, n. [China.] A steelyard; scales.

date, 1 dēt; 2 dāt, v. [DATE; DAT'ING.] I. t. 1. To mark with a date, as a letter or deed. 2. To assign a date to, as, Gibbon dates that event too early. II. t. 1. To use some event or period as a basis in noting time; reckon. 2. To have existed from a given date; with from; as, Protestantism dates from 1517.

The triumphant establishment of the Copernican doctrine dates from the invention of the telescope. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* ch. 6, p. 172. [A. 1876.] 3. To bear a date; as, the bill dates from London. [*LL. dato*, < *data*; see DATE, n.] - dat-a-bil(e), a. Having a date that may be fixed. date-a-bil(er).

date, n. 1. That part of a writing or inscription which tells when, or when and where, it was done. 2. The time assigned for some event past or in the future; a period of time generally; as, the date of the battle was 200 B. C.; the date will be May 4; at a late date. 3. Assigned length of time; duration.

How false is hope, and how regardless fate,  
 That such a love should have so short a date!  
 WALLER *Death of Lady Rich* l. 66. 4. [Rare.] End; as, the longest day has its date. 5. Age; as, his date is fifty-two. 6. [Slang.] An engagement; appointment. 7. A diary. [F., < *LL. data*, date, < *L. datus*, pp. of *do*, give.] - date's block, n. [N. Z.] A block calendar. - d. line, n. 1. An imaginary line fixed upon as the point where the reckoning of the calendar day changes: in nautical practice, the meridional line 180° from Greenwich, but practically running through Berlin and irregularly through the Pacific ocean. East of this line the day is dated one day earlier than on the west of it. 2. In writing and printing, a displayed line containing a date. - d. mark, n. A goldsmith's or silversmith's special mark, stamped upon his wares, to indicate the date of manufacture. - down to d., up to d., down to the present time; with the latest information or improvements. - out of d., obsolete. - to make a date [Slang], to arrange or appoint a time, as for a performance or a meeting.

date, n. 1. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), an oblong, sweet, fleshy drupe, enclosing a single hard seed longitudinally grooved on one side. What rice is to the most fertile parts of Asia, that are dates to Africa. BECKE *Hist. Civilization* vol. 1, p. 60. [A. 1886.] 2. The date-palm, a tree having terminal feathery foliage, and a lofty trunk, yielding from 100 to 300 pounds of fruit. It furnishes materials also for building, cloth, &c. growth of ring, etc. [*OF.* < *L. dactylus*; see DACTYL.] - penning to name from its shape. - date's fever, n. (dates); c. asin. Dengue. - date'fish, n. A piddock. - date shell, - d. palm, n. *Phoenix dactylifera*. See def. 2, above.

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- date'fish, n. A piddock. - date shell, - d. palm, n. *Phoenix dactylifera*. See def. 2, above.

d. street, - d. plum, n. The fruit of the genus *Diospyros*, of the ebony family. - The American d. plum is the persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). The European d. plum, *Diospyros lotus*, bears a small fruit supposed by some writers to be one of the fruits eaten by the Lotophagi. - d. shell, n. A mytiloid stone, or slag, valve, n. lithodome, d. sugar, n. Sugar made from the sap of the date palm. - d. wine, sap of the date palm fermented. - drunken d., the betel palm; also, its fruit. - native d. [Austral.], the pear-shaped fruit of a Queensland shrub (*Capparis canescens*) allied to the common caper-bush. - Trebizond d., the fruit of the oleaster. - wild d., n. tall stemmed Spanish dagger (*Yucca mohavensis*) of the desert region of California and Arizona, having a fleshy edible somewhat date-like fruit.

date'less, 1 dāt'less; 2 dāt'ka, a. 1. Having nothing to mark its date; not assignable to any date. 2. Of indefinite length. 3. Incapable of division or distinction by dates. 4. [Prov. Eng.] Incapable of knowing dates; insensible; stupefied.

dat'er, 1 dē'tar; 2 dāt'er, n. 1. One who or that which dates; specifically, a hand-stamp used for impressing a date, as on a ticket or legal document. 2. A datary.

Da'than, 1 dē'than; 2 dā'than, n. Bld. Num. xvi. 1. Bath'e-ma, 1 dā'th-ma; 2 dā'th-ma, n. Bld. (Apocrypha). 1 Mac. v. 9.

Da'th'e-man, 1 dā'th'e-man; 2 dā'th'e-man, n. Bld. (Douai). Da'ti, 1 dā'ti; 2 dā'ti, Carlo Roberto (1619-1717).

An Italian scholar; pupil of Galileo and friend of Milton; *Lives of Ancient Painters*.

Da'ti-a, 1 dūt'i-a; 2 dūt'i-a, n. 1. A native state in Bundelkhand, India. 2. Its capital. Da'ti-yat.

dat'ing, 1 dē'ting; 2 dāt'ing, n. Com. Extension of credit by postdating a bill, contract, etc.

dat'ion, 1 dē'shan; 2 dā'shan, n. Ctr. Law. The act of giving or appointing. [*L. datio* (-n), < *do*, give.] - dallion in payment, the delivery of something other than money in payment of a debt. dat'ion en paiement; [F.]

Da'tis, 1 dē'tis; 2 dāt'is, n. A Mede who commanded the Persian army defeated at Marathon. Da'tist; [Gr.]

Da'tis-ca'ce-a, 1 dāt'is-kā'se-a; 2 dāt'is-kā'se-a, n. pl. Bot. A family of apetalous herbs and trees of the order Hypericaceae. The only genus, *Datisca*, comprises but two species, *D. glomerata*, the American false hemp, and *D. cannabina*, the bastard hemp of Asia. - dat'is-ca'ceous, a. - dat'is'cad, n. Any plant of the *Datisca*-ceae. - da'tis'ceous, a. - da'tis'cin, n. Chem. A crystalline bitter compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O) found in leaves and roots of bastard hemp (*Datisca cannabina*): a yellow dyestuff. da'tis'cine.

da'ti'sal, 1 da'ti'sal; 2 da'ti'sal, n. Logic. A valid mood of the third figure. See moon.

da'tism, 1 dē'tizm; 2 dāt'izm, n. [Rare.] Faulty or uncorrect speech, as of one not familiar with a language. [*< Cr. Datismos, < Datis, Median commander.*]

da'ti-val, 1 dē'ti-val; 2 dāt'i-val, a. Referring to or partaking of the dative case.

da'tive, 1 dē'tiv; 2 dāt'iv, l. a. 1. Gram. In the Indo-da'tive, European languages, denoting that case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the indirect or remote object, expressed in English by the prepositions to and for with the objective. English has lost all formal traces of it except in the pronouns (*him, them, her, whom*). 2. Law. (1) That may be disposed of at will. (2) That may be removed; removable; as, a dative officer. (3) Scots Law. Appointed or granted by public authority, as by a court or a judge; as, an executor datif; decree datif; testament datif; a decree establishing and giving full powers to an executor datif. da'ti-val, 1 dē'ti-val; 2 dāt'i-val, n. The dative case. [*L. datus*, of giving, < *do*, give.] - da'tiv(e)-ly, adv.

da'ti-vo, 1 da'ti-vo; 2 da'ti-vo, n. The dative: a combining form.

dat'o-lite, 1 dat'o-loit; 2 dāt'o-lit, n. Mineral. A vitreous, white, translucent, brittle calcium borosilicate (H<sub>2</sub>CaSiO<sub>5</sub>) occurring in glassy monoclinic crystals or massive. [*< Cr. datcomot, divide, & -lith, dath-o-lite.*]

dat'o-to, 1 dē'to; 2 dāt'o, n. [places.] A chief of a Mohammedan tribe; also, the headman of a harrio. [*< Moro, dato, lord.*]

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morbid coadition of the blood produced by overdoses of datura or stramonium; stramonium-poisoning. See ATROPISX.

daub, abbr. Daughter. 1. To smear with some soft adhesive substance; coat with something sticky, as mud or slime; plaster; hence, to soil; besmear. 2. To paint or portray badly or without taste.

He ceased to daub such monstrous chimeras as those which abound in his earlier pieces.

MACAULAY *Essays*, Dryden p. 47. [A. 1880.]

3. To cover or disguise. 4. [Archaic.] To dress vulgarly, or in tawdry taste. 5. To flatter grossly.

II. t. 1. To paint pictures rudely or coarsely. 2. To indulge in gross flattery. [*OF. dauber*, < *L. dealbo*, whiten, < *de*, thoroughly, + *albus*, white.] dah't.

daub, n. 1. A viscous, sticky patch or application. 2. A cheap, inferior mortar; mud plastering. 3. A poor, coarse painting. 4. [Scot.] A daubing stroke. 5. An impervious, black substance used as a first coat in making enameled leather. SYN. see LEXISX.

daub'd, pp. Daubed.

Dau'ben'ton, 1 dō'bon'tōn; 2 dō'bān'tōn, Louis Jean Marie (1716-1800). A French naturalist and writer; *Instruction for Shepherds*; assisted Buffon in his *Natural History*.

Dau'ben'ton-ni-a, 1 dē'ben-tō'n-i-a; 2 dā'bēn'tō'n-i-a, n. Bot. A genus of bushy shrubs of the family Fabaceae, with four species - three tropical-American and one African. They have pinnate leaves, red or yellow flowers, and remarkable quadrangular winged pods. [*< L. J. M. Daubenton*, French naturalist.] - dau'ben'ton-ni-id, n.

Dau'ben'ton-ni-dē, 1 dē'ben-tō'n-i-dē; 2 dā'bēn-tō'n-i-dē, n. pl. Mam. A family of prosimians; aye-ayes - dan'ben'ton-ni-oid, a. & n. - Dau'hen'ton-ni-oid-de-a, n. pl. Mam. A superfamily and other group of prosimians with a first set of teeth analogous to those of lemuroideans, but replaced by a second set without canines and with rodent incisors. - dau'ben'ton-ni-oid-de-an, a. & n. [*< L. J. M. Daubenton*].

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Dau'ben'ton-ni-oid-de-an, a. & n. [*< L. J. M. Daubenton*].

Dau'ben'ton-n

tillons: two footmen sit or stand in the rear and the equipage is preceded by an outrider. [*< Duc d'Anjou, who introduced it.*]

Da'vid-1st, 1 defender; 2 da'vids, n. Ch. Hist. 1  
One of the followers of David Geer or Joris, of Delft  
Holland, the founder of an Anabaptist sect that existed

• **DAWDLER**, *n.* [*Prob. a variant of DAWDLE, v.*] *Syns:* see **DALLY**; **LINGER**.—*dawdle, n.* [*Rare!*] A lither.—*daw-*  
• **DALLY**, *v.* [*Prob. a variant of DAWDLE, v.*] *Syns:* see **DALLY**; **LINGER**.—*dally, n.* [*Rare!*] A lither.—*daw-*

(Lignite, subbituminous).—day cozen (*daizōzen*), the common passenger-car with double seats, used, for the most part, for day-travel.—day-coal, *n.* Mining. The topmost stratum of coal: so called from its being nearest daylight.—day-degree, *n.* *Plural.* The unit used to







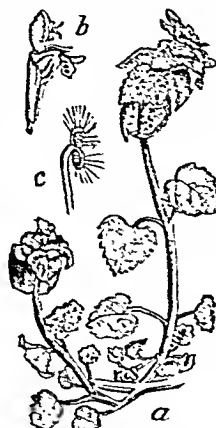
sentence in prison. 11. Without freshness or invigorating quality; lifeless; as, the air is *dead*; *dead wine*.

For it was almost noon, and a *dead heat*  
Quiver'd upon the fine and sleeping dust.

N. P. WILLIS *Widow of Wain* et. 1.

12. Not to be counted; regarded as being out of a game, as a ball in billiards. 13. *Golf*. (1) Lying so near the hole that the put is a certainty: said of a ball. (2) Stopping on striking the ground: said of a ball. 14. Giving no light; incapable of being opened; as, a *dead door* or window. 15. *Mech.* Not imparting motion, even altho running; spent; also, not in immediate connection with the source of motion; as, *dead steam*; a *dead lever*; a *dead axle*; a *dead spindle*. 16. *Elec.* Not transmitting current: said of an electrical line-wire. 17. Bringing death; deadly. 18. Part of a certain point of ferment; having lost its raising power: said of bakers' dough. 19. *Print.* Rejected or discarded as having been used or not to be used: said of copy, composed type, etc. [*AS. dead*, = Goth. *dauths*, dead; ep. *death*.] SYN.: deceased, defunct, departed, inanimate, lifeless. ANT.: alive, animate, living. — *dead-angle*, *n.* Any angular space in a fortification which can not be defended from the parapet. — *d. as a door-nail*, absolutely dead: etymology, *d.* as a *door-nail*, same as *as* as a *door-nail*. — *d. hall* (*Baschall*), a pitched hall which touches the batter, but at which he has not struck. See *DEAD*, a. 12. — *d. heat*, *l. a.* 1. Beating without recoil: said of a watch-escapement. 2. Coming to rest promptly without oscillating about the fulcrum; having an index that comes to rest in this way, as in some galvanometers. II. *n.* 1. A movement without recoil: a *dead-beat escapement*. 2. Same as *BEAT*, *n.* 14. — *d. bird*, a bird broken or killed by a marksman in trap-shooting; said in scolding; hence, a certainty. — *d. block*, *n.* One of two horizontal projecting wooden or iron blocks attached to the end-sill or to the buffer-beam of a freight-car. Called also, when of wood, the *dead-wood*. — *d. bolt*, a lock-bolt that is moved by a turn of the key or knob without the aid of a spring. — *d. born*, *a.* Still-born. — *d. burnt*, *a.* Descriptive of lime or plaster of Paris when so compactly heated as to be virtually unabsorbent. — *d. center*, *n.* That position of a crank or crank-motion in which the crank-rod, crank-pin, and connecting-rod are all in straight line: the point where a connecting-rod has no power to turn a crank. It occurs at each end of the stroke. Compare *CENTER*, 12. — *d. point*, *n.* *d. elveths*, *n. pl.* Clothing for the dead; a shroud. — *d. coloring*, *n.* The first rough blocking-out or grounding of a painting, often formed with gray tints. — *d. cotton*, unripe cotton fibers that will not receive dye. — *d. dipping*, *n.* The net or process of giving a pale dead color by acid, as to brass. — *d. doing*, *n.* Putting to death; deadly. — *d. door*, *n.* A door outside a ship's quarter, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be washed away. — *d. duck* (*Slang*, U. S.), one who or that which is of little or no worth; especially (*Stock Exchange Cant*), one who has failed beyond hope of recovery. — *d. fin* (*Ich.*), an adipose fin. — *d. fingers*, cold, lifeless fingers, due either to a morbid nervous condition or to bad circulation; usually a forerunner of some form of gangrene. — *d. finish*, *n.* [*Austral.*] Any of various trees or shrubs of the genera *Azadirachta* and *Albizia*, by which their dense growth forms such an obstruction to the traveler that he is brought to a "dead finish" or halt. — *d. fire*, *n.* St. Elmo's fire; comitant. — *d. flat*, *n.* *Naut.* The widest cross-section of a ship; the midship bend. — *d. freight*, a sum paid by a shipper for freight-room reserved but not occupied. — *d. full*, *a.* *Billiards*. Characterizing contact of a cue-ball and an object-ball in which one strikes the other in the exact center. — *d. furrow*, *n.* The last furrow in the center of a field, made by the mold board throwing the earth to either side. — *d. ground*, *n.* 1. *Mining*. Barren or unproductive ground through which water has to be done in order to reach ore-bearing rock; country-rock. 2. The space near a fort to reach which its guns can not be sufficiently depressed. 3. *Elec.* A perfect earth-connection; specifically, characterizing a defect in an electric wire-system where a broken wire is in direct contact with the earth. — *d. hand*, *n.* Same as *WHEEL*, *n.* 1. — *d. heat*, *n.* See *DEAD-HEAT*, *n.* — *d. horse* (*Slang*), work the wages for which have been paid before being earned. — *d. house*, *n.* A place or room in which dead bodies are temporarily kept; a morgue; mortuary. — *d. language*, a language no longer in use, unless as a classic. — *d. latch*, *n.* A latch so constructed that it can be held in position by a catch or detent, and can not be disengaged by key or handle till the catch or detent is moved. — *d. letter*, 1. A letter which, after lying undelivered for a certain length of time, has been sent to the dead-letter office. 2. Something, as a law, that exists in verbal form, but is not enforced or active. — *d. letter office*, the department in the general post-office where unclaimed letters are examined and returned to their writers or destroyed. — *d. lift*, *n.* A lift made without help or advantage, as of a dead electric; one made without levers, pulleys, etc.; hence, an effort under thankless and discouraging conditions. — *d. line*, *n.* A bounding line, as within the limits of a military prison, the crossing of which by a prisoner incurs the penalty of being fired upon by the guard. — *d. load* (*Chl. Engr.*), a uniform fixed weight or pressure, as on a bridge distinguished from *live load*, or one not constant. — *d. lock*, *n.* 1. A lock worked from the outside by a key, and from the inside by a handle.

— *d. men's-hells*, *n.* [*Scot.*] The foxglove. — *d. men's bones*, *n.* [*Disal. Eng.*] The yellow toad-flax. — *d. men's fingers*, *n.* [*Eng.*] 1. An aleysonian polyp (*Alcyonium digitatum*) rudely resembling a human hand. 2. Any one of two or three species of *Orchids*, especially *O. maculata*, having flat tubers with finger-like lobes. 3. The water-bolton (*Arum maculatum*). 4. The lily-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). 5. The widow four-corners (*Alopecurus pratensis*). — *d. men's-slines*, *n.* A cord-like seaweed (*Chorda filum*). — *d. mouth*, a mouth insensitive to the bit; as, a horse with a *dead mouth*. — *d. ncap*, *n.* The lowest neap tide. — *d. nettle*, *n.* Any one of several herbs of the genus *Lamium*, of the mint family. They have stinging nettle-like leaves; as, the red *d. nettle*, and the white *d. nettle*. — *d. oil*, *n.* See *oil*. — *d. oil*, *n.* [*Engl. Var.*] Pay distributed to a widow on account of a dead person whose name is still on the pay-roll. — *d. plate*, *n.* A flat iron plate on the level of a grate for bituminous coal, to enable the fuel to be cooked before burning; a *cooking plate*. — *d. pledge*, *n.* A thing pledged as security for a debt but still retained by the debtor; a mortgage. — *d. point*, *n.* Same as *DEAD-CENTER*. — *d. reckoning*, *n.* The computation of a vessel's place at sea without astronomical observations, solely by log-distances and compass-courses, with corrections for drift, leeway, etc.; used also of the rough computation of distances traversed on land. — *d. rent*, *n.* *Mining*. Rent payable whether or not a mine is worked. — *d. rise*, *n.* In steel or iron ship-building, the inclination of the lower edge of the frame relative to a horizontal (base) line drawn through the top of the keel; measured at midship section and denoted by degrees. See *ILLUSTR.*, col. 1. — *d. rising*, *n.* — *d. rope* (*Rare*), *n.* A rope that does not run in any block. — *d. sea apple*, 1. An apple of Sodom. See under *APPLE*. 2. A gallnut obtained from Asiatic Turkey. — *d. self*, 1. The point of a dog indicating game. 2. A resolute attempt or attack; determined hostility or opposition; as, they made a *dead set* at him. 3. [*Slang*.] A scheme to cheat or defraud, as in gambling. 4. A blocked condition; dead-lock. — *d. shot*, *n.* *Naut.* A score in the keel of a topmast to receive a rope, as a preventer-top pendant. — *d. shore*, *n.* A timber built up vertically in a wall that has been broken through for alterations in a building to support the structure until the masonry is set. — *d. small*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The finest screened coal. — *dead's part* (*Scots Law*), the portion of a man's personal property bequeathable after allowance to his wife and children. Called also *d. man's part*. — *d. steam*, 1. Exhaust-steam. 2. Very low-pressure steam, useless for engine-running. 3. Stock, farming implements, plows, etc., as distinguished from live stock. — *d. stroke*, *a.* Having no recoil, as some power-hammers. — *d. stroke*, *n.* A stroke, as of some power-hammers, in which the recoil is counteracted by a spring. — *d. thrum*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Death-throe. — *d. tongue*, *n.* [*Engl.*] Water-droplet (*Emetia crocinea*), of the parsley family, a plant with poisonous roots resembling parsley, and sometimes fatal to man and stock. — *d. turn*, 1. In an armature, that part of a coil of a dynamo-electric generator which produces no useful electromotive force or current when the armature is rotated in the magnetic field. 2. In an electric motor, the similar part that produces no armature rotation. — *d. turn* (*for dead end*) (*Slang*), one that has become incapable of winning a race or of beating competitors; said, usually, of a horse or dog. — *d. wall*, see *DEAD*, *a.* 6. — *d. water*, 1. The water that adds to the stern of a vessel going ahead; eddy-water. 2. Still water. 3. The water contained in the water-peg of a boiler below the fire-level. — *d. weight*, *n.* 1. A burden borne without aid; an oppressive weight or load. 2. An advance made by the Bank of England to the government for the payment of pensions, etc. 3. In shipping, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk. 4. In railway transportation, weight of rolling-stock as distinguished from its load, which is called the *live-weight*. — *d. well*, *n.* An absorbing well. — *d. wheel*, *n.* A pulley-like wheel surrounding but not necessarily turning with a sleeve, as on some shaft-governors. — *d. wind*, *n.* A wind that is directly opposed to the vessel's course; a wind dead ahead. — *d. wire*, 1. A wire on a dynamo-electric machine which produces no useful electromotive force, resultant current, or armature movement. 2. Discussed and abandoned electric wire. 3. A wire in a circuit which no current is passing. — *d. wood*, *n.* 1. A railway-car dead-block; a buffer-block. 2. *Naut.* A mass of timber built up on the keel of a vessel to support the canttimbers. 3. Worthless material. 4. Pins that have been knocked down in bowling. 5. [*Slang*, U. S.] The advantage followed by one; as, to get the *dead-wood* on a person. — *d. wool*, *n.* Wool from the pits or about the neck of a work, *n.* Unworkable or unfinishable work; also, work which, while necessary and unavoidable, leads to no immediate profit, as that which, in mining, prepares the way for ore production. — *d. workings* (*Mining*), workings through the dead-ground. — *d. works*, *n. pl.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden or in ballast; the upper works. — *d. work*, *n.* *Mining*. The work, to wait for advances erected at some one's death.



European Dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*).  
a. flowering plant; b. lobate flower enlarged; c. fruit.

section and denoted by degrees. See *ILLUSTR.*, col. 1. — *d. rising*, *n.* — *d. rope* (*Rare*), *n.* A rope that does not run in any block. — *d. sea apple*, 1. An apple of Sodom. See under *APPLE*. 2. A gallnut obtained from Asiatic Turkey. — *d. self*, 1. The point of a dog indicating game. 2. A resolute attempt or attack; determined hostility or opposition; as, they made a *dead set* at him. 3. [*Slang*.] A scheme to cheat or defraud, as in gambling. 4. A blocked condition; dead-lock. — *d. shot*, *n.* *Naut.* A score in the keel of a topmast to receive a rope, as a preventer-top pendant. — *d. shore*, *n.* A timber built up vertically in a wall that has been broken through for alterations in a building to support the structure until the masonry is set. — *d. small*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The finest screened coal. — *dead's part* (*Scots Law*), the portion of a man's personal property bequeathable after allowance to his wife and children. Called also *d. man's part*. — *d. steam*, 1. Exhaust-steam. 2. Very low-pressure steam, useless for engine-running. 3. Stock, farming implements, plows, etc., as distinguished from live stock. — *d. stroke*, *a.* Having no recoil, as some power-hammers. — *d. stroke*, *n.* A stroke, as of some power-hammers, in which the recoil is counteracted by a spring. — *d. thrum*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Death-throe. — *d. tongue*, *n.* [*Engl.*] Water-droplet (*Emetia crocinea*), of the parsley family, a plant with poisonous roots resembling parsley, and sometimes fatal to man and stock. — *d. turn*, 1. In an armature, that part of a coil of a dynamo-electric generator which produces no useful electromotive force or current when the armature is rotated in the magnetic field. 2. In an electric motor, the similar part that produces no armature rotation. — *d. turn* (*for dead end*) (*Slang*), one that has become incapable of winning a race or of beating competitors; said, usually, of a horse or dog. — *d. wall*, see *DEAD*, *a.* 6. — *d. water*, 1. The water that adds to the stern of a vessel going ahead; eddy-water. 2. Still water. 3. The water contained in the water-peg of a boiler below the fire-level. — *d. weight*, *n.* 1. A burden borne without aid; an oppressive weight or load. 2. An advance made by the Bank of England to the government for the payment of pensions, etc. 3. In shipping, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk. 4. In railway transportation, weight of rolling-stock as distinguished from its load, which is called the *live-weight*. — *d. well*, *n.* An absorbing well. — *d. wheel*, *n.* A pulley-like wheel surrounding but not necessarily turning with a sleeve, as on some shaft-governors. — *d. wind*, *n.* A wind that is directly opposed to the vessel's course; a wind dead ahead. — *d. wire*, 1. A wire on a dynamo-electric machine which produces no useful electromotive force, resultant current, or armature movement. 2. Discussed and abandoned electric wire. 3. A wire in a circuit which no current is passing. — *d. wood*, *n.* 1. A railway-car dead-block; a buffer-block. 2. *Naut.* A mass of timber built up on the keel of a vessel to support the canttimbers. 3. Worthless material. 4. Pins that have been knocked down in bowling. 5. [*Slang*, U. S.] The advantage followed by one; as, to get the *dead-wood* on a person. — *d. wool*, *n.* Wool from the pits or about the neck of a work, *n.* Unworkable or unfinishable work; also, work which, while necessary and unavoidable, leads to no immediate profit, as that which, in mining, prepares the way for ore production. — *d. workings* (*Mining*), workings through the dead-ground. — *d. works*, *n. pl.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden or in ballast; the upper works. — *d. work*, *n.* *Mining*. The work, to wait for advances erected at some one's death.

*dead*, *a.* 1. The most lifeless property; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness; as, the *dead* of night or of winter. 2. Dead persons, or particular dead persons, collectively; as, the quick and the *dead*; the *dead* numbered thirty. 3. *pl.* Nonmetal-bearing rock dug about a vein, or in forming drifts, etc.; attile. 4. [*Slang*.] A total failure in recitation; a "flunk." 5. *Death*. — *dead*, *adv.* 1. [*Colloq.*] To a degree approaching death; hence, to the last degree; wholly; absolutely; as, *dead drunk*; *dead tired*; *dead sure*; *dead ripe*. 2. *Naut.* Exactly; as, the wreck was *dead ahead*.

The only vapor... was a white, clay band, lying over the coast of Newfoundland, *dead ahead*. RAYMOND TAYLOR *At Home and Afloat*, p. 243. [*n. n.* 1855.]

*dead game* (*Slang*, U. S.), a readiness; plucky; determined; as, *dead game* against a superiorly equipped opponent. — *d. gone* (*Slang*, U. S.), very fond of; completely enamored of; generally with *ca.* — *d. low water*, the lowest line to which the tide falls. — *d. on end*, blowing directly opposite

to the ship's course; said of the wind. — *d. set*, determined or persistently anxious; as, he is *dead set* on going to Paris. — *dead-angle*, *d. heat*, etc. See under *DEAD*, *a.* — *dead-end*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. 3. 1. To diminish the *dead-end*, *scutaneous*, vigor, or intensity of; destroy the force or power of; blunt; as, to *dead-end* sound or pain to *dead-end* a blow. 2. To lessen or impede the velocity of; retard; as, to *dead-end* a ship's way. 3. To render non-conductive of sound, as a wall or floor. 4. To make dull or less brilliant in color, as gilding by the application of size. 5. To make flat or rapid, as wine or beer. 6. [*W. U. S.*] To kill, as a tree, by girdling, or to clear, as land, by deadening trees. 7. To make a powder of (mercury). — *dead-en-er*, *n.* — *dead-en-ing*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* 1. Some *dead-en-ing*, a thing that deadens or makes dull. Specif.: (1) Filling or lining material used to render walls and floors less pervious to sound; deadening. (2) A wash or any roughening process intended to diminish the brilliancy of a color or the polish of a surface. 2. [*U. S.*] (1) The act of killing trees by girdling. (2) A clearing made by girdling trees.

If you have five or ten acres of *deadening* which you mean to clear up, you may as well sell the logs now. H. W. BREWER, *Plain and Pleasant Talk*, Winter p. 101. [*n. n.* 1855.]

*dead-eye*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* 1. *Naut.* A sheaveless block having scores to receive the lanyard; used for setting up rigging. 2. *Engin.* A bearing in which the shaft passes through a hole bored in a metal sheet. — *dead-fall*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* 1. A trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or securely holds the animal beneath it. 2. Fallen trees and rubbish matted together. 3. [*W. U. S.*] A low gambling house. 4. *Mining*. A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

*dead-flat*, *d.* ground, etc. See under *DEAD*, *a.* — *dead-head*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* 1. *Naut.* A deadfall having scores to receive the lanyard; used for setting up rigging. 2. *Engin.* A bearing in which the shaft passes through a hole bored in a metal sheet. — *dead-fall*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* 1. A trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or securely holds the animal beneath it. 2. Fallen trees and rubbish matted together. 3. [*W. U. S.*] A low gambling house. 4. *Mining*. A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

*dead-head*, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] One who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public is expected to pay; as, *deadheads* on a train or in a theater. 2. *Naut.* (1) A wooden buoy. (2) A stout post on a quay or wharf to which bawlers are made fast. 3. The tail-stock of a lathe. 4. *Founding*. (1) An extra length given to a cast object, as a cannon, to put pressure on the molten metal below so that dross and gases may rise into it; a sillage-piece; a sinking-head. (2) That part of a casting filling up the ingate; a sprue. 5. *Logging*. A sunken or partly sunken log. GERRARD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., *Bulletin No. 61*. [*Gov. rra. corr.* '05.]

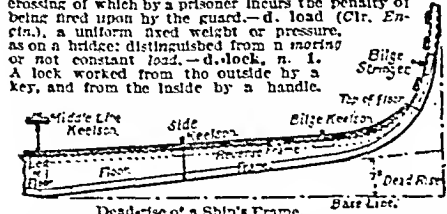
*dead-ing*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* Packing, as about a steam-cylinder, pipes, or a steam-bolter, to prevent passage of heat by radiation; deadening; lagging. — *deadish*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *a.* Resembling that which is dead; much dull; comparatively lifeless. — *dead-latch*, *n.* See under *DEAD*, *a.* — *dead-light*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* 1. *Naut.* (1) A strong shutter, usually of iron, to protect a cabin window or port-hole in stormy weather; also, round thick glass windows in the side of a ship or on the outside bulkhead. (2) A heavy glass plate inserted like a window, as in a deck. 2. A skylight that does not open. 3. *pl.* [*Slang*.] Eyes. 4. [*Scot.*] A will-o'-the-wisp; also, a compass light. — *dead-lock*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* A blocking or stoppage of business, as in a legislative or other body, caused by the refusal of opposing parties to cooperate. But it often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then... a *deadlock* results. BREWER *Am. Commonwealth* vol. 1, p. 47. [*Lucas* '11.]

— *dead-lock*, *rt.* — *dead-ly*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *a.* 1. Capable of causing death; or certain to cause death; destructive; fatal; as, a *deadly* blow.

All the seven *deadly sins*, one after another, have claimed to be the greatest of crimes. LONDON UNIVERSITY *Sermons* vol. 1, p. 31. [*W. P.* 1856.] 2. Aiming or tending to kill; mortal; implacable; as, *deadly* enmity. 3. Resembling death; deathly. 4. *Deadly*, Entailing spiritual death. Compare *SEVEN NEARLY SINS*, under *SIN*, *n.* 5. [*Colloq.*] Very great; as, there were a *deadly* lot of them. 6. *pl.* Mortal; dead. *Syn.* fatal, mortal. See *NEARLY*, *adjective*. — *deadly-dive*, *n.* Ant. life-giving, wholesome. — *deadly-hand*, *n.* [*Rare*.] Dangerous; inclined to kill. — *d. sirely*, *a.* Combining somberness and levity; solemnly cheerful. — *deadly-hood*, *n.* The state of the dead. — *dead-th-neck*, *n.* — *dead-th-ly*, *adv.* — *dead-man's-hand*, etc. See under *DEAD*, *a.* — *dead-mass*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* The state of being dead. — *dead*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n. pl.* *Mining*. The substance. — *Dead Sea*. A salt lake in Palestine; 41 by 8 1/2 m.; 1,312 ft. below the Mediterranean sea; the ancient *Laens Asphaltites*.

*dead set*, etc. See under *DEAD*, *a.* — *Dead-wood*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *n.* A city, county-seat of Lawrence county, S. Dak. — *de-dread*, *a.* *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *rt.* [*Rare*.] To free from air; expel air from, as a liquid. — *de-a-cra-tion*, *n.* *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *rt.* — *deaf*, 1. *Idem*; 2. *Idem*. *a.* 1. Lacking or deficient in *deaf*, the sense of hearing; wholly or partially unable to distinguish sound, as through ears or imperfect aural organs. *deft*.

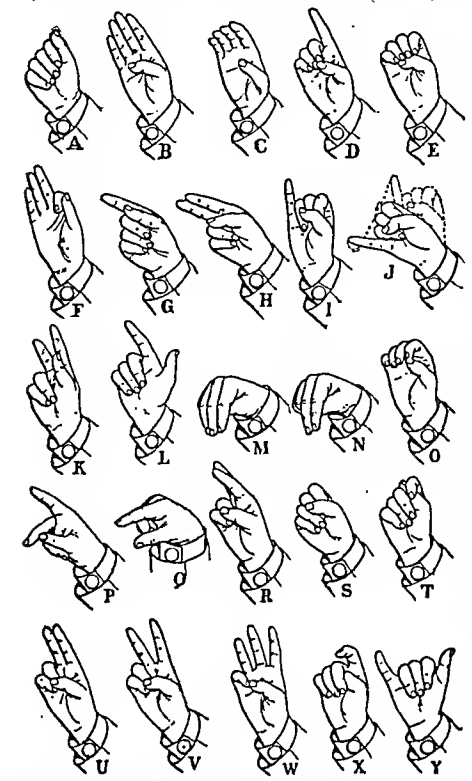
Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. SHAKESPEARE *Henry* Act 1, sc. 2. 2. Determined not to hear or be persuaded; unmoved; unconvinced; as, to hear a *deaf* *deaf* to all entreaty. 3. [*Rare*.] Indistinctly heard, as if muffled; confused. 4. [*Prov. Eng. or Obs.*] Deceived; blinded; barren; sterile. 5. *Numb*. [*AS. deaf*, orig. dull, as of any sense and the mind; ep. *num*.] — *deaf-ad*, *adv.* 1. [*U. S.*]



Dead-rise of a Ship's Frame.

2. A lock in which the bolt has to be turned in each direction by a key; opposed to *spring-lock*. 3. A lock with key-bolt but no latch-bolt. 4. *Scot.* — *dead-latch*, *n.* [*Thieves' Slang*, *Eng.*] The entering of dwellings-houses for thieving while the family is absent. — *d. man's eye* (*Naut.*), a dead-eye. — *d. man's-hand*, *n.* 1. The male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 2. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 3. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 4. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 5. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 6. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 7. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 8. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 9. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 10. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 11. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 12. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 13. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 14. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 15. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 16. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 17. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 18. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 19. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 20. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 21. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 22. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 23. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 24. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 25. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 26. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 27. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 28. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 29. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 30. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 31. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 32. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 33. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 34. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 35. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 36. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 37. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 38. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 39. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 40. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 41. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 42. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 43. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 44. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 45. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 46. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 47. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 48. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 49. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 50. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 51. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 52. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 53. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 54. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 55. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 56. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 57. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 58. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 59. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 60. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 61. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 62. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 63. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 64. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 65. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 66. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 67. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 68. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 69. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 70. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 71. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 72. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 73. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 74. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 75. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 76. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 77. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 78. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 79. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 80. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 81. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 82. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 83. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 84. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 85. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 86. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 87. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 88. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 89. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 90. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 91. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 92. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 93. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 94. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 95. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 96. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*. 97. A male form (*Draperies*), *draperies*

The copperhead. 2. [Eog.] The hlladworm.—d. and dumb alphabet, a series of manual signs or gestures for the purpose of communicating ideas: used as a substitute for vocal speech by deaf in conversation with deaf-mutes.—d. dumbness, n. Dumbness arising from deafness; also, the condition of being both deaf and dumb.—d. nettle, n. A dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*).—deafly, adv.



One-had Deaf-and-dumb Alphabet.

deaf/en, 1 def'n; 2 dēf'n, def'ens, n. 1. To make deaf; confuse or stun with noise or tumult. 2. To cause not to be heard, as sound. 3. Arch. To make impervious to sound, as a floor; deaden.

deaf/en-ing, 1 def'n-ing; 2 dēf'n-ing, pa. Making deaf/en-ing; capable of hearing, by noise or otherwise. The dogs fit Maltre are deafening. I have hardly gotten rid of the noise yet. Colman's Table Talk Apr. 16, 1834.

deaf/en-ing, 1. Material to deaden a floor or wall. 2. The work of putting in such material; deadening.

deaf/en-est, n. Same as MISAFFOREST.

deafly, 1 def'n; 2 dēf'ly, a. [Prov.] Lonely.

deaf/mute, 1 dēf'mūt; 2 dēf'mūt, n. A person dumb in consequence of deafness; one deaf and dumb; technically applied to those who are deaf from childhood, especially from birth or infancy, whether able to articulate or not, and whether deafness is total or not.—deaf/mute/ness, n. Deaf-dumbness.—d. mutism, n.

deaf/ness, 1 def'nes; 2 dēf'nēs, n. The condition of deafness; being deaf.—critical deafness, deafness caused by some injury to the auditory center in the cortex of the brain.—mental or psychical d., a form of deafness in which sounds and words are heard but can not be interpreted as to meaning.—paradoxical d., deafness in which hearing is better amid noise and confusion: a symptom of disease of the middle ear.—throat d., deafness caused by a catarrhal affection closing the Eustachian tube.—word d., n. Inability to understand speech, resulting from disease of the cortical center.

Deaf Smith. A county in N. Texas; 1,477 sq. m.; county-seat, La Plata.

De'ak, 1 dē'ak; 2 dē'ak, Francis (1803-1876). A Hungarian statesman, orator, and patriot; surnamed "the Just"; secured from Austria restoration of Hungarian autonomy.

Dea'kin, 1 dē'kin; 2 dē'kin, Alfred (1856-1919). An Australian statesman and author; Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth.

deal, 1 dēl; 2 dēl, v. [DEALT, DEALT; DEAL'ING.] I. t. 1. To distribute, divide, or apportion: often with out; as, to deal cards; to deal out justice.

The more we deal our bread to the hungry, and cover the naked with garments... the greater the recompense we have in our own bosom. J. Wesley Sermons vol. II, p. 97. [s. a. m. 1818.]

2. To scatter indiscriminately; hence, to deliver; inflict. The first great blow to the liberties of the Italian cities was dealt by the emperor, Frederick Barbarossa.

T. E. Max Democracy in Europe vol. I, p. 312. [s. a. s. 1839.]

II. i. 1. To have business relations, mutual intercourse, or dealings with a person, or be interested in the buying or selling of something: with a person, in an article; as, we deal with Mr. X.; to deal in coal.

2. To give credit to any one by those with whom he deals does not depend on the quantity of bank-notes or coin in circulation at the time, but on their opinion of his solvency.

MILL Political Economy bk. III, p. 341. [s. a. 1888.]

2. To act as an intermediary. 3. To carry on secret or corrupt negotiations; make n deal: followed by with; as, the governor dealt with the party leader. 4. To have concern, as to overcome or subdue: followed by with; as, to have had luck to deal with. 5. To conduct oneself; behave; as, he dealt unfairly in this matter. 6. To act as dealer in a game of cards. 7. [Archaic.] To

administer a beating. [*< AS. dēlan, < dēl, share.*] Syn.: see AFFORTION.

deal, n. 1. An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; uncertain amount: usually qualified; as, a great deal of trouble; an infinite deal of nothing. 2. The distribution of cards in a game; the right to distribute the cards; a single round; as, down is your deal.

People then sat down again to cards, until they had played forty deals. Edmund Gosse Thomas Gray p. 29. [n. 1882.]

3. [U. S.] Any secret bargain or understanding among persons, as in politics or commerce, for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it; as, the nomination was the result of a deal. [*< AS. dēl, part.*]

—square deal [Colloq. U. S.], honest and just treatment; straightforwardness in dealing; also, the act of treating honestly and with fairness.

deal, n. 1. A board or plank of varying dimensions. In Canada the standard size is 12 feet by 9 inches by 3 inches. Deals of these dimensions are known as regulars; when smaller they are called addments, when broader they are termed broads. In England the maximum width is 9 inches, and the maximum thickness 3 inches. The word is not generally used to the United States. 2. Soft wood such as is used for deals. [*< D. dēl.*]—hrush-deal, n. [Austral.] A slender Queensland tree (*Cupania anacardifolia*) of the soapberry family.—colonial d., same as NATIVE DEAL.—deal-ends, n. pl. [Eng.] Planks less than six feet long.—d. frame, n. [Eng.] A gang sawing-machine for splitting deals or pine lumber.—d. tree, n. A pine or fir-tree, from which deals are commonly made.—d. yard, n. A place where deals are stored or kept for sale.

—native d. [Austral.], a timber-tree (*Podocarpus elata*), of the pine family, yielding a soft, close-grained wood, free from knots, easily worked, and suitable for joinery and cabinetwork.—red d., the wood of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Deal, 1 dēl; 2 dēl, n. 1. A seaport town in Kent, England. 2. A seaside resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

deaf/hat, 1 dēf'hāt; 2 dēf'hāt, a. With wings shed, as those of ant queens after their nuptial flight. [*< nē + ALATE.*]

deaf/hat, 1 dēf'hāt; 2 dēf'hāt, a. Whittened; specifically, in botany, powdered white. [*< L. dealbatus, pp. of dealbo, make white, < de (datus), & albus, white.*]—de-al/hat, n.—de-al-hat/ton, n.

de-al/co-hol-ize or -ise, 1 dē-al'co-hol-iz; 2 dē-al'co-hol-iz, vt. To deprive of alcohol.—de-al/co-hol-ist, n.—de-al/co-hol'iz-za'tion, n.

deal'er, 1 dēl'ēr; 2 dēl'ēr, n. 1. One who deals with others; specifically, a trader; as, a dealer in coal. 2. In games of cards, the player who distributes the cards. He retains the name while the cards he has dealt are being played, and usually has certain duties and privileges. The office passes in rotation.—free dealer or trader (Law), a female sole dealer of trader.

deal/fish, 1 dēl'fīsh; 2 dēl'fīsh, n. A thin pelagic trachypteroid fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*) of northern seas.

deal'ing, 1 dēl'ing; 2 dēl'ing, n. 1. The act of one who deals, in any sense. 2. A business transaction; commercial intercourse; any transaction with others; a doing: usually in the plural; as, we have no dealings with them.

Use me as my dealings may deserve.

ORWAY Venice Preserved act iv, sc. 2.

Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.

Deal Is'land. An island to Chesapeake Bay, Somerset county, de-al'ka-lize or -lize, 1 dē-al'ka-liz; 2 dē-al'ka-liz, vt. To deprive of alkali.

de-am/bu-la'erum, 1 dē-am'bu-lā'krum; 2 dē-am'bu-lā'krum, n. Roman Arch. A corridor or passage, usually roofed. 2. A colonnaded street.

de-am/bu-la'te, vt. To promenade.—de-am/bu-la'tion, n.—de-am/bu-la'to-ry, i. a. Of or pertaining to strolling. II. n. A place under cover, as a veranda or an aisle, to walk to, a cloister.

dean, 1 dēn; 2 dēn, n. 1. An ecclesiastical officer of the Anglican or the Roman Catholic Church. (1) A minister who is the chief officer of a cathedral or of a collegiate church. (2) A pastoral or visiting ecclesiastical, acting often as a deputy of a bishop or archdeacon; as, a rural dean. (3) In the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop's assistant. (4) One of various persons formerly holding minor offices, as the disciplinarian to a monastery, the custodian of a cathedral church, etc.

2. A college officer, member of the faculty, usually in charge of the local or internal executive affairs; also, the head of a department or school, especially of a theological, medical, or law school connected with a college; at Oxford and Cambridge universities, the superintendent of discipline and of the chapel services.

With prudes for proctors, downers for deans.

TENNISON Princess of Wales, st. 9.

3. The member of an association or constituted body who has served longest and who consequently acts as its representative chief, or spokesman, when concerted action is taken by it; as, the dean of the lawyers' society. 5. Mining. The head of a level.—*d. dean*, ten.—*dean and chapter*, the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean and his canons or prebendaries, constituting the council of the church.—*d. of Christianity*, a rural dean: former name.—*d. of gild* [Scot.], a public official who has jurisdiction over building construction, sanitation, etc.; formerly, and still in Edinburgh and a few other cities, the head of a mercantile body, the gild-brethren.—*d. of peculiars*, a dean not subject to ordinary diocesan rule, as the dean of Westminster, etc.—*D. of the Archies* [Eng.], the judge of the Court of Archies, originally held in the church of St. Mary-le-hmw, London (in Latin, *Sancta Maria de Arcibus*; St. Mary of the Archies).—*d. of the province of Canterbury*, the bishop of London.

dean'y, n. A den or narrow valley.

Dean, For'est of. An ancient royal forest in Gloucestershire, England; 22,000 acres; mines and quarries.

de'a-nath'e-ma-tize or -lize, 1 dē'a-nath'e-ma-tiz; 2 dē'a-nath'e-ma-tiz, vt. To revoke an excommunication against.

Deane, 1 dēn; 2 dēn, Silas (1737-1793). An American diplomat.

dean'er, 1 dēn'ēr; 2 dēn'ēr, n. [—res, 1-iz; 2-iz, pt.] The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.

dean/ess, 1 dēn'ēs; 2 dēn'ēs, n. 1. The woman head of a female chapter. 2. [Humorous.] The wife of a dean.

dean'et'te, 1 dē'nēt'tē; 2 dē'nēt'tē, n. [Prov. Eng.] The dead-nettle (*Lamium album*).

de-an'ti-mal-ize, 1 dē-an'ti-mal-iz; 2 dē-an'ti-mal-iz, vt. [Rare.] To free from animal qualities; as, to deanimalize wool or feathers.

Deans, 1 dēnz; 2 dēnz, n. 1. Donce Davie, in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, a cowherd. 2. Effie, his younger daughter, condemned to die for child-murder, but pardoned. 3. Jeanie, half-sister of Effie, who walks from Edinburgh to London to secure the pardon.

dean'ship, n. The office, rank, or title of a dean.

Dean's-ton-ize, 1 dēn'stan-iz; 2 dēn'stan-iz, vt. [—izen; -iz'ing.] To cultivate (land) with a subsoil-plow, so as to break up the subsoil and render it porous: so called in England from Deanstone, the residence of Mr. James Smith, who first brought the implement into general notice.

de-an'thro-po-mor'phism, 1 dē-an'thro-po-mor'fiz; 2 dē-an'thro-po-mor'fiz, n. The gradual removal of anthropomorphism from religious concepts or beliefs.

de-an'thro-po-mor'phiz-za'tion, n. [—de-an'thro-po-mor'phic, a.—de-an'thro-po-mor'phize or -phulze, vt. To free from anthropomorphic notions (one's beliefs and conception of God).]

dear, 1 dē; 2 dē, a. 1. Held in affection or high esteem; beloved; cherished; precious; as, a dear friend; all that I hold dear: in this sense much used as a form of polite address, especially in letters; as, Dear Sir; Dear Madam. 2. Held at a high price, absolutely or in proportion to other values; expensive; costly.

Oh God! that bread should be so dear.

And flesh and blood so cheap.

Hood Song of the Shirt st. 5.

3. Characterized by high prices, as a time of scarcity or dearth; charging a high price; as, a dear market.

The year 1809 was a very dear year, prices having been higher than for fifty years before, except in 1294-5. THOMSON ROOZES in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* vol. I, p. 189, note. [c. r. 1869.]

4. [Archaic.] High or intense in quality or degree; keen; heartfelt; earnest; as, dear speed; dear grief. 5. [Archaic.] Dangerous; fatal. [In a good sense < AS. dēre; in a bad sense < AS. dēor, wild, cruel; see DEER.] Syn.: see PRECIOUS.—dear'ty, vt. To make dear.—dear'ty, n. A dearly purchased.—for d. life, for the sake of life; as if life were at stake; as, to run for dear life.

dear, n. One who is much beloved; a darling: often in address, as in the phrase my dear.

dear, adv. 1. At a very high price or rate; as, his temerity cost him dear. 2. Dearly; affectionately.

dear, interj. An exclamation of sorrow, regret, weariness, pity, surprise, or other emotion: often followed by me; as, dear! dear! what a noise; oh, dear! my head aches; dear me! is it so?

dear/horn, 1 dē'horn; 2 dē'horn, n. [U. S.] A light four-wheeled carriage. [After *Deahorn*, its inventor.]

Dea'born, 1 dē'bōrn; 2 dē'bōrn, n. 1. Henry (1751-1829), an American general. 2. A county in S. E. Iowa; 309 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceburg.

Dea'bōrn's riv'cr. A river to the Rocky Mountains, Montana; 150 m. long to Missouri river.

dear'ly, 1 dēl'ly; 2 dēl'ly, adv. 1. With much affection or tenderness; fondly; tenderly. 2. At a high price; at great cost. 3. [Archaic.] Earnestly. 4. Richly; lavishly.

de-arm, vt. To disarm.

dearn'y, n. Same as DARN.

dearn'y, a. Secret; melancholy; lonely.—dearn'ty, adv. dearn, 1 dērn; 2 dērn, n. Arch. A door-post; threshold.

dear'ty, n. Same as DARN.

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2. *Atroci*. Feeble influence of a planet by reason of its position. [*< F. débilité, < L. debilitas, < debilis; see DEBILITATE.*]



tral-i-zā'shon, *n.* *Polit. Econ.* The process or policy of distributing the functions of government by devolving them upon the local authorities; the reversal of centrali-



And decks the lily fair in flow'ry pride.  
BURNS *Collier's Saturday Night* st. 18.

[illegible]

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

(By courtesy of the United States DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)



# THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAME.	BORN.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	COLONY REPRESENTED.	ORDER OF SIGNING.	DIED.	AGE.
Adams, John . . . . .	Oct. 19, 1735	Braintree, Mass. <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	6	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	2	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1729	Amesbury, Mass. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	New Hampshire . . . . .	9	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1736	Newington, Va. . . . .	Planter . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	51	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	31	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel . . . . .	April 17, 1741	Somerset co., Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	44	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham . . . . .	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	14	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George . . . . .	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	38	Jan. 23, 1813	74
Ellery, William . . . . .	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	R. I. & Prov. Plant.* . . . .	22	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	5	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Printer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	46	April 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge . . . . .	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	8	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1732	Bristol (?), England . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	40	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass. <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	1	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman . . . . .	1725	Connecticut . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	47	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Harrison, Benjamin . . . . .	1740	Berkeley, Va. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	54	April, 1791	52
Hart, John . . . . .	1715	Hopewell, N. J. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	13	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph . . . . .	1730	Kingston, N. J. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	North Carolina . . . . .	35	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos. . . . .	1746	St. Luke's, S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	56	Mar. 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William . . . . .	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	North Carolina . . . . .	23	Oct., 1790	49
Hopkins, Stephen . . . . .	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, R. I. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	R. I. & Prov. Plant.* . . . .	12	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis . . . . .	1737	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	29	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel . . . . .	July 3, 1732	Windham, Conn. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	11	Jan. 5, 1796	63
Jefferson, Thomas . . . . .	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	32	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va. . . . .	Soldier . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	48	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	55	April 3, 1797	63
Lewis, Francis . . . . .	Mar., 1713	Llandaff, Wales . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	New York . . . . .	7	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	New York . . . . .	3	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thomas <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's co., S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	43	1779	30
M'Kean, Thomas . . . . .	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	39	June 24, 1817	83
Middleton, Arthur . . . . .	June 26, 1742	Middleton Place, S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	50	Jan. 1, 1787	45
Morris, Lewis . . . . .	1726	Morrisania, N. Y. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	15	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, England . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	24	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1724	Ridley, Pa. . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	16	April, 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thomas . . . . .	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va. . . . .	Statesman . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	49	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	28	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat . . . . .	1731	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	4	May 11, 1814	83
Penn, John . . . . .	May 17, 1741	Caroline co., Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	North Carolina . . . . .	18	Sept., 1788	48
Read, George . . . . .	Sept. 18, 1733	Cecil co., Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	41	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Casar . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1728	Dover, Del. . . . .	Soldier . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	52	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George . . . . .	1730	Newcastle, Del. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	37	July, 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1745	Byberry, Pa. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	46	April 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	Nov., 1749	Charleston, S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	34	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger . . . . .	April 19, 1721	Newton, Mass. . . . .	Shoemaker . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	19	July 23, 1793	72
Smith, James . . . . .	(?) 1710	Ireland . . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	36	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	10	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thomas . . . . .	1742	Pointon Manor, Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	30	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, George . . . . .	1716	Ireland . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	33	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew . . . . .	1714	Ireland . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	New Hampshire . . . . .	17	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George . . . . .	1740	Frederick co., Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	53	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William . . . . .	Jan. 14, 1730	Kittery, Me. . . . .	Sailor . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	20	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William . . . . .	April 8, 1731	Lebanon, Conn. . . . .	Statesman . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	26	Aug. 2, 1811	80
Wilson, James . . . . .	1742	St. Andrews, Scotland . . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	42	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scotland . . . . .	Minister . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	21	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Conn. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	25	Dec. 1, 1797	71
Wythe, George . . . . .	1726	Elizabeth co., Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	45	June 8, 1806	80

<sup>1</sup> The oldest signer, being in his 71st year at the time of signing. <sup>2</sup> Died from wounds received May 15, 1777, in a duel with Gen McIntosh. <sup>3</sup> Lost at sea. <sup>4</sup> Gave the casting vote in favor of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. <sup>5</sup> The youngest signer, being 27 years old at the time of signing. <sup>6</sup> A part of the town of Braintree was set aside for Quincy. \* Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.

declination; especially, characterized by conveying a refusal. [*< LL. declinatorius, < L. declinator; see DECLINATION.*]—declinatory plea (*Old Eng. Law*), a plea, as of sanctuary or of benefit of clergy, before trial or conviction.

**de-clin'a-to-ry**, n. [*-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, pl.*] 1. A declinator. 2. A ground or excuse for refusing.

**de-clin'a-ture**, 1 di-klin'-a-chur or -tūr; 2 de-clin'-a-chur or -tūr, n. 1. The act of declining an offer or request, especially when done formally or politely; declension; refusal. 2. *Scots Law*. A plea contesting jurisdiction; also, the privilege of such a plea.

**de-cline**, 1 di-klin'; 2 de-clin', v. [*-CLINEN'; -CLINING.*] I. *Trans.* 1. To refuse, directly or indirectly, as to accept, comply with, enter upon, or do; reject; as, to decline an offer, a request, or a contest. 2. To cause to bend, move, or slope downward; bend down; depress. 3. *Gram.* To inflect, or give in order the various case-forms of (a noun, pronoun, or adjective); formerly, also, to conjugate. 4. *Chess*. To reject (an offered piece or pawn); to refuse to employ (recognized lines of defense) against a standard attack. 5. [*Arch.*] To avoid by turning away from; shun. 6. [*Arch.*] To turn aside or away from, as a course or object; wander from. 7. To lower; diminish. 8. To deflect. 9. To recite in a formal manner.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To refuse; express negation; as, why do you decline? 2. To bend, slope, or hang downward; move or tend downward; descend; hence, poetically, to lower oneself; stoop, as to a mean action. 3. To sink or incline to or toward a lower state or level of quality; hence gradually impaired; draw to an end; decay; diminish.

Four centuries before Christ, there were signs of declining faith among the Greeks, in their pagan divinities. *T. E. MAY Democracy in Europe* vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 118. [*A. S. 1889.*]

4. To turn aside or away; deviate. 5. *Astron.* To diverge from the celestial equator; deviate; formerly, also, to diverge from the ecliptic. 6. To have a propensity or inclination. [*< F. décliner, < L. declino; see DECLINATION.*] *Syn.* see ABATE; NIE; DROOP; WINDLE; FALL.

**de-cline**, n. 1. The process of declining or falling from a better state toward a worse one; gradual impairment of condition, especially of the physical or mental powers, as by disease; deterioration; decay.

With the decline of liberty in Greece, began the decline of all her letters and all her arts. *Excerpt from Orations and Speeches*, Aug. 29, 1834, p. 22. [*A. S. 1835.*]

2. The time during which deterioration or decay takes place. 3. *Med.* (1) That stage of a disease during which the symptoms decrease in violence. (2) Any enfolding disease, as, tinea. 4. [*Rare.*] A declivity.

**de-clined**, 1 di-klin'd; 2 de-clind', a. 1. *Bot.* Declinate. 2. *de-clin'*ous. 2. Put or turned aside; brought close to an end; degraded; lowered. 3. *Diol.* Not facing directly toward one of the four cardinal points of the compass.

**de-clin'er**, 1 di-klin'-er; 2 de-clin'-er, n. 1. One who declines. 2. A declining dial. *See* DIAL.

**de-clin'o-graph**, 1 di-kloin'-o-graf; 2 de-clin'-o-graf, n. An apparatus for automatically registering astronomical declinations observed by aid of a filar micrometer. [*< L. declino (see DECLINATION) + Gr. graphō, write.*]

**de-clin'o-m'e-ter**, 1 dek'-li-nsm'-i-ter; 2 dek'-li-nom'-e-ter, n. 1. An instrument, often self-registering, for measuring or recording the declination of the magnetic needle. 2. *Astron.* An instrument for recording declinations. [*< L. declino (see DECLINATION) + Gr. metron, measure.*]

**de-clive**, 1 di-kliniv'; 2 de-cliv', n. 1. A sloping downward; in surgery, lowest; as, the declive part of a tumor. II. *n. Anal.* An inclined area on the upper surface of the middle portion of the cerebellum. [*< F. déclive, < L. declivus; see DECLIVITY.*]

**de-cliv'ant**, a. Declinant. 2. *de-cliv'ate, a. *Entom.* Having a grade of an automobile.*

**de-cliv'ent**, a. Sloping downward.

**de-cliv'ty**, 1 di-kliniv'-ti; 2 de-cliv'-i-ty, n. [*-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. A downward slope, or a place or surface having such a slope, as the descending surface between the crest and base on one side of a range of hills; opposed to *acclivity*, when the slope is regarded as ascending.

They beheld the bright arms and banners of their countrymen, gleaming along the declivities of the mountains.

*Prescott Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. 1, ch. 9, p. 334. [*A. S. 1849.*]

2. *Entom.* Any part sloping downward. [*< F. de-clivité, < L. declivitas; < declivus, sloping, < de, down, + clivus, hill.*]

**de-cliv'ous**, a. *de-cliv'ous*, a. Of, pertaining to, or like a declivity; sloping downward. *de-cliv'ous*, a. *Entom.* Having a grade of an automobile.

**de-coct**, 1 di-kokt'; 2 de-coct', v. 1. To prepare for use by boiling. 2. To extract the medicinal properties of by means of boiling. 3. [*Arch.*] To assimilate or digest, as food. 4. [*Arch.*] To warm or heat, as by boiling. 5. [*Arch.*] To devise, as by concocting. [*< L. decoquo (pp. decoctus), < de, down, + coquo, cook.*]

**de-coct'ible**, a. *de-coct'ible*, a. Having a tendency or power to decoct. *de-coct'ure, n. A decoction.*

**de-coct**, *abbr.* *Decoction* = decoction.

**de-coct'ion**, 1 di-kok'-shon; 2 de-coct'-shon, n. 1. The liquid produced by boiling a substance until its soluble properties are extracted; specif., such a solution of vegetable principles in water; distinguished from *infusion*.

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The general formula for ordinary decoctions (not including powerful substances) requires that 10 parts by weight of the compound substance should be put into 100 parts of cold water in a covered vessel, and boiled fifteen minutes.

2. The act or process of boiling anything, especially in water, to extract its soluble properties. 3. Preparation or development by heat. [*OF., < L. decoctio(n)-, < decoctus; see DECOCT.*]

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*L. Rom. Law.* A spendthrift; bankrupt; specif., one who has squandered public funds. [*To decipher (a code).*]

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*IN-CON-EN; NE-CON-ING.*]

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*-HEREN; -HERING.*] *Wireless Tele.* To cause to cease cohering; separate; disconnect; used in wireless telegraphy. *See COHERER.* [*< NE + COHERE.*]

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*-HEREN; -HERING.*] *Wireless Tele.* To cause to cease cohering; separate; disconnect; used in wireless telegraphy. *See COHERER.* [*< NE + COHERE.*]

The particles of metal cohere, the Morse instrument prints a dot, and the tapper strikes its little hammer against the glass tube. That blow *decoheres* the particles of metal, and stamps the current. *McClure's Magazine* June, 1899, p. 106.

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*Elec.* A mechanical contrivance used in restoring a coherer to its normal state of high resistance after it has been made conductive, as by the impact of an electromagnetic wave; used especially in wireless telegraphy, where it acts by tapping or jarring. Compare *COHERER*.

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*Elec.* The act of restoring a coherer to its normal state of high resistance, as by the action of a decoherer; the normal state of a coherer; decoherence. [*< NE + COHERION.*]

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'-tor; 2 de-coct'-tor, n. [*Chem.* Of or derived from decane—decolic acid, same as CAPRIC ACID.

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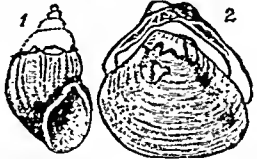
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Decollet and Decorated Shells. 1/1

1. Decollet shell of a pond-snail (*Gastropoda*). 2. Decorated shell of *Corbicula cuneata*.

**de-col'la-tion**, 1 dek'-a-lé-shon; 2 dek'-a-lé-shon (xm), n. 1. The act of beheading, or the state of being beheaded; decapitation; specif., in surgery, the severing of the head of the child in difficult parturition. 2. A picture representing a beheading, or a festival commemorating the beheading of a martyr; as, the decollation of St. John the Baptist (Aug. 29). [*OF., < L. decollatio(n)-, < decollo, to behead, < de, from, + collare, to collar.*]

**de-col'le-té**, 1 dek'-a-lé-té; 2 dek'-a-lé-té, n. [*F.*] 1. The outline of the bodice of a dress cut low in the neck. 2. The part of the neck and shoulders which is exposed. 3. The act of cutting a bodice low in the neck; also, the state of being decolleté.

**de-col'le-té**, 1 dek'-a-lé-té; 2 dek'-a-lé-té, n. [*F.*] 1. Cut low in the neck; low-necked, as the waist of a dress, so as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. 2. [*Fem. de-colleté.*] Wearing a low-necked dress; having the neck and shoulders bare.

The ladies ride in full dress, *decolletées*, without hats. *R. H. Dana, Jr. To Cuba and Back* ch. 5, p. 48. [*A. S. 1859.*]

**de-col'or**, 1 di-kol'-or; 2 de-col'-or, v. To deprive of color; to bleach; whiten; decolorize. [*< L. decolorare, < de, from, + color, color.*]

**de-col'or'ant**, 1 di-kol'-or-ant; 2 de-col'-or-ant, n. A bleaching agent. 2. A bleaching substance. *de-col'or'ate*, a. Bleached. *de-col'or'ation*, n. 1. The act of bleaching. 2. Absence of color.

**de-col'or'im'e-ter**, 1 di-kol'-or-im'-i-ter; 2 de-col'-or-im'-e-ter, n. An instrument or apparatus for testing the decolorizing or bleaching power of a substance, as of bleaching powder. [*< L. decolor, colorless (< de-priv. + color), + Gr. metron, measure.*]

**de-col'or-ize**, 1 di-kol'-or-iz; 2 de-col'-or-iz, v. [*-IZEN; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

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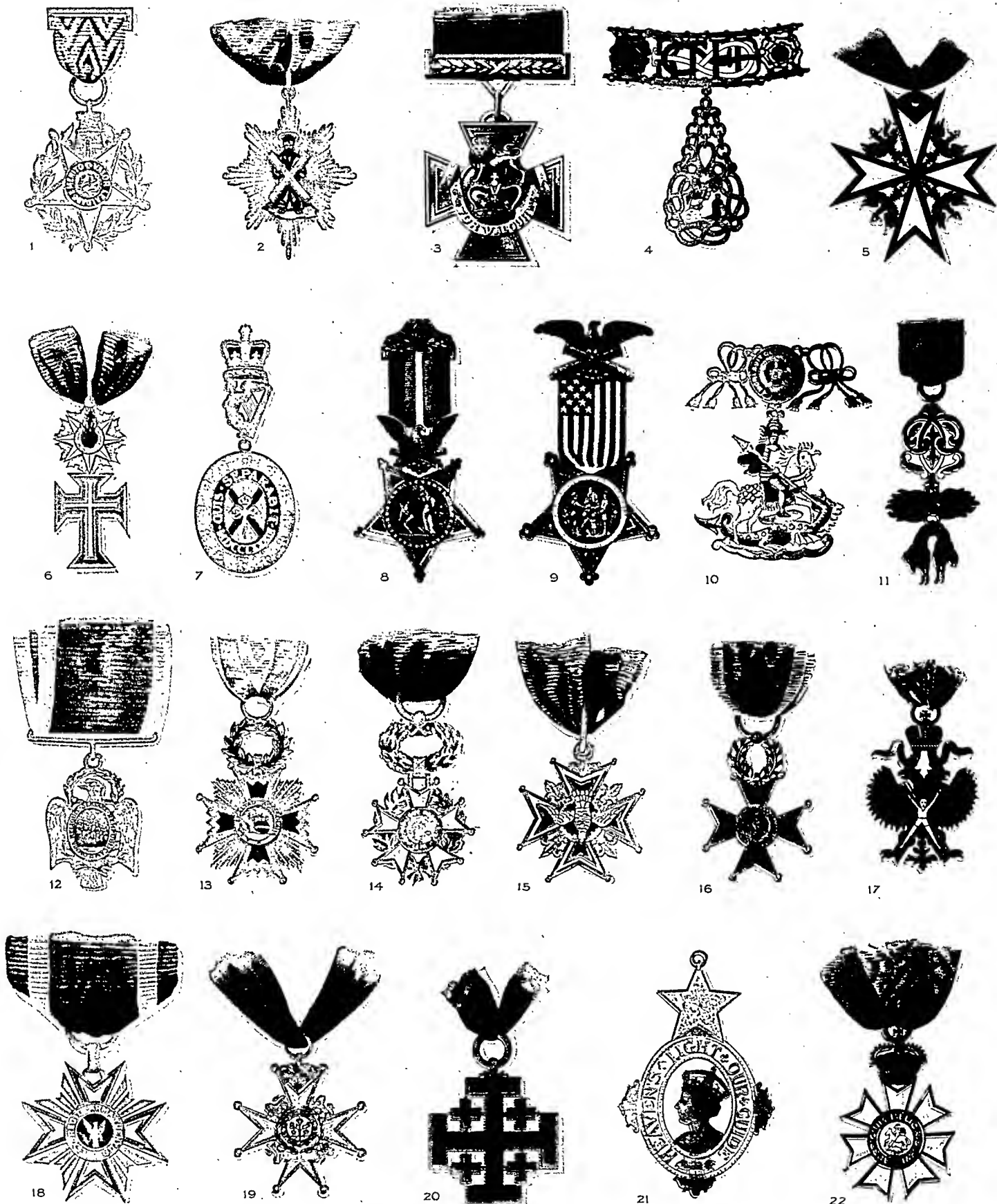
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Andrew.  
FARNER *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 5, p. 47. [L. F. D.]

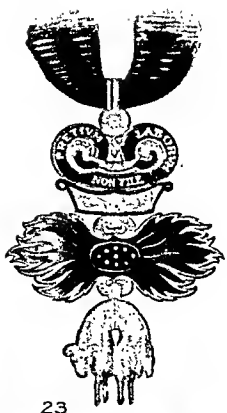




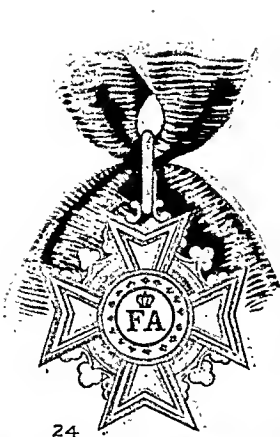


## Decorations of Honor.

1. Badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal). 2. Badge of the Order of the Thistle (Great Britain, Scotland). 3. Victoria Cross (Great Britain).
4. Badge of the Order of the Annunciation (Italy). 5. Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Prussia). 6. Badge of the Order of Christ (Pontifical and Portugal).
7. Badge, with collar attachment, of the Order of St. Patrick (Great Britain, Ireland). 8. Medal of Honor, War Department (U. S. A.). 9. Badge of the Grand Army of the Republic (U. S. A.). 10. The George Badge, with collar attachment, Order of the Garter (Great Britain). 11. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain).
12. Badge of the Society of the Cincinnati (U. S. A.). 13. Badge of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic (Spain). 14. Badge of the Legion of Honor (France).
15. Badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost (France): discontinued, 1830. 16. Badge of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Pontifical). 17. Badge of the Order of St. Andrew (Russia).
18. Insignia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (U. S. A.). 19. Badge of the Military Division, Order of the Bath (Great Britain).
20. Badge of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher (Pontifical). 21. Badge of the Order of the Star of India (Great Britain, India). 22. Badge of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: reverse (Great Britain).



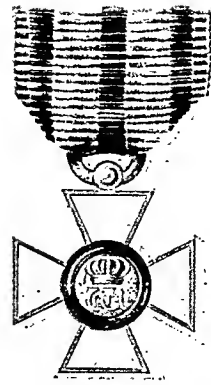
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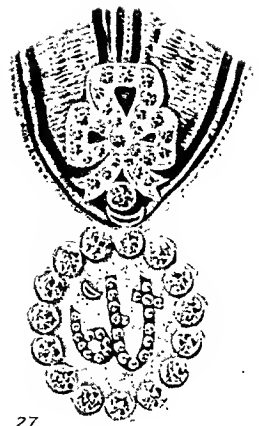
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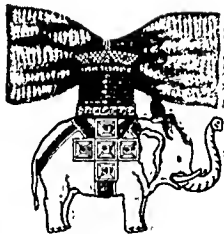
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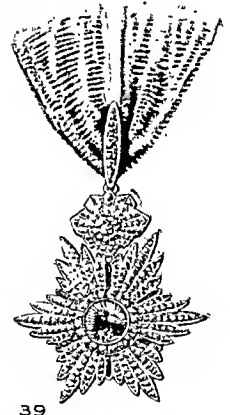
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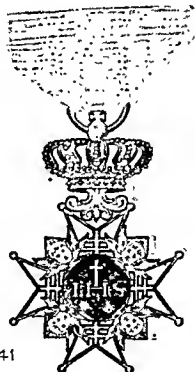
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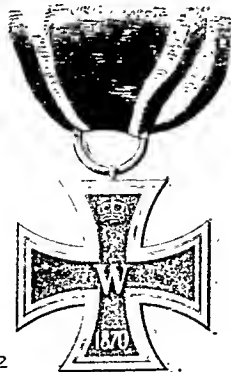
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## Decorations of Honor.

23. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Austria-Hungary). 24. Badge of the Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony). 25. Badge of the Order of the Eastern (Morning, or Rising) Sun (Japan). 26. Badge of the Order of the Oak Crown (Luxemburg). 27. Badge of the Ancient Order of the Nishan of Tunis (France). 28. Badge of the Military Order of Foreign Wars (U. S. A.). 29. Badge of the Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Austria-Hungary). 30. Badge of the Order Nishani-Medjidie (Turkey). 31. Badge, or Medal, of the Order of the Bust of Bolivar (Venezuela). 32. Badge of the Order of the Redeemer, or Savior: reverse (Greece). 33. Badge of the Order of the Family Order of Loyalty, or Fidelity, of Baden (Germany). 34. Badge of the Order of the Elephant (Denmark). 35. Badge of the Order of the Military Order of William (Netherlands). 36. Badge of the Order of Francis-Joseph (Austria). 37. Badge of the Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg (Germany). 38. Badge of the Order of the Sun and Lion (Persia). 39. Badge of the Order of the Seraphim (Sweden and Norway). 40. The Iron Cross (Prussia). 41. Badge of the Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia). 42. The Iron Cross (Prussia). 43. Badge of the Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia). 44. Badge of the (Military) Order of Leopold: reverse (Belgium). See table under names of Leopold: reverse (Belgium).

2. *Rhet.* Arranged in or characterized by contrasted words or phrases alternating in reversed order. *de-cus-sat-ed*. — *ly*, *adv.*

*dec'us-sa'tion*, 1 dek'-os-[or d'f'kns-jé'shən; 2 dēc'-ūs-[or dē'-ūs]-jā'shən (XIII). *n.* The act or state of decussating, or that which decussates. — *decussation* of the pyramids (*Anat.*), the intercrossing of the fibers of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata over the medulla line to form the crossed pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. — *fillet d.* (*Anat.*), the intercrossing of nerve-fibers known as the fillet (*de-missus*) over the median line of the medulla oblongata above the decussation of the pyramids. — *fundula d.* (*Anat.*), a crossing of nerve-fibers from the anterior corpora quadrigemina or from the red nucleus on either side, that occurs below the aqueduct of Sylvius. *fontanal decussation*. — *pluriform d.*, the fillet decussation. *sensory decussation*.

*de-cus-sa-tiv* (ē), 1 di-kus'-a-tiv; 2 de-cūs'-a-tiv, *a.* Intersecting, especially at an acute angle. — *ly*, *adv.*

*de-cus-sion*, *n.* A dropping or shaking down or off, as of fruit from a tree.

*de-cus-sis*, 1 di-kus'-is; 2 de-cūs'-is, *n.* [L.] *Nums.* An ancient Roman copper coin equivalent to 10 asses. See *table of coins*.

*de-cus-so-ri-um*, 1 dī'kn-sō'-ri-um; 2 dē'-cūs-sō'-ri-um, *n.* [*Ar.*, *pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to permit escape of pus or the like. [*L. decussus*, see *NECESSATE*, *v.*]

*dec'y-l*, 1 des'-il; 2 dēc'-yl, *n.* *Chem.* A monatomic organic radical (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>) of the paraffin series, known by its compounds. [*L. decem*, ten, + *-yl*] — *de-cyl'ic*, *a.*

*dec'y-lene*, 1 des'-il-in; 2 dēc'-yl-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>) of the ethylene series. — *dec'y-len'ic*, *a.*

*de'dal*, 1 dī'dal; 2 dē'dal, *a.* 1. Curiously made; intricate; contrived; artistic; ingenious. 2. Possessing skill or art; also, crafty; artful; deceitful; inconstant. [*L. dardalus*, < *Gr. doidalos*, < *doidallō*, adorn.] *da'dal*; *da'dale*; *da'dalant*; *de-da'llant*. *Chas.* O woman, woman, of what other earth Hath *de'dal* Nature moulded thee?

*de'da-lous*, 1 dēd'-a-lous; 2 dēd'-a-lūs, *n.* 1. Labyrinthine. 2. *Bot.* Having the margins marked with intricate windings, as certain leaves; not now used. [*L. dardalus*; see *NEAL*].

*de'dan*, 1 dī'dan; 2 dē'dan, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezek. xiv, 13.* *de'da-na-an*, *n.* See *TUATHA DE DANAN*.

*de'd-nim*, 1 dēd'-nim or dē'd-nim; 2 dēd'-nim or dē'd-nim, *n.* *Bib.* *Isa. xli, 13.*

*de'dans*, 1 dī'dans; 2 dē'dans, *n.* [F.] 1. In court-tennis, the part of the penthouse, at the service-end of the court, screened off for occupancy by spectators. See *COURT-TENNIS*. 2. The spectators.

*de'ding-ton*, 1 dēd'-ing-ton; 2 dēd'-ing-ton, *n.* A town in Oxfordshire, England. [*L. dēd*, II. *a.* *Dead*, *de'd*, I. [*Fr.*] To approach death. *CHAUCER Fame*, II, *de-de-co-rate*, *st.* 1. To disgrace; dishonor. 2. To disfigure.

*de'dend*, *pp.* *Deadened*. *S. S.*

*de'den-dum*, 1 di-dēd'-dum; 2 de-dēn'-dum, *n.* *Mech.* This part of a tooth of a gear-wheel between the pitch-line and the bottom of the intervening space. [*L. dēdō* (gerund, *dedendum*), apply.] — *de-den-dum'ic*, *ic*, *a.* [*Mech.*]. The circles formed by the ends of the teeth of a gear-wheel as they revolve. [The shedding or loss of teeth.]

*de'den-ti'tion*, 1 dī'dēn-tish'-a; 2 dē'dēn-tish'-a, *n.* [Rare.] *de'des*, 1 dī'des; 2 dē'des, *n.* [Java.] The civet secreted by the civet.

*de'dham*, 1 dēd'-am; 2 dēd'-am, *n.* A town, county-seat of *de'd-ham*, 1 dēd'-kāt; 2 dēd'-kāt, *n.* [*Fr.*] *de-dēn'-cat'ing*, *a.*

1. To set apart solemnly for some sacred purpose, as a church; consecrate, as to a religious use, as to a divinity. *My Jesus, . . . I again dedicate my whole self to thee.*

*LIVINGSTONE Lett Journals* ch. 20, p. 414. [L. 1875.]

2. To devote or give up, as oneself, to some special purpose; especially, to direct attention or energy toward; as, to *dedicate* oneself to a cause. 3. To preface or inscribe with a dedication to a patron or friend; as, to *dedicate* a book to the queen. 4. *Low.* To devote, as land or other property, to the use of the public. This prevents the owner or his representatives from asserting any right in the property incompatible with the public use.

[*L. dedicatus*, *pp.* of *dedico*, < *de*, down, + *dico*, declare.] *Syn.* see *INSCRIBE*. — *de'di-cant*, *n.* One who dedicates.

— *de'di-cate*, *a.* Dedicated; devoted; set apart; consecrated; sacred. — *de'di-ca-tee*, *n.* [Rare.] One to whom something is dedicated. — *de'di-ca'tor*, *n.* One who dedicates, as a book or the like.

*de'di-ca'tion*, 1 dēd'-i-kā'shən; 2 dēd'-i-kā'shən, *n.* 1. The act or process of solemnly setting apart of consecrating to sacred uses or to a deity; commonly done with religious rites or services; as, the *dedication* of a house of worship. 2. The act of solemnly setting apart to any specific purpose; the voluntary consecration or relinquishment of something to an end or cause; also, the condition of being set apart or devoted; as, *dedication* of land to public use by the owner. 3. An address or inscription to a patron, friend, or public character, prefixed or attached to a literary, musical, or artistic work, as a token of gratitude, friendship, or respect; the act of so addressing or inscribing. [OF.]

— *de'di-ca'tion*, *n.* Express dedication (*Law*). That made by deed, *vol.*, an acknowledgment. — *Implied d.* (*Law*), that presumed from an acknowledgment on the part of the owner in the public use of property.

*de'di-ca-to-ry*, 1 dēd'-i-kā-to-ry; 2 dēd'-i-kā-to-ry, *a.* 1. Constituting, containing, or serving as a dedication; dedicating. — *de'di-ca-tiv'ic*; *de'di-ca-to-ri-al*. II. *n.* A dedication.

*de'di-ca-ture*, 1 dēd'-i-kā-chūr or -tūr; 2 dēd'-i-kā-chūr or -tūr, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of dedicating, or a dedication.

I would not praise the pageant hall, Yet miss the *dedicator*. *BROWNING A Sabbath Morning of Sea St. S.*

*de'dig-na'tion*, *n.* Disdain; contempt.

*de'di-mus*, 1 dēd'-mūs; 2 dēd'-mūs, *n.* [*Lat.*] *Law.* A command or writ (in the Latin form beginning *Debitum* possession or writ) authorizing the taking of testimony or the performance of specified judicial acts.

*de'di-tian*, 1 dēd'-tish'-an; 2 dēd'-tish'-an, *n.* *Rom. Law.* A freedman barred from full citizenship because of grave offense committed during slavery. [*L. dedittus*, captive] *de'di-tian'*; *de'di-tian'-cy*, *n.* The condition of a freedman so debased. *de'di-tian'-cy*.

*de'di-ton*, *n.* Surrender; a yielding.

*de'di-ty*, *a.* Deadly. *CHAUCER C. T.* I, 11, 352.

*De'dlock*, 1 dēd'-lōk; 2 dēd'-lōk, *n.* In *Dickens's Bleak House*: 1. Sir Leicester, a country gentleman of high character but many prejudices. 2. Lady, his wife; mother

of Esther Summerson by Captain Hawdon. She leads a miserable life from remorse and apprehension and is finally found dead at the grave of her first lover.

*de'do*, 1 dēd'-do; 2 dēd'-do, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length. See *MEASURE*.

*de'do-la'tion*, 1 dēd'-o-lā'shən; 2 dēd'-o-lā'shən, *n.* *Surg.* The action by which a wound causing loss of substance or tissue is inflicted by means of a cutting-instrument. [*L. dedolatus*, *pp.* of *dedolo*, < *de*, from, + *dolo*, chip.]

*De'do-ri-tis*. See *DOUBTMENT*.

*de-doub'te-ment*, 1 dēd'-dūb't-ment *n.* (F.) *de-dū-bi-mān'*; 2 *de-dū-bi-mēt* or (F.) *de-dū-bi-mān'*, *n.* [F.] *Bot.* Duplication; chorisis.

*de'du-ca'tion*, 1 dēd'-yū-kā'shən; 2 dēd'-yū-kā'shən, *n.* [Rare.] A leading from the right way or direction; a misleading.

*de-due'*, 1 di-dūs'; 2 de-dūc', *vt.* [*Fr.*] *de-nucen'*; *de-nuc'* [*Fr.*] 1. To derive as a conclusion by reasoning from given premises or principles; infer, especially as a necessary result; conclude. 2. To give the derivation of; trace the production or origin of.

The Arabs deduced their descent from Abraham through the line of Ishmael. *PALEY Evidences* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 365. [*L. d.* w.]

3. [Archaic.] To lead down, forth, or away; conduct.

The Mer de Glace is deduced down its narrow channel, like a river. *RUSKIN Deucalion* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 59. [*L. a.* 1879.]

4. To describe or trace in detail. [*L. deduco*, < *de*, down, + *duco*, lead.] — *de-due-ment*, *n.* That which is deduced as a logical conclusion; inference; deduction.

*de-due-ti-bi* (ē), *a.* 1. Capable of being deduced, derived, or inferred, as from certain premises or facts. 2. Capable of being brought down. — *de-due-ti-bi-l'y*, *de-due-ti-bi-ly* (ē), *adv.* — *de-due-ti-bi-ty*, *n.* — *de-due-ti-bi-ty*, *n.* A performing deduction; inferential.

*de-due-t'*, 1 di-dōkt'; 2 de-dūct', *vt.* 1. To subtract, take away, separate, or remove, as from a sum or amount; as, to *deduct* an item from an account; to *deduct* a percentage. 2. To lead forth or out; also, to trace or to deduce. 3. To reduce. [*L. deduco* (*pp.* *deductus*); see *NECESSATE*.] — *de-due-ti-bi* (ē), *a.* 1. That may be deducted. 2. Deductible.

*de-due-ti-o*, 1 di-dōk'-shō; 2 de-dūc'-shō, *n.* [L.] 1. Deduction. 2. *Mus.* The succession of notes in any harmony in Guido d'Arezzo's musical system.

*de-due-tion*, 1 di-dūk'-shən; 2 de-dūc'-shən, *n.* 1. The power, act, or process of deducing or inferring; more especially, the mental process by which general truths already known are sought and found, in order to justify assumptions and hypotheses respecting the explanation of more concrete truths or facts. 2. *Logic*. That form of reasoning in which a fact, or the truth of a specific or individual statement, is inferred from a general fact, law, or principle, given as a starting-point, through the connecting relation of reason and consequent; specialization; demonstrative or applicative inference; syllogistic reasoning. Compare *SYLLOGISM*.

In deduction the logical axiom of sufficient reason takes the form of reason and consequent, embracing whole and part, cause and effect, substance and attribute, genus and species, etc. Compare *INDUCTION*.

3. That which is deduced from premises or principles; an inference; a conclusion. 4. The act or process of deducting, or that which is deducted or subtracted; subtraction; abatement; as, to make a *deduction* from a bill. 5. A payment. [*F. déduction*, < *L. deductio* (*n.*), < *deduco*; see *NECESSATE*.] *Syn.* see *INDUCTION*; *INFERENCE*. — *deduction* for new (*for Law*), a rebate in favor of the underwriter of one-third from the whole cost of repairing a damaged ship by the insured owner, on account of the new material put into the ship.

*de-due-tive*, 1 di-dūk'-tiv; 2 de-dūc'-tiv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based on deduction; containing or using deduction; inferential; deductive.

The inductive process does not lead up to certainty, whereas the deductive process does. *BAINBRIDGE Origin of Relig. Belief* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 15. [L. 1870.]

[*L. deductivus*, < *L. deduco*; see *NECESSATE*.] — *deductive method*. 1. *Logic*. (1) The application of logical deduction in reaching or demonstrating individual fact or truth from general principles or truths. (2) In the system of J. S. Mill, the ascertainment of the law of an effect from the laws of the tendencies producing it. 2. The improper application of the Aristotelian logic or the syllogism to facts (to which the inductive method only is applicable), in the attempt to reach general scientific principles. Compare *INDUCTIVE METHOD*. — *d.* reasoning, same as *INDUCTION*; 2, opposed to *inductive reasoning*. — *de-due-tiv'ic* (ē), *adv.*

*de-due-tor*, 1 di-dōk'-tor; 2 de-dūc'-tor, *n.* The blackfish or caating-whale. [*L. guide*, < *deduco*; see *NECESSATE*.]

*de-dū-pil-ca'tion*, 1 di-dū-pil'-kē'shən; 2 dēd'-dū-pil'-kē'shən, *n.* *Bot.* Division or separation, as of an organ or a part, into two or more parts; chorisis.

*dee*, 1 dī; 2 dē, *vt.* [Scott.] To die.

*dee*, *n.* [Scott.] A fairytale. See *DEE*.

*Dee*, 1 dī; 2 dē, *n.* 1. John (1527-1605), an English astrologer. 2. A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 87 m. long to North Sea. 3. A river and lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. 4. A river in Merionethshire, N. Wales; 80 m. long to Irish Sea.

*deed*, 1 dīd; 2 dēd, *vt.* To convey or transfer title by written instrument under seal; as, to *deed* an estate.

*deed'*, *a.* Dead. *dedet'*; *deed'y*, *adv.*

*deed*, 1 dīd; 2 dēd, *n.* 1. Anything done or effected; an act, good or bad, great or small; specif., a notable achievement or exploit.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. *BAILEY Festus, A Country Town* sc. 7.

2. Certain fact or truth; especially, reality; actuality. The Apostles' Creed . . . was, in very deed, ago ago ago, the hymn of the world. *SERMONS Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. 1, p. 120. [*Lat.* *a.* 1884.]

3. [Rare.] Power of action; active or voluntary agency.

4. *Law*. A written instrument containing a grant signed and sealed by the grantor; an instrument of conveyance under seal; as, a *deed* for land. Any instrument in writing under seal, whether a bond, agreement, or contract of any kind, is a *deed*, altho the word is more frequently used in regard to the conveyance of real estate.

Deeds are divided into (1) deeds indented, in which two or more parties enter into reciprocal and corresponding relations to each other, and (2) deeds poll, which are the acts of a single party and need no counterpart. They must be delivered and accepted, those conveying real estate must be acknowledged and recorded in most States of the United States. A deed comprises the *premises*, which include the statement of the parties, the consideration and the description of the property; the *habendum*, which limits and defines the estate conveyed to the grantee; the *reddendum*, which makes reservations in favor of the grantor; the *conditions*, which determine the action of the covenants in certain contingencies; the *covenants*, or agreements on the part of the parties; and the *conclusion*, which includes the execution clause, date, etc. Under English law, signature, while not essential to the execution of a deed, is practically the rule, while in the United States it is obligatory. [*L. act*, < *dōn*, do.] *deed'*; *deed'*. *Syn.* see *CONVEYANCE*; *DEED*. — *blank deed*, a form, printed in correct legal phraseology, for a deed of real estate or the like, having blank spaces wherein names, dates, and other particulars may be written. — *d.* of arrangement (*Eng. Law*), an assignment for the benefit of creditors. — *d.* of assumption (*Scots Law*), a deed by which a trustee assumes office under appointment from an existing trustee. — *d.* of gift, a conveyance of property in consideration of love and affection or good will. — *d.* of trust, a conveyance of property to one party to be held in trust for another or others. — *In d.*, *In v. d.*, *In fact*, *In truth*, *In reality*; actually. — *deed'ful*, *a.* Full of or characterized by deeds or exploits; active; stirring. — *deed'y*, *adv.* [Rare.] Actively; industriously. — *deed'less*, *a.* Without or not characterized by deeds. — *deed'y*, *a.* [Rare.] Active; efficient.

*de-dēn'-cat'ion*, 1 dēd'-ēn-ōr -ēd-yū-kā'shən-al; 2 dēd'-ēn-ōr -ēd-yū-kā'shən-al, *n.* That tends to hinder or nullify the work of education.

*deed'y*, 1 dīd'; 2 dēd'; *n.* [*Fr.*] *de-nucen'*, 1 -nuc; 2 -is, *pl.* [Southern U. S.] A chick; a young fowl.

*Deeg*, *n.* Same as *Dig*.

*de'lish*, *a.* Same as *luscious*.

*deem*, 1 dīm; 2 dēm, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To hold in belief, estimation, or opinion; decide as to a conclusion; consider; regard; believe; as, I *deem* it prudent to stay at home. 2. To judge; adjudge; decide; sentence; condemn; doom. 3. To expect.

II. *i.* 1. To have or be of an opinion; think; judge. 2. To pass judgment; decide. [*L. de-mōn* (= *Goth. dōmjan*), < *dōm*; see *NOOM*.] *deem't*; *deem't*. *Syn.* see *ESTIMATE*; *SUPPOSE*.

*deem*, *n.* [Archaic.] A judgment; opinion; surmise. — *deem'ert*, *n.* One who deems; a judge.

*de-em-na'te*, 1 dī-em'-nā-tē; 2 dē-em'-nā-tē, *n.* [*NAT'EN*; *-NAT'ING*.] *Phys. Chem.* To divest of the property of radioactivity. — *de-em-na'tion*, *n.*

*deem'd*, *pp.* *Deemed*. *S. S.*

*deem'ster*, 1 dīm'ster; 2 dēm'ster, *n.* 1. One who deems, or deems; a judge; specif., either of the two highest judicial officers in the Isle of Man.

The *Deemster* is always a Maxman; he must know the language of the common people. *HALL CAINE The Deemster* ch. 4, p. 20. [L. 1888.]

2. Same as *NOOSTER*. — *deem'ster-ship*, *n.*

*deen*, 1 dīn; 2 dēm, *n.* Same as *deen*.

*deen'y*, 1 dīd'; 2 dēm'y, *a.* [Ir.] Undersized; tiny.

*deep*, 1 dīp; 2 dēp, *a.* 1. Extending far, or comparatively far, below the surface; having depth; also, situated or being at a considerable distance down; as, a *deep* well. 2. Of the side of a mountain descending into a deep mountain gap. [*Fr.* *de*, down, + *profundus*, deep. [*L. a.* 1861.]

2. Extending or entering far back, in, or away from the spectator's point of view; extending far backward; as, a *deep* gorge; a *deep* lot. 3. Having a depth, thickness, dimension, or quantity measured from above downward, from before backward, or from without inward; as, a well 50 feet *deep*; a house lot 100 feet *deep*; a company of men standing ten *deep*. 4. Profound; as, a nature, reach, or degree. (1) Hard to understand or fathom because abstruse, complex, or well concealed; as, a *deep* thought; a *deep* plan. (2) Of great and well-trained or far-reaching intellectual powers; sagacious; penetrating. (3) Of great intensity; great in degree; extreme; hence, beset, earnest; as, *deep* silence; *deep* sorrow.

5. Artful in the concealment of plans or schemes; insidious; scheming; designing.

Really, is he as *deep* as that? *ALDRICH Queen of Sheba* p. 101. [*L. a.* 1877.]

6. Of low, sonorous, or heavy tone; not high or sharp; full-toned; grave; as, a *deep* bass voice. 7. Of intense or dark hue; dark; not light; as, *deep* blue. 8. Difficult of passage by reason of sand, mud, or the like; muddy; boggy; as, a *deep* road. 9. Immersed; absorbed; as, *deep* in a book. 10. *Logic*. Having many attributes; having much intensive quantity; said of a logical subject. 11. *Bacteriol.* Beneath the surface; not exposed to the air; as, a *deep* culture. 12. *Golf*. Broad; said of the face of a driver or brass. 13. [*Prov. Eng.*] Late. [*L. a.* 1861.] *deep*, *adv.* *Syn.* see *HIGH*; *OSCEOLA*. *Deep* is used as the first element of many self-explaining compounds, as *deep-browed*, *deep-laid*, *deep-mouthed*, *deep-dyed*, *o.* *Through-going*; unmitigated; usually with a noun implying villainy in some form. — *d.-felt*, *a.* Self-fetched; deep-drawn. — *d.-field*, *n.* *Baseball & Cricket*. That part of the field farthest from the diamond or wicket. — *d.-grown*, *a.* Having exceptional depth of staple; used to characterize a certain strong variety of wool fiber. — *d.-sea*, *a.* Of pertaining to, or used or done in the greater depths of the sea or ocean; as, *deep-sea* dredging; a *deep-sea* line or lead. — *d.-sea*, *n.* [*Local*. U. S.] A hand-line tackle for bottom-fishing, consisting of a weighted, bow-shaped spreader supporting *Deep-sea Sounding* two books at each end; a bow-apparatus.

2. A sinker for such a line. — *d.-setting*, *n.* 1. Position before striking a line. 2. A method of raising a line. 3. A method of raising a line by setting the milk in weight which trips the arms deep cans instead of shallow bearing the cups, c.c., on reach-pans, and lowering the tem- ing the bottom.

perature by the exterior use of ice or spring-water. — *d.-sinker*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A deep drinking-glass, or the liquid it contains. — *d.-wasted*, *a.* *Naut.* Said of a ship having poop and forecabin unusually high above its deck.

*deep*, *n.* 1. A place or thing that has great depth; a place or distance that extends far downward, inward, or outward; as, a *deep*; especially, the sea or ocean. The hollow *deep*. Of hell resounded. *Milton P. L.* bk. i. l. 314.

2. Something too profound, vast, abstruse, to be easily fathomed or comprehended; a mystery. 3. The most profound part; culmination; as, the *deep* of night. 4. *Naut.* The interval between two successive marked fathoms on a lead-line; noted in announcing a depth for which there is no fathom-mark; as, by the *deep*, nine (between nine and ten fathoms). See *LEAD-LINE*. To have the lead the seamen sprang. And to the pilot cheerily sung. "By the *deep*—nine!" *PEARCE Hearing the Lead* st. 1.









[Rare.]  
 \*ge-lat'i-nizc, 1 di-j-i-lat'i-naiz; 2 dō'gē-lāt'i-niz, r-  
 To extract gelatin from, as bones. de-ge-lat'i-nise:.



B. B. S.	Bachelor of Busi-	Arts.
B. C. <sup>1</sup>	Bachelor of Chem-	B. Lit.
istry.	B. Chem. <sup>†</sup>	Bachelor of Liter-
B. C.	Bachelor of Com-	ature.
merce.		B. L. <sup>2</sup>
		B. LL.
		Bachelor of Laws.
		See LL. B.



**dy'**/dro-gen-ize, 1 dī-hāi'dra-jen-ōiz; 2 dē-h'yō'drō-gen-iz, *vt. Chem.* To free from hydrogen; remove hydrogen from. — **de-hy'**/dro-gen-i-za'tiōn, *n.* — **de-hy'**/dro-gen-iz'er, *n.*

**e-hy'**/dro-mu'cle, 1 dī-hol'dro-mu'nik; 2 dē-h'yō'dro-mu'clic, *o. Chem.* Derived by dehydrating mucle acid, as, **dehydro-mucic acid** (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>8</sub>).

**e-hypp'**/mo-tize, 1 dī-hip'-no-toiz; 2 dē-h'yō'p'-no-tiz, *vt.* To awaken from the hypnotic state; dissipate a hypnosis.

**de-la-ni'**/ra, 1 dī'ya-nol'ra; 2 dē'ye-nol'ra, *n. Myth.* The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she caused his death. **Dē-la-nol'-ra** [Gr.].

**e'l'-clde**, 1 dī'ri-said; 2 dē'i'-cld, *n.* 1. The killing of a god; especially, the crucifixion at Christ. 2. The slayer of a god; specif., one of the crucifiers of Christ. [**L. deus**, god, + **cado**, slay.] — **de-l'-c'dal**, *a.*

**ele'tic**, 1 dōik'tik; 2 dē'tie, *a. Logic.* Praying by direct argument; direct: distinguished from *elencic*, *refutative*, or *indirect*. [**Gr. deiktikos**, able to show, + **deiknymi**, teach.] **dele'ti'-eal**, — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e-lid**, 1 dīd; 2 dēd. [**Scot.**] **I. a.** Dead. **II. n.** Death.

**e-lif'e**, 1 dī-lif'i; 2 dē-lif'e, *n.* 1. Making ar tending to make divine; happy. 2. Divine; es, **deific energy**. Note: **deific** does to **deify** as **deify** does to **deify**. — **de-lif'e**, *adv.* FITZGERALD **HALE**, *Modern English* ch. 5, p. 157, [a. 1878].

[**L. deificus**, **L. deus**, god, + **foco**, make.] — **-leat**.

**e'l'-fl-ca'tiōn**, 1 dī-lī-fē'kā'shān; 2 dē'i'-fl-ek'ā'shōn, *n.* 1. The act of endowing with divine existence or attributes; the state of one deified; apotheosis.

His [the Greek] religion is a *deification* of the faculties and affections of man. **GUYOT Earth and Man** tr. by C. C. Felton, lect. iii, p. 307. [o. a. 1865.]

**2. Occult.** The acquisition by the soul of god-like attributes; ultimate absorption into the Supreme Spirit. [**OF.**, < **LL. deifico**; see **DEIFY**.] **de'l'-fl-ek'elant**, — **de'l'-fl-ra'to'-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to deification; apotheosizing.

**e-lif'-fir**, 1 dī-lī-fir; 2 dē-lī-fir, *n.* One who deifies.

**e-l'i-form**, 1 dī-lī-fōrm; 2 dē-lī-fōrm, *a.* 1. In the form of a god; like a god, as in nature or appearance. 2. Conformable to the divine will as nature. [**L. deus**, god, + **form**.] — **de-l'-fārm-l'y**, *n.*

**e-lif'-fi**, 1 dī-lī-fai; 2 dē-lī-fy, *vt.* [**-FIEN**; — **-FR'ING**.] 1. To exalt among the gods; revere or worship as a god. 2. To make like a god, or a god; render divine. [**< F. deifier**, < **LL. deifico**, < **L. deus**, god; and **ec'-er'**.]

**e-lig**, 1 dēn; 2 dēn, *vt.* 1. To stoop so far as to grant; give or allow with condescension; vouchsafe; now usually with an infinitive; as, **deign** to listen.

He would not *deign* to answer the word or sign.

**ASTOR Execution of Montrose** act. 17.

**2. To deem worthy of notice or account.** [**< OF. deignar, F. d'aigner**, < **L. dignor**, < **dignus**, worthy, **deign**.]

**SYN.** see **CONDESCEND**.

**del'gnd**, *pp.* **Deligned**. **S. S.**

**ell**, 1 dīd; 2 dēd, *n.* [**Scot.**] The devil; hence, an evil, mischievous fellow. — **dell's** dizzzn, the devil's dozen; thirteen.

**de'l-mos**, 1 dōl'mōs; 2 dī'mōs, *n. Astron.* The outer of the two moons of the planet Mars. See under **EATELLITE**. [**< Gr. delmos**, fear.]

**de-ln**, 1 dīn; 2 dēn, *adv.* [**Scot.**] Entirely; very; literally; as, **de-ln** trust; **de-ln** trust; **de-ln** trust; **de-ln** trust; **de-ln** trust. — **de-ln** soft, water used in a steam-bowl.

**e-l'n-dī-vi'd-u-āl-i-za'tiōn**, 1 dī-l'n-dī-vi'v'u-lor -vīd'yū-jal-i-zā'shōn; 2 dē-l'n-dī-vi'v'u-lor -vīd'yū-jal-i-zā'shōn, *n.* Destruction of Individuality; specif., a social process distinctive of self-dependent individuals, and tending to encourage an evil dependence on a society.

**e-l'n-dī-vi'd-u-āl-i-ze**, 1 dī-l'n-dī-vi'v'u-lor -vīd'yū-jal-i-ze; 2 dē-l'n-dī-vi'v'u-lor -vīd'yū-jal-i-ze, *vt.* To destroy or lessen the individuality of.

**de-l'n-cr-as**, **Del-nor'nls**, **Del'no-sau'r'i-a**, etc. Same as **DEINOCERAS**.

**de-l'n-cr-as**, 1 dī-nō'cr-as; 2 dī'nōs, *n.* [**INERNO**, 1 -nol; 2 -nōl, pl.] **Archeol.** A eberyury urn with base rounded and no handles.

**e-l'n-su'**, *a.* [**IF.**] Disdainful. **CHAUVER**, C. T. 1, 3, 930.

**e-l'n-su-lar-i-ze** or **-ise**, 1 dī-n-shū-lor-niz; 2 dē-l'n-sbū-lar-iz, *vt.* To remove the insularity of.

**e-l'n-te'**, **deln'tee'**, *a. & n.* **Dolnity** — **deln'te'**, **adverb**, *o.*

**e-lp'-a-ra**, 1 dī-lp'-e-ra; 2 dē-lp'-a-ro, *n.* [**LL.**] The Mother of God; Lothn form at Greek **Theotokos**, a name given to the Virgin Mary. See **THOKOKOS**. — **de-lp'-a-rous**, *a.* Bringing forth God or a god.

**e-lp'-o-bus**, 1 dī-lp'-o-bus; 2 dē-lp'-o-būs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Priamus; the hero who killed Priamus by Menelaus.

**e-lp'-o-s'**, 1 dī-lp'-o-s'; 2 dē-lp'-o-s', *n.* [**LL.**] 2 dīp-nōs-a-list, *n.* One who talks learnedly nt the dinner-table; a table philosopher; from the title of Athenus's work, the **Deipnosophistae**. [**< Gr. deipnosophistes**, < **deipno**, dinner; and see **EPHIST**.] — **De-lp-nōs-o-phlsn**, *n.* — **De-lp-nōs-o-phls-t'**, *a.*

**e-lp'-o-tent**, 1 dī-lp'-o-teat; 2 dē-lp'-o-tēnt, *a.* Having or wielding divine power. [**< L. deus**, god, + **poten**(t)-; see **POTENT**.]

**e-l'r-ra**, 1 dī-ri-rs; 2 dē-l'r-ra, *n.* A Anglian kingdom, extending from the Humber to the Tyne. See **NARHTHUMBRIA**.

**de-lr'dre**, 1 dē-l'r-dre; 2 dē-l'r-dre, *n.* **Ir. Folklore.** The ward of Conchubhan, king of Ulster, who fled from her husband to Scotland with Neelce and the Clon Aislin. Returning to the king and Deirdre died of a broken heart; sometimes called **Dar'thury** or **Dar'th-rathry** in the Highlands of Scotland. **De-lr'drat**.

**de-ls**, 1 dīs; 2 dēs, *n.* [**Scot.**] **A dais**.

**de-lsm**, 1 dī-lizm; 2 dē-lsm, *n.* 1. Relief in God as personal Spirit, in distinction from theism and materialism. 2. Relief in a personal Divine Being, but with the denial of those beliefs in the supernatural and the miraculous which characterize Christiana and other forms of theism. While agreeing in the attempt to establish a so-called natural religion on a rational basis, the English and Continental advocates of deistic belief assumed various attitudes toward the prevalent theistic doctrines of their time; hence the word.

**Deism** has been used in various senses, as, (1) belief to an intelligent and eternal Being, with denial of providence and moral government; (2) belief in God and providence, with denial of moral distinctions and moral government; (3) belief in God and his moral perfections, with denial of providence; (4) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (5) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (6) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (7) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (8) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (9) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (10) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (11) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (12) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (13) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (14) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (15) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (16) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (17) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (18) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (19) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (20) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (21) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (22) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (23) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (24) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (25) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (26) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (27) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (28) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (29) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (30) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (31) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (32) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (33) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (34) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (35) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (36) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (37) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (38) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (39) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (40) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (41) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (42) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (43) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (44) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (45) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (46) belief in God, with denial of providence and moral government; (47) belief in God





quency; due and unpaid: used especially in the law, as, *delinquent taxes*; a *delinquent list*. [**<** *L. delin-*















ciolly, a body of Christians united by a common faith and form of worship and discipline; as, the Baptist denomination. 4. Arith. A class of units of one kind



procedure, a change of plan is not allowed.



Deodar, or East Indian Cedar.





tion; hence, to remove or degrade in general; ns, to deprecate a king.

He was deposed. He, who had reigned so long and gloriously.

ROOSEVELT Italy pt. i, div. xvi, et. 16.

2. To bear witness to; state on oath.

The oath administered to the witness is not only that what he deposes shall be true, but that he shall also deprecate the whole truth.

BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 372.

3. [Rare.] To take the deposition of; examine on oath.

4. [Archaic.] To deposit. 5†. To lay aside; evict.

II. 1. To give testimony; specif., to give testimony under oath; make an affidavit or deposition.

In general... a witness must deprecate to such facts only as he within his own knowledge. GREENLEAF Evidence, vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 571. It. B. & Co., 1857.

[< F. déposer, < dē- (< L. de), from, + poser, place; see POSER, r.] SYN: see AFFIRM; AVER- de-poser, n. 1. One who deposes another from office. 2. A witness; deponent.

de-posit, 1 di-po-zit; 2 de-pôz'it, r. I. 1. To place on or in some place or receptacle; lay down; also, to cause to lie, settle, or adhere chemically, or electrically; precipitate; as, the burden was deposed; the freshly deposited slime; silver is deposited by a battery. 2. To place for safe-keeping; give in trust; as, to deposit goods; to deposit money in a bank. 3†. To lay aside; put away.

II. 1. To settle; be formed by deposition. [

de-posit, n. SYN: see PUT.

de-posit-ing, dock, n. A caisson for lifting a vessel from the water and placing it on a stage or dry dock.

d-machine, n. Candy-making. An apparatus for molding creams, gums, or other conserves.

de-posit, n. 1. That which is or has been laid down or dropped or caused to adhere; specif., matter settling or settled, as by precipitation; as, a deposit of clay; an electrolytic deposit of silver. 2. The act of placing, the amount placed, or the state of being placed, for safe-keeping or profit, as in a bank; anything given as a security or pledge; as, he made a deposit to-day; a deposit of fifty dollars; ten dollars on deposit.

A bank of deposit lends capital which it collects from the community in small parcels, sometimes without paying any interest, and, if it does pay interest, it pays it than it receives.

MITCHELL Political Economy bk. iii, ch. 19, p. 443. [A. 1858.]

3. Law. (1) A hallment where one entrusts goods to another to be kept without reward, and to be returned on demand. (2) The property so entrusted. 4. In public library usage, the collection of books in a deposit-station. 5. Mining. An occurrence or accumulation of ore; vein. 6. [Rare.] A depository. 7. The condition of being placed to one's order, as in a bank, in trust, or for safe-keeping; with on, in, or upon. 8†. Deposition. [

[N. Y.]

de-posit, n. A village in Broome and Delaware counties.

de-posit-ta-ry, 1 di-po-zit-tâ-ry; 2 de-pôz'it-tâ-ry, n. 1. Pertaining to or receiving deposits; said of hanks.

2. Geol. Relating to or resembling a deposit.

de-posit-ta-ry, n. [-RIES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. A person entrusted with anything, especially money, jewels, or the like, by another for safe-keeping; a trustee; fiduciary. 2. Law. One to whom goods are halled, to be held without recompense. 3. A storehouse; depository. 4. In public library usage, a deposit station, or the collection of books deposited therein. [

de-posit-tion, 1 di-po-zit-tô-shon; 2 de-pôz'it-tô-shon, n. 1. See Law Same as NEPONE, n. 3. 2. The act of depositing.

de-posit-tion, 1 de-pôz'it-tô-shon; 2 de-pôz'it-tô-shon, n. 1. The act or process of depositing, or that which is deposited; a deposit; as, the deposition of dew is large. 2. Geol. The process of natural accumulation of rock-material, as when thrown down or collected in strata by water, wind, or volcanic action; opposed to denudation; also, material thus deposited. 3. Law. (1) Testimony legally taken on interrogatories and reduced to writing, for use as evidence in court. (2) Same as NEPONE, n. 3. 4. Surg. The pressing down of the lens of the eye in the operation for cataract. 5. The act of depositing, as a king or prelate, from office, dignity, or power. 6. A

saint's burial, or the placing of his remains in a sepulcher or shrine; also, the celebration of these events. 7. Formal assertion; allegation; opinion. 8. The taking down of Christ's body from the cross; also, in art, a picture of this. 9†. Presentation. [

de-posit-tiv(e), 1 di-pe-z'it-tiv; 2 de-pôz'it-tiv, n. Tending to deposit; specif., in pathology, characterizing a condition in which lymph exudes into skin-tissue, forming hard pimples.

de-posit-tor, 1 di-pe-z'it-tor or -ter; 2 de-pôz'it-tor, n. 1. One who makes a deposit, or places an amount in the care of another; as, a depositor in a savings-bank. 2. That which deposits a substance, as an electroplater. [LL.]

de-posit-tô-ry, 1 di-po-z'it-tô-ry; 2 de-pôz'it-tô-ry, n. [Rare.] Pertaining to a shrine or other place of deposit; as, depository garlands.

de-posit-tô-ry, n. [-RIES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. A place, as a repository, where anything is deposited, stored, or kept in safety; as, a depository for goods. 2. [Rare.] A depository.

I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. JUNIUS Letters vol. i, dedication, p. 5. [S. M. 1851.]

SYN: See DEPOSITORY. -government depository [U. S.], a national bank legally authorized to receive money on deposit for the treasury.

de-posit-tum, 1 di-po-z'it-tum; 2 de-pôz'it-tum, n. [L.] 1. A deposit. 2. The doctrine and faith entrusted to the Christian religion.

de-posit-ture, n. The act of depositing; deposition.

de-pot, 1 di-pô or depô; 2 de-pô or depô (XIII), n. 1. A warehouse for the storage, transfer, and sometimes for the sale of goods; as, a furniture-depot; a grain-depot.

There were large depots of slaves in the interior, that would be marched to Gondokoro for shipment to the Sudan.

J. T. PACKARD Stanley in Africa ch. 12, p. 210. [S. M. 1879.]

2. [U. S.] The offices and rooms at a railway terminus or station, either for passengers or for freighting; railroad station; as, a passenger-depot; a freight-depot.

3. Mil. (1) A storehouse, recruiting-station, barracks, or base of supplies. (2) A place out of reach of fire, where troops are gathered for an attack on the enemy's outposts. (3) [Eng.] That part of a battalion which remains at headquarters while the rest are on foreign service. (4) Called the instruction and training of reserves. [

de-po-tion-ti-ate, 1 di-pô-tion-ti-ât; 2 de-pô-tion-ti-ât, n. To take away the power of; weaken; as, love of the world deprecates the church. [

Dep'ing, 1 dep'ing; 2 dep'ing, Georg Bernard (1/11784-1/1853). A German-French historian and juvenile writer; The Jews in the Middle Ages, etc.

de-pra-vate, 1 de-prâ-vât; 2 de-prâ-vât, n. 1. [Rare.] To deprave. 2. To vilify.

de-pra-vâ-tion, 1 de-prâ-vâ-tion; 2 de-prâ-vâ-tion, n. 1. The act of depraving, or the state of being depraved.

1. Corruption in the Parliament cannot be ascribed to a general depravation of morals.

MACAULAY England vol. iii, p. 429. [S. M. 1856.]

2. Med. A morbid deterioration of the secretions. 3. [Rare.] A corrupt tendency. 4†. Vilification. [

de-prave, 1 di-prâv'et; 2 de-prâv'et, n. [-NE-PRAYED; NE-PRAY'INO.] 1. To render bad, especially morally bad; corrupt.

Vicious indulgence is not only criminal in itself, but also deprecates the inward constitution and character.

BURTON Analogy pt. i, ch. 5, p. 149. [L. 1875.]

2†. To vilify; slander. [

SYN: see CORRUPT; POLLUTE. -de-prav'er, n. -de-prav-ing-ly, adv.

de-praved, 1 di-prâv'd; 2 de-prâv'd, pa. 1. Morally debased; lacking in principle; corrupt; ns, a depraved nature. 2. Made bad or worse; vitiated; ns, a depraved taste. SYN: see ABANDONED; IMMORAL; SINFUL. -de-prav'ed-ly, adv. -de-prav'ed-ness, n. -de-prav'ement, n. [Rare or Obs.] Depravity.

de-prav'it-ty, 1 di-prâv'it-ti; 2 de-prâv'it-ti, n. 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; especially, moral degeneracy; wickedness; as, depravity of manners; shocking depravity. 2. Theol. Sinful perversion of nature, especially as inherited from Adam; original sin or sinfulness. 3. A wicked act or habit. SYN: see SIN. -total depravity (Theol.), the doctrine that human nature has no tendency to piety or spirituality, but has the opposite tendency, every faculty having an innate taint; one of the five points of Calvinism; also, the condition of human nature defined by this doctrine. Compare ORIGINAL SIN.

de-pr'e-ca-ble, 1 de-prî-ke-ble; 2 de-prê-ca-ble, n. That is or ought to be deprecated; deplorable.

de-pr'e-cat(e), 1 de-prî-kê-t; 2 de-prê-cat, n. [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] 1. To beg or plead earnestly against; express disapproval or regret for, with hope for the opposite.

Both parties deprecated war.

LINCOLN Last Inaugural Address Mar. 4, 1865.

2. To pray or desire deliverance from or the removal of, as a threatened evil; as, to deprecate judgment.

Let us arise... Prostrate ourselves and deprecate his wrath.

LONDON Geib bk. ii, l. 62.

3†. To imprecate. [

de-pr'e-ca-tion, 1 de-prî-ke-shon; 2 de-prê-ca-shon, n. 1. Prayer, entreaty, or petition, ns for the averting of anger, condemnation, or evil; specif., in litany, a petition for deliverance from evil. 2. The act of expressing earnest disapproval together with a desire for the removal of something; n pleading against. 3†. An imprecation.

de-pr'e-ca-tive, 1 de-prî-ke-tiv; 2 de-prê-ca-tiv, n. Hav-

de-pr'e-ca-tiv'e, ing the character of a deprecation; deprecatory. -de-prê-ca-tiv'e-ly, adv.

de-pr'e-ca'tor, n. [L.] One who deprecates.

de-pr'e-ca-to-ry, 1 de-prî-ke-to-ry; 2 de-prê-ca-to-ry, n. Characterized by entreaty or protest against something; serving or intended to avert or delay; deprecative; as, deprecatory utterances; with a deprecatory gesture.

de-pr'e-cl-ant, 1 di-prî-shi-ant; 2 de-prê-shi-ant, n. [Rare.] Same as DEPRECIATIVE.

de-pr'e-cl-a-ble, 1 di-prî-shi-a-bl; 2 de-prê-shi-a-bl, n. Capable of depreciation; that may be depreciated.

de-pr'e-cl-ant, 1 di-prî-shi-ât; 2 de-prê-shi-ât, r. [-AT'EN; -AT'ING.] I. 1. To lessen the worth of, below the price or rate of; as, to depreciate stocks; or the market.

Self-praise depreciates. CERVANTES Don Quixote tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 442. [S. M. 1851.]

2. To lower, or to attempt to lower, the estimation of by belittling remarks or representations; understate; disparage; as, to depreciate goodness.

The tendency to idolize great men and the tendency to depreciate them arises alike in emotion. FROUD Caesar p. 423. [L. 1881.]

II. 1. To sink in estimation; fall in price or worth; become of less worth; as, the price of wheat has greatly depreciated. [

de-pr'e-cl-a'tion, 1 di-prî-shi-ê-shon; 2 de-prê-shi-ê-shon, n. The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated in value, as by underrating in worth; as, depreciation of the currency; depreciation of character.

de-pr'e-dat, 1 de-prî-dê-t; 2 de-prê-dât, r. [-DAT'EN; -DAT'ING.] I. 1. To prey upon, as by pillage or consumption; lay waste; depose, as a country. 2†. To rob or pillage, as property.

II. 1. To commit waste; take plunder; as, the soldiers deprecated on private estates. [

de-pr'e-da'tion, 1 de-prî-dê-shon; 2 de-prê-dâ-shon, n. 1. The act of depradating, or the state of being depradated; a plundering; despoilment; a laying waste; as, depradations went on unchecked. 2. (1) Scots Law. The offense of driving away cattle or herds by violence. (2) French Law. The removing of valuables belonging to the decedent's estate. -de-prê-da'tion-ist, n. One who depollates. [A pillager.]

de-pr'e-da'tor, 1 de-prî-dê-tor or -ter; 2 de-prê-dâ'tor, n. de-prê-da'to-ry, 1 de-prî-dê-to-ry or de-prê-dê-to-ry; 2 de-prê-da'to-ry or de-prê-dâ-to-ry, n. Characterized by or tending to depredation; plundering; pillaging.

de-pr'e-d-ate, n. [Rare.] To proclaim, celebrate. [E.]

de-pr'e-hend, 1 r. 1. To take unawares, or by surprise; seize. 2. To detect or discover; apprehend.

de-pr'e-hen-si-ble, n. 1. That may be caught or discovered. 2. Intelligible; comprehensible. de-pr'en-si-ble, n. -de-pr'en-si-ble-ness, n. -de-pr'e-hen'sion, n. A seizing; discovery.

De-prês, 1 de-prê; 2 de-prê, Josquin (1450?-1/1521). A Flemish musician; greatest composer of his time. His works include masses, songs, etc.

de-prêss, 1 di-prês; 2 de-prês, n. 1. To press or push down, or farther down than something else taken as a standard; let down; lower; as, to depress a gun in firing. 2. To force or keep down the activity of, as the market; lower or cheapen the price of, as, stocks are depressed. 3. To lower or reduce the energy or hopefulness of; dispirit; sadden; as, ill health greatly deprecates the mind, like the drudgery of the body, deprecates and take away the usual activity of the spirits.

HAZLITT Works, Table Talk vol. i, pt. ii, essay xix, p. 182. [L.]

4. To bring low; crush down; reduce to subjection; humble; degrade. 5. Alg. To reduce to a lower degree. 6†. To depreciate. 7†. To oppress. [

SYN: see ABASE; DISHEARTEN. -to depress the pole (Naut.), to cause the polar star to appear lower by sailing toward the equator. -de-prês'si-ble-ty, n. -de-prês'sion, n. -de-prês'sing-ly, adv.

de-prês'sant, 1 di-prês-ant; 2 de-prês-ant, n. 1. Lessening functional activity or depressing vitality. 2. Med. A sedative. de-prês'sent, n.

de-prêssed, 1 di-prêst; 2 de-prêst, pa. 1. Cast down.

de-prêst's, 1 di-prêst's; 2 de-prêst's, n. 1. Cast down in position; pressed or kept down; specif., sunk even with or below the surrounding surface; as, a depressed roadway. 3. Zool. Flattened vertically or from above, as the bill of a flycatcher, or body of a skate. 4. Bot. Flattened from above; sunk below the general surface. 5. [Rare.] Her. Dechruised. de-prêst's, n. See SAN.

de-prês'sion, 1 di-prêshon; 2 de-prêshon, n. 1. The act of depressing or lowering. (1) A lowering of the muzzle of a firearm, as in taking aim. (2) Alg. Reduction of an equation to n lower degree. (3) Mus. Flattening of a tone. (4) Surg. The old operation for cataract; couching. 2. The state of being depressed. (1) A falling of the spirits; low spirits; dejection. (2) A lowering of vital powers; melancholy; as, nervous depression. (3) Astron. (a) The vertical angular distance of a heavenly body below the horizon; the opposite of altitude. (b) The setting of the polestar toward the horizon as one sails southward. (4) Com. Decline or dullness; as, depression in the grain-market. In times of depression a temporary suspension of business may very possibly be rather an advantage than a loss to employers.

H. FAWCETT Polit. Econ. bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 248. MACM. 1874.]

3. That which is depressed; n low or hollow place; as, a depression in the bed of a river. [OF. < L. depressio(n)-, < depressus; see NEPRESS.] -barometric depression. 1. A low state of the mercury in a barometer. 2. A low atmospheric pressure. (Rare in this sense.) 3. A region of low barometric pressure. -d. of the deep-point, see COMPLEMENT OF THE DEEP-POINT. -de-prêssion-ist, n. One who deprecates. -de-prêssion-ist, n. One who deprecates. -de-prêssion-ist, n. One who deprecates. -de-prêssion-ist, n. One who deprecates.

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pressor alae nasi, which contracts the nostril, and depressor anguli oris, which depresses the angle of the mouth.  
3. *Surg.* A curved spatula-like instrument for keeping a part out of the way during an examination or operation; as, a tongue-depressor. 4. *Elec.* A crusher-depressor muscle, same as NEPRESSOR. 2.—d. nerve, a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.—d. substance, a substance formed in the pituitary body which causes a lowering of the blood-pressure.

de-pr'e-ter, 1 dep'r'i-ter; 2 dep'r'e-ter, n. Plastering done in imitation of tooled ashlar-work, by floating on for stucco, and then forcing on small dry stone from a board.  
De-pr'e-tis, 1 dep'r'e-tis; 2 dep'r'e-tis, Agostino (1/11813-1/11877). An Italian statesman; thrice premier.

de-print', 1 di-print'; 2 di-print', n. A separate copy, as of a newspaper article, printed from the same types used in printing the original in some larger publication of which it forms a part; a reprint.—de-print', v.  
de-priv'a-bl(e), 1 di-priv'a-bl(e); 2 de-priv'a-bl(e), a. That may be deprived or dispossessed, as of an office or privilege.

deprive, v. [Rare.] Same as NEPRIVE.  
depr'i-va-tion, 1 dep'n-v'e-shān; 2 dep'r'i-vā-shon, n. The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; the taking away of some good; hereavement; ns, deprivation of health.

The loss or presence of beauty is not as slight a deprivation or blessing as the moralists would make it out.  
ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Gates Ajar* ch. 9, p. 123. [c. 1875.]

2. A taking away of rank, office, or the like; especially, the divesting of a clergyman (1) of his benefice or preferment, or (2) of both orders. [*< LL. deprivation(-), < deprivo; see NEPRIVE.*] de-priv'alit'. [Rare.] Syn: see LOSS.

de-priv'a-tive, 1 di-priv'a-tiv; 2 de-priv'a-tiv, a. [Rare.] de-priv'a-tive, v. Depriving.  
de-prive, 1 di-priv'; 2 de-priv', v. [*< NE-PRIV-; NE-PRIV-ING.*] 1. To take something away from; cause to lose something regarded as necessary, valuable, or desirable; dispossess; divest; followed by of before the object taken away; ns, an accident deprived him of sight.

Each colony was afraid that by becoming a member of the Union it might deprive itself of some right or power.  
A. GILMAN *Making of Am. Nation* ch. 14, p. 83. [c. 1875.]

2. To keep from acquiring, using, or enjoying something; debar; as, they are deprived of education. 3. *Ecd.* To take a benefice or office from; depose. See NEPRIVATION. 2. †. To take away; put an end to; as, to deprive life. [*< OF. depriver, < LL. deprivo, < L. de, thoroughly, + privo, deprive, < privus, alone.*] de-prive'ment, n. [Rare.] Deprivation.—de-priv'er, n.

De Pro-fun-dis, 1 di pro-fun-dis; 2 de pro-fun-dis. [L.] The 130th Psalm (Out of the depths have I called unto Thee): one of the seven penitential psalms, so called from the first words of the Latin version.

de-pro-strat(e), a. Completely prostrate; extremely low.  
de-pro-vin'al-liz(e), 1 di pro-vin'al-liz(e); 2 de-pro-vin'al-liz(e), v. To rid of provincial ideas, manners, etc.; render broad or cosmopolitan; as, his city life has deprovincialized him.

Dept'ford, 1 det'ford; 2 det'ford, n. A southeast suburb of London, England.

depth, 1 depth; 2 depth, n. 1. The state or degree of being deep; extent or distance downward from a given surface or point; deepness; as, the depth of an abyss or of a well. 2. Extent or distance from a given point in some direction other than downward, as inward, backward, or even upward; as, the depth of the firmament; the depth of an incision; the lot is 125 feet in depth. 3. A deep place; a place far down; as, into the depths of the sea. The greatest depth at which a diver has been known to work is 150 feet. Submarine boats are tested by the U. S. Government at a depth of about 200 feet, and have been operated at a depth of about 60 feet.

4. The innermost part of any wide and covered expanse; that which is farthest within or beyond a boundary. 5. That which is out of reach of ordinary attainment or experience, or is furthest from the superficial or the shallow; as, the depths of God's mercy. 6. Profundity of thought or feeling; extent or degree, as of a state or an emotion; extremity; as used absolutely, immensity or intensity. 7. *Logic.* The number of simple constituents contained in any conception; connotation; comprehension. 8. [Colloq.] The quality of being deep or crafty; artfulness; as, a politician of singular depth. 9. *Paint.* (1) The quality of being dark in shade or rich and deep in color or tone. (2) The comparative extent of that part of a picture which lies below the horizon as represented. 10. The quality of being low-pitched; ns, the full depth of a bass voice. [ME. *depthe*, < *deep*, < AS. *deop*, deep; cp. Goth. *diuptha*, depth, < *diup*, deep.] Syn: see ABYSS; BOTTOM.

—beyond one's depth, beyond one's powers or capacity.—depth bomb or charge. A bomb charged with a high explosive dropped, as from the stern of a vessel or from an airplane or sea-plane, over a submerged submarine boat to destroy it.—depth-measure, n. 1. In ship-building, the distance from the beams supporting the main-deck of the vessel to the distance from the keelson of a boat to the base of its keel, measured from outside the boat.—d. of a sail, the drop of a sail, or its measure in the center-cloth from the head-rope to the foot-rope.—d. perception, n. *Psychol.* Visual realization of the third dimension in space.—molded d. (*Naval*), in ship-building, the greatest interior depth; the depth from the top of the deck-beams to the keel.

depth'en, 1 depth'n; 2 depth'n, v. 1. To increase the depth of, as with a countersink in metal-work. 2. *Watchmaking.* To gage distances between (pivot-holes).

depth-iness, 1 depth'ness; 2 depth'ness, n. The act of depthening.  
depth-m-e-ter, 1 depth-m'e-ter; 2 depth-m'e-ter, n. Same as ANHYMETER.

depth-wise, 1 depth'wis; 2 depth'wis, adv. In the way of depth.—stage, 1 depth'wis; 2 depth'wis, n. *Embryol.* A transitional stage in the growth of an embryo between the completed blastula and the formation of the gastrula. [*< Gr. depas, goblet.*]

de-pul'i-na-tion, 1 di-pul'i-na-tion; 2 de-pul'i-na-tion, n. The act or process of budding or sprouting; pulation.  
de-pulp'er, 1 di-pulp'er; 2 de-pulp'er, n. A machine for separating and removing pulpy matter.

de-pur'ant, 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, n. *L. a. Med.* Purifying; purgative. II. n. A medicine that purifies the blood; an antiscorbatic. [*< LL. depurant(-), pp. of depuro; see NEPURATE.*] 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*] 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*] 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*]

de-pur'ant, 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*] 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*]

de-pur'ant, 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*] 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*]

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de-pur'ant, 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*] 1 dep'yur-ant; 2 dep'yur-ant, v. [*< NE-DEPURATE.*]

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as, to depurate n wound or the blood. 2. [Rare.] To make impure; foul; defile. [*< LL. depuratus, pp. of depuro, < L. de-intens. + purus, pure.*] de-pu-rat(e), a. Cleansed; pure.—de-pu-rat'ion, n. *Med.* The act or process of purifying; hence, the process of nature whereby the organs of the body are purified, as by some spontaneous evacuation or by aid of remedial agents. de-pu-rat'ion, n. 1. One who or that which purifies. 2. Specif. (1) *Med.* A depurant. (2) *Surg.* An apparatus operating by a vacuum to aid in expelling morbid matter by the excretory skin-duets. (3) A machine for cleansing cotton. de-pu-rat'ion, n. 1. A cleansing; purifying, or tending to purify. II. n. A purifying agent.

de-pur'at'ion, n. To make pure; depurate.  
de-pu-rat'ion, 1 dep'yur-ā-shān; 2 dep'yur-tā-shon, n. 1. A person, or more commonly n company of persons, appointed to act for another or others; a delegation; ns, a depuration from the Hawaiian Islands. 2. An English forestry license granting certain rights to a gamekeeper. 3. The act of deputing, or the state of being deputied. 4. The authority so delegated or deputied.

The authority granted by the Grand Master to a brother to act as Provincial Grand Master was formally called a deputiation. *Mackay Encyc. Freemasonry, Deputation* p. 213. [nos. 1879.]

[*< F. députation, < LL. deputatus, pp. of deputo, appoint; see NEPUTE.*]—hy or in deputiation, hy deputy.—de-pu-rat'ion-ist, n.—de-pu-rat'ion-ize or -ise, v.—de-pu-rat'ion-ize, n. One who deputes.

de-put'e, 1 di-put'; 2 de-put', v. [*< NE-PUT-ED; DE-PUT-ING.*] 1. To appoint ns an agent or deputy, or as a delegation or commission; send with authority; delegate; as, the Senate deputed a committee to act with the House. 2. To transfer to another.

The people have the right to revoke the authority, that they themselves have deputed. *Wassara Works, Adams and Jefferson* vol. i, p. 122. [c. 1858.]

3. To set aside; assign; impute. [*< F. députer, < L. deputo, cut off, select, < de, from, + puto, prune.*] de-pu-ta-tion, n. [*< de, from, + puto, prune.*] de-pu-ta-tion, n. [*< de, from, + puto, prune.*] de-pu-ta-tion, n. [*< de, from, + puto, prune.*]

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ment, n. 1. The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; disorder; confusion; as, a derangement of trade. 2. Insanity. [*< F. dérangement, < déranger; see DERANGE.*] Syn: see ABERRATION.

de-ra'sha, 1 di-rā'sha; 2 de-rā'sha, n. [Heb.] The homily or exposition following, in the synagog service, the haph-tarah or reading from the prophets. *S. H. Reliq. Encyc.*

de-ra'tion-al-liz(e), 1 di-rāsh'on-al-liz(e); 2 de-rāsh'on-al-liz(e), v. To deprive of reason or of its use; render irrational.

Der'he, 1 dūr'hē; 2 dēr'hē, n. *Bib.* Acts xv, 20.  
der'hend', 1 dūr'bend; 2 dēr'bend, n. [Turk.] A guard-house on a mountain road.

Der-hend', 1 der-bead; 2 dēr-bend', n. A fortified town, capital of Daghestan government, Transcaucasia, Russia, on the Caspian sea.

der'hio, 1 der-bi; 2 dēr-bi, n. A carangoid fish (*Leichtia glauca*), common in the Mediterranean.

Der'by, 1 dūr'by; 2 dēr'by, n. [dūr'by, in England] (xiii), n. [*< -birs, 1 -birs, 2 -birs, pl. in England*] (xiii), n. [*< -birs, 1 -birs, 2 -birs, pl. in England*]

1. An annual horse-race, at Epsom, in Surrey, England, generally on the Wednesday before Whit Sunday; named for the founder, 12th Earl of Derby (1780); also, elsewhere, a race of first importance, as the French Derby.

The words Derby, derby, in which the sounds as r, but which many persons, especially of that class which is beginning to claim educated rank, now pronounce literally.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 2, p. 164. [c. 1873.]

2. [d.] A stiff felt hat, with curved brim and round crown, worn mostly by men. 3. [d.] Plastering. A two-banded float.—Derby day, the day of the Derby sweepstakes.

Der'by, n. 1. Countess of (1715-1799-171663), Charlotte de la Trémouille, wife of James Stanley; born in France; defended Lathom House against Cromwell.

2. Earl of: (1) Thomas Stanley (1435?-1504), English noble; imprisoned by Richard III. (2) James Stanley (1607-1651), Lord Strange, English royalist; captured by Parliamentarians at battle of Worcester; beheaded. (3) Edward G. S. Stanley (1799-1859), English prime minister; established national education in Ireland. (4) Edward H. S. Stanley (1826-1893), English scholar; statesman; son of preceding; colonial and foreign secretary; lord rector, Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. (5) Edward G. V. Stanley (1865-1917), English statesman; minister of war (1916-17); secretary for war (1922-1924). 3. Elias Hasket (1739-1799), American merchant; patriot; fitted out 158 privateers on outbreak of revolution. 4. County in England; same as DENHAMSHIRE. 5. A manufacturing town, capital of Derbyshire, England. 6. A city in New Haven county, Conn.

Der'by, Mount. A mountain in Colorado; 12,253 ft. high.

der'by-lite, 1 dūr'by-lit; 2 dēr'by-lit, n. *Mineral.* A resinous black iron antimonate and titanate (FeTiO<sub>3</sub>.FeSbO<sub>4</sub>), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

[*< Dr. O. A. Derby.*]

der'by-shire, 1 dūr'by-shir; 2 dēr'by-shir, n. A county in England; 1,029 sq. m.; capital, Derby.

Der'cet'-d(e), 1 der'cet'-d(e); 2 dēr'cet'-d(e), n. pl. *Ich.* A Cretaceous and Eocene family of fishes, by some referred to the *Hemibranchii*, with long head, produced jaws, and generally four rows of subtriangular scutes and intermediate scale-like smaller ones; *Hemibranchii*. Der'cet'-tis, n. (t. g.) [*< L. Derctus, < Gr. Derktis, Syrian goddess.*]

—der'cet'-tid, n.—der'cet'-toid, a. & n.

Der'cet'-to, 1 dūr'set'-to; 2 dēr'cet'-to, n. A Syrian mermaid goddess, probably a form of Ataraktis. [*< Gr. Derctō, derctō-ing, a. Daring; hold; as, a daring feat.*]

der'



The oct of injuring or seeking to injure is reputation;  
detractio; depreciatio.



Dermestid.

It reads the Scriptures as literature, yet with no derogation from their inspiration. *Messenger Freedom of Faith, New Theol. Socy. p. 16, 18. n. & co. 1883.*

2. The act of limiting in application, as a law or rule; impairment of effect. 3. *Stock Exchange*. A change in a sales contract, as an abatement in the amount of stock contracted for. [*L. derogatio* (n.), < *derogare*; see *DEROGATE*.]

**de-rog'a-tive**, 1 di-rog'a-tiv; 2 de-rog'a-tiv, a. De-rog'a-tiv; 3 rognatory; derogating.—**de-rog'a-tiv** (e-ly, ad.).

**de-rog'a-to-ry**, 1 di-rog'a-to-n; 2 de-rog'a-to-ry, a. Lessening in good repute; detracting from value; disparaging; belittling; as, a derogatory remark. [*L. derogatorius*, < *derogare*; see *DEROGATE*.] **de-rogant-**, derogatory clause (*Law*), a clause inserted in a will, or other document, compelling the recital of the clause word for word in any later document designed to alter or annul the original.—**de-rog'a-to-ri-ly**, ad.—**de-rog'a-to-ri-ness**, n.

**De-ros'i**, 1 de-ros'i; 2 de-ros'i, Giovanni Battista (1714-1794-1841). An Italian painter and architect.

**Der-o-stom'**, 1 der-o-stom'i; 2 der-o-stom'i-dē, n. pl. *Hermith*. A family of rhabdocoele turbellarians with a dilated pharynx and anterior mouth. **Der-os-to-mum**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. derē*, neck, & *stoma*, mouth.]—**der-os-to-mid**, n.—**der-os-to-mold**, a.

**Der-o-tre'ma**, 1 der-o-tre'ma; 2 der-o-tre'ma, n. pl. *Herp.* A section of urodelous amphibians with mostly persistent gill-slits, including the cryptobranchids and amphiumids or congo-snakes. [*Gr. derē*, neck, & *trema*, hole.] **Der-o-tre'ma-tai**,—**der-o-tre'mate**, **der-o-tre'ma-tous**, a.—**der-o-tre'ma**, a. & n.—**der-o-tre'mous**, a.

**Der-rick**, 1 der-rick; 2 der-rick, n. [*Fr. derrier*, Paul (1846-1914). A French politician, journalist, and agitator.

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**Des'a-gua-de-ro**, 1 des'a-gua-de-ro; 2 des'a-gua-de-ro, n. 1. A lake in Araucania, Chile; 35 m. long. 2. A river in Bolivia. See *RIO DESAGUADERO*. 3. A river in Argentina, separating San Luis and Mendoza departments. 4. A plain in Bolivia and Peru, rich in minerals; capital, Oruru. **De-sa'ir**, 1 de-sa'ir; 2 de-sa'ir, n. [*Fr. desair*, a French general; fell at Marengo.

**Des-a-rgues**, 1 de-zarg; 2 de-zarg, Gérard (1593-1661). A French mathematician.—**Des-a-rgues's** theorem. *Math.* 1. A proposition stating that if two triangles are so situated that lines connecting corresponding vertices intersect in one point, then the points of intersection of the projections of the corresponding sides are collinear. 2. A proposition stating that in a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, each transversal intersects the circle and the pairs of opposite sides in three pairs of points in involution.—**Des-a-rgue's** triangle. A. Of or pertaining to Gérard Desargues.

**Des'a-to'ya**, 1 des'a-to'ya; 2 des'a-to'ya, n. A mountain in Nevada; 9,921 ft. high.

**Des'an'giers**, 1 de-zang; 2 de-zang, Marc A. M. (1772-1852). A French dramatist and song-writer; *Les Petites Danseuses*, etc.

**Des-sant'**, 1 de-sant; 2 de-sant, Pierre Joseph (1744-1795). A French surgeon; *Traité sur les Maladies des Vaisseaux*, etc.

**Des-a'rin**, 1 de-sa'rin; 2 de-sa'rin, n. [*Fr. desarin*, a French surgeon; *Traité sur les Maladies des Vaisseaux*, etc.

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**de-scend'ing**, 1 di-send'ing; 2 de-send'ing, pa. 1. Characterized by downward motion or direction; falling; moving downward. 2. *Bot.* Tending or turned downward. 3. *Astron.* Tending or turned downward. 4. *Constellations* or signs of the zodiac through which the planets pass in moving southward.—*d. rhythm* (*Pros.*), that rhythm produced where the thesis, or unaccented part of a foot, follows the arsis, or accented part.—*d. series* (*Math.*), a series where each succeeding term is numerically less than the preceding one; also, a series according to descending powers of a quantity.—**de-scend'ing-ly**, ad.

**de-scen'sion**, 1 di-sen'shan; 2 de-sen'shan, n. 1. The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation. 2. *Anc. Astron.* The distance by which the projection of a star upon the equator is below some great circle passing through the equinox. 3. *Ext. Chem.* The removal by precipitation from an extract of the essential principle of a compound. [*Fr. < L. descensio* (n.), < *descendo*; see *DESCEND*.]

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held is designated on the map by a cross, the conventional symbol for the holy land, and he designated all nations but his own as Gentiles. 2. To men-







de-squam'a-tiv(es), *a.* Relating to or characterized by desquamation; *as, a desquamative fever.* — de-squam'a-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Desquamative. **II.** *n.* [—ries, *pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument formerly used for removing exfoliations from bone.





2. Settled upon beforehand; predetermined; positive; as, a *determinate* decree. 3. *Math.* Denoting a number or quantity supposed to be known or fixed, or a problem admitting only one or only a fixed number of solutions. 4. *Bot.* (1) Limited in extent, as an inflorescence. See CENTRIFUGAL, 3 (1). (2) Having a clearly defined outline, as certain fleshy fungi. 5. [Archaic.] Fixed in purpose; determined. 6†. Decisive; determining. 7†. Resolved on; definitely intended. [*L. determinatus*, pp. of *determino*; see DETERMINE.] de-ter'mi-nat', -nâ', -nâs, n.  
de-ter'mi-nal', n. 1 di-tür'mi-nô'shâ; 2 de-ter'mi-nâ'shôn, n. 1. The act of deciding; the formation of a fixed purpose; also, the purpose formed; to firm resolve on, a *determination* to conquer. 2. The quality of being earnest and decided; resoluteness; firmness; as, *determination* in many traits. 3. Judicial decision, as of a controversy; authoritative opinion or final conclusion as to any point in inquiry.  
The time when each of Paul's epistles was written, is a point not capable of any certain *determination*.  
A. ALEXANDER *Evidences of Christianity* p. 295. [p. b. p.]  
4. *Phys. Sci.* The act, process, or result of ascertaining exactly the character, amount, or proportion of a thing; as, the *determination* of substances in a compound. 5. *Logic.* (1) The making of a notion definite or more definite by the addition of a qualifying or limiting idea; specification. (2) An attribute that determines. 6. *Nat. Hist.* The act of settling the place of an object among genera and species; classification. 7. *Med.* Tendency or increased flow to a part, as of blood. 8. The exercise of decisive force or power, whether external or internal; as, *determination* of the will toward an object or end. 9. In some European universities, a disputation or dissertation required from a candidate for the degree of master of arts. 10. *Psychol.* The sum of the factors of a given state as viewed in relation to the state which they determine. 11. [Archaic.] A prescribing of limits; a putting an end to. [*L. determinatio* (n-), < *determinatus*; see DETERMINATE, a.]  
Syn.: decision, resolution, resolve. *Decision* is, literally, a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning; *determination* is a settling of the limits within which one must act; *resolve* is a separating of the essential not from all that might cause doubt or hesitation. *Resolve* always refers to a single act; *resolution* may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habitual mode which readily forms and adheres to. *Decisive* or *determination* especially marks the beginning of action; *resolution* holds out to the end. See AIM; DISPOSAL; PERIOD. Compare synonyms for DESIGN; DISPOSAL.—Ant.: doubt, faltering, fickleness, hesitancy, hesitatio, Indecision, instability, irresolution, vacillation, wavering.—Eup.: the determination of the question; of the tribunal; determination by the proper authorities.—blank *determination*, same as BLANK EXPERIMENT, under EXPERIMENT.  
de-ter'mi-nal-tiv', 1 di-tür'mi-nâ-tiv; 2 de-ter'mi-nal-tiv', -tîv, a. 1. Having power to determine, fix, or settle; deciding; directive; as, *determinative* circumstances or instructions; *determinative* energy. 2. Helping to determine the specific character of; as, *determinative* tables in natural sciences. 3. *Logic.* Defining or helping to define; limiting; also, tending to or resulting in positive belief; as, a *determinative* judgment. 4†. Definitely limited or fixed; *determinate*. [*L. determinativus*; see DETERMINATE, a.] de-ter'mi-nal-tiv'e(-lî), a., -de-ter'mi-nal-tiv'e(-nêss), n.  
de-ter'mi-nal-tiv'er', n. That which either fixes or indicates the relation, quality, or nature of one action or thing with respect to other actions or things; specific. (1) *Gram.* A demonstrative pronoun. (2) *Linguistics.* In certain languages, a spoke syllable serving to determine the meaning of a word to which it is joined. *Hieroglyphics.* An ideograph added to a phonetic symbol to define its signification.  
De-ter'mi-nal-tus, 1 di-tür'mi-nê'tus; 2 de-ter'mi-nô'tûs, n. Pen-name of Samuel Adams in *Boston Gazette*, 1768.  
de-ter'mine, 1 di-tür'min; 2 de-ter'min, v. [-MIN-EO, de-ter'min's, -MIN-ING.] I. t. 1. To reach a definite purpose concerning; form the intention of doing or not doing; resolve; decide; as, the assembly *determined* the question.  
As none but stamped paper was legal, and as the people had determined not to use it, all business was suspended.  
—LAWSON, *Concord*, p. 224. A. D. 1878.  
2. To fix or give definite form to; direct; shape; settle; influence; as, circumstances *determine* a man's character. 3. *Law.* To terminate; finish; bring to an end; ns, to *determine* a contract. 4. To ascertain the exact truth about; render the knowledge of clear and accurate; specify, to find the value of, mathematically, by exact measurement, or taxonomically; ns, to *determine* a species; to *determine* the unknown quantity in an equation. 5. *Logic.* To limit or define by adding differences. 6. To fix the bounds or limits of; decree; prearrange; as, God *determines* the course of history. 7. To limit the extent of; restrict; shut in; as, this mountain *determines* our outlook. 8. To put on end; end.  
That ho and Caesar might  
Determine this great war in single fight!  
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act iv, sc. 4  
9†. To settle formally or publicly. 10†. To destroy; kill. II. t. 1. To come to a decision; resolve; usually followed by on, as, to *determine* on a course of conduct. 2. To come to an end; reach a set limit or termination; as, the war *determined*; hence, to lose binding force; as, the law or the law *determined* at the end of ten years. 3. Formerly, to finish the undergraduate course at a university by taking part in the disputation of a thesis. [*< F. déterminer*, < *L. determino*, < *de*, completely, + *termino*, bound; see TERMINATE, v.] Syn.: see PURPOSE; SET; SETTLE.—de-ter'mi-nal'tor', n. One who determines or arbitrates.—de-ter'mined, pa. Having or showing fixed or settled purpose; resolute; as, a *determined* person; a *determined* look.—de-ter'mi-nal'ty, -ed, -ness, n. de-ter'mi-nal'ty(-nêss), n. 1. One who or one that determines.—Same as DETERMINER, 3.  
de-ter'mi-nism, 1 di-tür'min-izm; 2 de-ter'min-izm, n. 1. (1) The doctrine that the will is uniformly determined by motives; or that choices invariably follow preferences; necessitarianism; a term proposed by Sir Wm. Hamilton. (2) The doctrine that physical events, whether in the outside world or as states of the brain, strictly necessitate the character of all human volition and conscious action; materialistic fatalism. Compare

system-atic, *a.* Relating to or partaking of a second or secondary system.—deu"ter-ot'o-ky, *n.* Zool. Partheno-





*roteo*, < *de*, from. + *roteo*, vow.] *de-ro-te'*†, *de-ro-te'*†,  
a. 1. Devoted; doomed. 2. Devout.—*de-ro-te'*†, n.

A devotee. *de-vo'tot*. -*de-vo'te'ment*, *n.* [Rare.] The act of devoting, or the state of being devoted; devotedness. -*de-vo'ter*, *n.* 1. One who devotes. 2. A devotee. *de-vo'tort*.

*de-vo'ted*, 1 *di-vō'ted*; 2 *de-vō'tēd*, *pn.* 1. Feeling or showing strong attachment or devotion; zealous; devout. 2. Set apart as by a vow; consecrated; also, doomed.

Every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord. *Lev. xxvii. 28.*  
Syn.: see ADDICTED; DEVOUT; FAITHFUL; FOND; HOLY; -*ly*, *nde.* -*ness*, *n.*

*dev'o'tee*, 1 *dev'o-ti*; 2 *dēv'o-tē*, *n.* One devoted to any service or cause; especially, one whose time is wholly or largely given to religious observances; a very devout person; votary.

One is never out of sight of devotees baring their heads and prostrating themselves before these sacred images in Moscow. *J. Ross Browne Land of Thor p. 55. [u. 1867.]*

-*dev'o'tee'ism*, *n.* The state, practices, or tendencies of a devotee or devotees.

*de-vō'tion*, 1 *di-vō'shan*; 2 *de-vō'shon*, *n.* 1. The state of being devoted. (1) Zealous application to any pursuit or practice, especially to religious duties; devoutness. (2) Strong attachment expressing itself in earnest service; ardor; zeal.

As well can there be filial love without the fact of a father, as devotion without the fact of a Supreme Being.

NEWMAN Apologia, *ch. x. p. 129. [u. c. 1864.]*

2. An expression or act of devotedness or devoutness; especially, an act of religious worship; a religious exercise; prayer; usually in the plural; as, at his devotions. 3. The act of doing, setting apart, or consecrating; dedication. 4. [Rare.] An object of worship; consecration. 5. [Rare.] Disposal; also, a purpose. [OF. < L. *devotio* (*n.*) < *devotus*; see DEVOTE.]

*de-vo'tion-ist*, *n.* One who is devoted to any service or cause; especially, one whose time is wholly or largely given to religious observances; a very devout person; votary.

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*de-vo'tion-ism*, *n.* -*de-vo'tion-al-ty*, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being devoted, especially of being excessively or formally devoted. -*de-vo'tion-al-ly*, *adv.* In a devoted manner; or to toward devotion. -*de-vo'tion-al-ness*, *n.* -*de-vo'tion-ist*, *n.* [Rare.] One who is devoted to any service or cause; especially, one whose time is wholly or largely given to religious observances; a very devout person; votary.

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claimed by a laborer before he begins mowing in the early dawn. *deu'blit*. -*deu-blown*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Battered from excessive feeding on dew-dampened grass; as, a *deu-blown* cow. -*deu-bow*, *n.* A rainbow seen on a surface covered with dew. -*deu-eap*, *n.* In a telescope, the projection of the tube beyond the front lens; a shade or shield. -*deu-elaw*, *n.* 1. The rudimentary toe (hallux) developed in many dogs the inside of the hind foot, and hanging loosely in the skin. 2. The rudimentary hoof above the true hoof in cattle and other ungulates. -*deu-elawed*, *a.* -*deu-eup*, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] Dew-drink. 2. [Scot.] A herb, the lady's mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). -*deu-drink*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The first allowance of beer to harvestmen. -*deu-drop*, *n.* 1. A drop of dew. 2. A roseaceous plant, the dalbarida. -*deu-dropping*, *n.* -*deu-moth*, *n.* [Eng.] A bumblebee moth (genus *Setina*). -*deu-plait*, *n.* 1. The lee-plait. 2. The sundew. -*deu-point*, *n.* The temperature at which dew would form or condensation would occur; the temperature of air when completely saturated. -*deu-point* of dew-point ( *Meteor.*), the number of degrees between the air-temperature and the dew-point. -*deu-point* apparatus, a device by which the dew-point can be accurately determined. -*deu-pond*, *n.* [Eng.] A pond especially built on the downs to hold water in dry weather; popularly supposed to be fed by dew, mist, etc.; hence called cloud-pond, fog-pond, or mist-pond. They are common in Sussex and Surrey. -*deu-rake*, *n.* A rake used for topmost grass or stubble. -*deu-rake*, *v.* To rake (dew, etc.) to the dew and weather in the process of retting. -*deu-rift*, *n.* The process of retting the gummy part of hemp or flax by exposure on greenward to the weather (dew, rain, and sunshine) to facilitate the separation and cleansing of the fiber in seutching. -*deu-shoe*, *n.* The lower end of a scabbard. -*deu-stone*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Limestone, on which much dew collects. -*deu-worm*, *n.* An earthworm. -*deu-ness*, *n.* The state of being dewy or fresh. -*deu-ness*, *n.* Being without dew.

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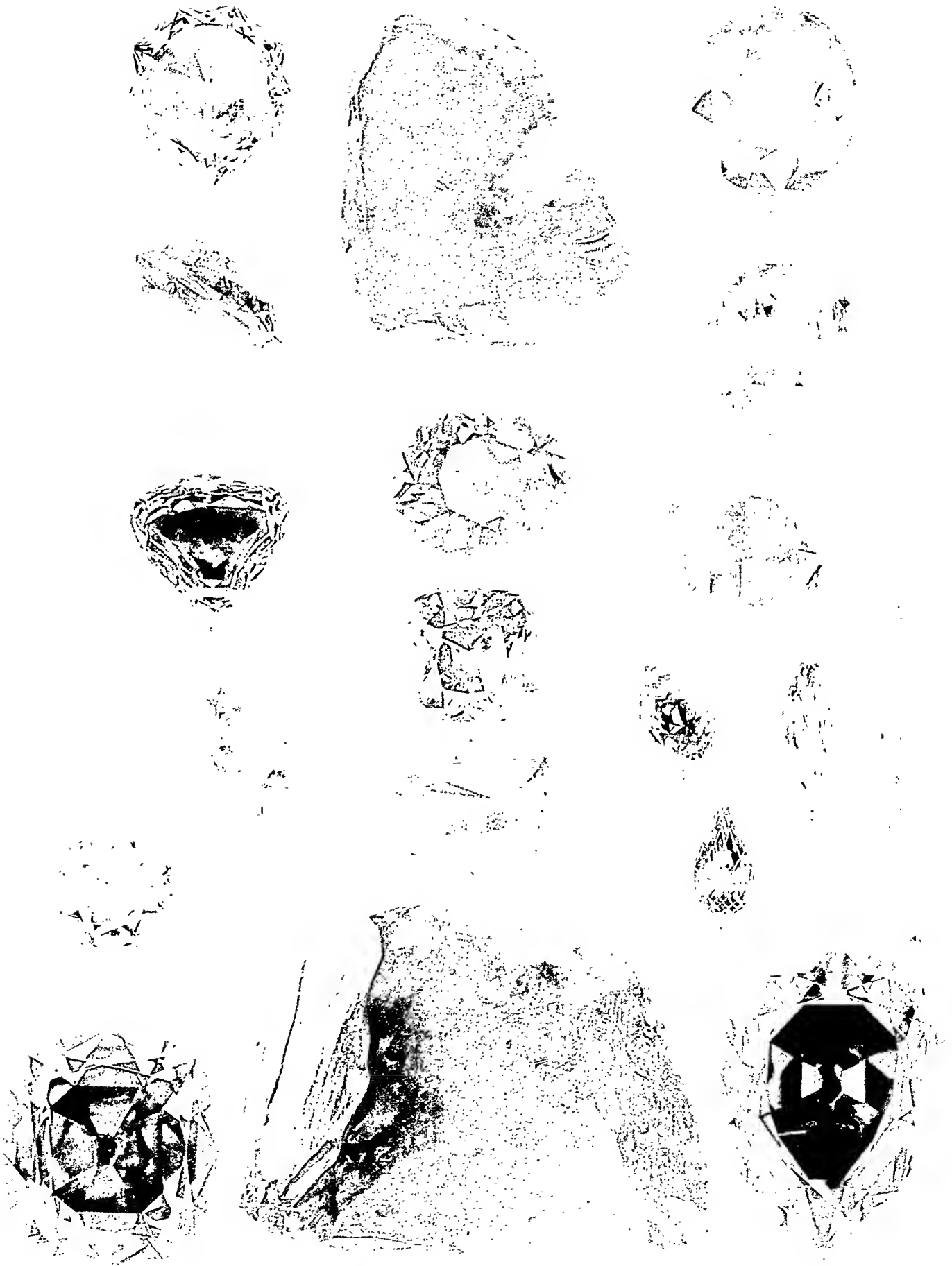
3. *Bot.* A plane cutting a flower vertically, but neither anteroposteriorly nor laterally.—*d. point* (*Math.*), one of three points in a quadrangle not at the intersections of the sides, where two of the six lines meet.—*d. scale*, a scale upon a flat surface, as the scales of a fish, the scutes and





the Napoleon diamond, which Napoleon Bonaparte wore in the hilt of his sword, and the Great Mogul, have disappeared, and information concerning them is necessarily





**SOME OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DIAMONDS, WITH SCALE OF SIZES OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.**

1. Florentine, top view. 2. Florentine, side view. 3. Jagersfontein, uncut. 4. Star of the South. 5. Eugénie. 6. Nassak. 7. Kohinoor. 8. Pitt. 9. Pasha of Egypt. 10. Great Sancy. 11. Tiffany. 12. Hope Blue. 13. Diamond showing marquise cutting. 14. Diamond showing briolette cutting. 15. Shah of Persia. 16. Cullinan, uncut. 17. Cullinan I. 18. Cullinan II. 19. Sizes of Pearls. 20. Sizes of Diamonds.

meager and untrustworthy. A further source of uncertainty concerning the great diamonds is the secrecy with which they are kept, particularly in Russia and the Orient, the names of the owners and the whereabouts of the stones being usually concealed carefully from the public.

Aust. = Austria, Austrian	Mat. = Matamoras	bad h. = blue	N. H. = Nizam of Hyderabad
Belg. = Belgian, Belgium	Per. = Persia, Persian	Born. = Borneo	Port. = Portugal, Portuguese
Brit. = British			
Bra. = Brazil	p. o. = privately owned		
G. D. = Countess of Dudley	Pruss. = Prussia		
des. = destroyed	prob. = probably		
Dres. = Dresden	ster r. = red		
D. W. = Duke of Westminster	R. F. = Royal Family		
Eg. = Egypt	Indies R. S. = Rajah of Sarawak		
E. I. = East Indian, East Russ.	Russ. = Russian, Russian		
Eng. = England	S. = Sbah of Persia		
Fr. = France, French	S. Af. = South Africa		
Galk. = Family of Galkwar of S. Am.	St. Petersburg = St. Petersburg		
Ger. = Germany	Sax. = Saxony		
gov. = government	S. Mat. = Sultan of Matan		
green. = green, green, Saxony	S. Tur. = Sultan of Turkey		
G. V. = Green Vaults, Dresden	treas. = treasury		
H. H. = House of Hanover	Tur. = Turkey		
Holl. = Holland	un. = unknown		
Ind. = India, Indian	w. = white		
London = London	y. = yellow		

NAMES.	Color.	Weight in Carats.		Owner.	Whereabouts.
		Uncut.	Cut.		
Ab'bas Mir'za.	w.	130		Per. prince.	Per.
Ah'ma-da-bad.	w.	157 1/2	94 1/2	un.	prob. Per.
Bra-gan'za.	w.	1680		Port.	Port.
Cha-pa-da.	w.	87 1/2		un.	Bra.
Cull'li-nan (divided into)	w.	3024 1/2	See below		
Cull'li-nan I.	w.	516 1/2		Br. R. F.	London.
Cull'li-nan II.	w.	309 1/2		Br. R. F.	London.
Cumber-land.	w.	33		H. H.	Ger.
Dar-yul-nur.	w.	186		S. E. I. prince.	Per.
De Beers.	y.	225		Sax.	G. V.
Dres'den Green.	w.	48 1/2		Sax.	G. V.
Dres'den White.	w.	30 1/4		Sax.	G. V.
Dres'den Yellow.	w.	30		Sax.	G. V.
Dud'ley.	w.	83 1/2	45 1/2	G. D.	Eng.
Du Toit I.	y-w.	244		p. o.	S. Af.
Du Toit II.	w.	124		p. o.	S. Af.
English Dres'den	w.	119 1/2	75 1/2	Galk.	Ind.
Eu'ge'ne.	w.	66		Galk.	Ind.
For'd-nand.	w.	42		Aust. R. F.	Aust.
Flor-en-tine.	w.	133		un.	un.
French Blue.	w.	1124	618	un.	un.
Great Mo-gul.	w.	787 1/2	279 1/2	un.	un.
Great San'cy.	w.	53		un.	un.
Great Tah'le.	w.	242 1/2		un.	prob. Per.
Has'tings.	w.	101		Br. gov.	un.
Hol'land.	w.	36		Holl.	Holl.
Hope Blue.	w.	44 1/4		p. o.	U. S.
Horn'by.	w.	36		un.	Per.
Ja'ers-fon-tein.	w.	970 1/2	340 1/2	cut up.	
Je-han'G h'ir.	w.	116	72	Galk.	Ind.
Shah's.	w.	186 1/2	104 1/2	Eng.	London.
Koh'l-noor.	w.	49 1/2		un.	un.
Kol'tur.	w.	50		Belg. R. F.	Belg.
La Reine des Bel'ges.	w.	34		S. Mat.	Born.
Little San'cy.	w.	50		un.	un.
Ma-tan'g.	w.	376		un.	un.
Moon of Mount-tains.	w.	120		Russ. prince.	Russ.
Maun'tain of Splen'dor.	w.	135		S.	Per.
Na-po-le-on.	w.	34		un.	un.
Nas'sak.	w.	89 1/4	78 1/4	D. W.	London.
Or-ion'.	w-y.	194 1/2		Russ.	St. P'tg.
Or-sha' of Egypt.	w.	40		Eg.	Eg. treas.
Pa'tro-in'ho.	w.	120 1/2		un.	un.
Pear.	w.	54 1/4		un.	p. r. o. h.
Plig'ott.	w.	49		des.	des.
Plitt.	w.	410	136 1/4	Fr.	Paris, Fr.
Pol'ar Star.	w.	40		Russ.	St. P'tg.
Porter Rhodes.	w.	150		p. o.	S. Af.
Raul'con'da.	w.	103		Ind.	Ind.
Red Di'a-mond of Czar Paul.	w.	10		Russ.	St. P'tg.
Re'gent of Por-tugal.	w.	215		un.	prob. in S. Am.
Ri'o das Vel'has.	w.	105		un.	prob. in S. Am.
Rus'san Ta'ble.	w.	68		Russ.	Russ.
Sea of Gl'ory.	w.	66		Per.	Per.
Shah.	w.	86		un.	Per.
Star of Beau'fort.	w.	100		un.	S. Af.
Star of Di'a-monds.	w.	107 1/2		un.	S. Af.
Star of Sa-ra-wak.	w.	70		R. S.	Born.
Star of the South.	w.	254 1/2	125	Galk.	Ind.
Stewart.	y.	288 1/4		p. o.	Eng.
Taj-mah'.	y.	146		S.	Per.
Ten'nant.	y-w.	112	66	p. o.	Eng.
Tiffany.	y.	280	125 1/2	p. o.	U. S.
Turkey I.	w.	147		Tur.	Tur.
Turkey II.	w.	84		Tur.	Tur.
Vic-to'ri-a.	w.	340	180	N. H.	Ind.

Syn.: 1. Ah'al-té. 2. Ak'har-shah'. 3. Crown of the Moon. 4. Empress Eu'ge'ne. 5. 'Kob'li-Tur'. 6. 'Mat-tam'. 7. Re'gent. 8. Sea of Light. 9. Star of South Af'rica. 10. Tus'can. 11. Probably Hope Blue is part of this. 12. Paris of this are supposed to be in English crown-jewels.

**Di'a-mond Har'har.** A port of Calcutta, Bengal, British India; 30 m. below the city. [Islands; 761 ft. high.]  
**Di'a-mond Head.** A hill on Honolulu Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.  
**Di'a-mond-I'er-ous.** 1. di'a-mond-i'er-us; 2. di'a-mond-i'er-ūs, a. Bearing or containing diamonds; 3. as the diamondiferous clay of South Africa. [*< DIAMOND + L. fer, bear.*]

**Di'a-mond-Iz.** 1. di'a-mond-iz; 2. di'a-mond-iz, rt. [*-izen, -iz'ing.*] To set or adorn with diamonds.  
**Di'a-mond Peak.** 1. A mountain in Col.; 9,925 ft. 2. A mountain in the Cascade range, Lane county, Or.; 8,807 ft.  
**Di'a-mor'pho-sis.** 1. di'a-mor'pho-sis; 2. di'a-mor'pho-sis, n. [Rare.] Shaping into normal form by growth. [*< Gr. diamorphōsis, forming, < dia, through, + morphē, form.*]  
**Di'a-mo-to'sis.** 1. di'a-mo-to'sis; 2. di'a-mo-to'sis, n.

**Surg.** The introduction of lint, as into a wound or ulcer.

[*< Gr. diatomōsis, < dia, through, + molos, lint.*]  
**di-am'y'i.** 1. di-am'y'i; 2. di-am'y'i, n. Chem. Same as DECANE.  
**di-am'y'i-lene.** 1. di-am'y'i-lene; 2. di-am'y'i-lene, n. Chem. An oily liquid compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>), polymeric with amylene.

**Di-an'a.** 1. di-an'a; 2. di-an'a (xmi), n. [L.] 1. A femi-

nine personal name. F. DI-an'e, 1. di'an', 2. di'an'; G. It. DI-a-na, 1. di-ā-na, 2. di-ā-nā; L. DI-a-na, 1. di-ē-na, 2. di-ē-nā. 2. Rom. Myth. An Italic divinity identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis. Her principal shrine was in the Alban mountains by a lake, "The Mirror of Diana" (Lago di Nemi), near Aricia, where she was worshipped as a sylvan goddess, and as the presiding divinity of childbirth. Her high priestess, the King of the Woods, obtained his position by the slaughter of his predecessor and held office until killed by an aspirant to his dignity. As a goddess of light she represented the moon, as Dianus (Janus) did the sun. In art she is generally represented as the virgin goddess of hunting, attended by maidens and hunting-dogs. Compare ARTEMIS.

3. Bib. Diana of the Ephesians. Acts xix, 28. 4. The moon: from the fact that Diana, as Artemis, was goddess of light, and a moon-goddess. 5. Elizabeth, queen of England, as "Virgin Queen," in allusion to the fact that Diana, as Artemis, was the virgin goddess. 6. Abigail Smith: from her use of the name as a signature before her marriage with President John Adams. 7. In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, a modest maiden who reconciles Count Bertram with his wife, Helena. 8. A West-African white-bearded cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*), with a white mark across the forehead. 9. A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Argynnis [Semnonys] diana*). See plate of BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS, figs. 43, 49. 10. In early chemistry, silver. DI-an; [Poet.]-Diana Merlon, in George Meredith's novel *Diana of the Crossways*, the heroine, a witty, gifted, but indiscreet Irishwoman. -D. of Polliers (1499-1566), a French lady; mistress of Henry II.; said to have instigated the persecution of the Huguenots. -D. of the Ephesians, an Asiatic goddess identified with their Artemis (Diana) by the Greeks and worshipped at Ephesus; represented with many breasts, as personifying the fruitfulness of nature. -DIANA'S foresters, highwaymen; "gentlemen of the shade." SHAKES. *1 Henry IV.*, act i, sc. 2. -DIANA'S livery, SHAKES. *Pericles*, act ii, sc. 5. -D. Vernon, in Scott's *Red Rover*, the heroine, a daring young lady who knows little of society or its requirements.

**di-an-clis'tron.** 1. di-an-clis'tron; 2. di-an-clis'tron, n. [*-TRA, pl.*] Spong. A curved rod-like spicule hooked at both ends and with a notch in the center. [*< DI- + Gr. ankistrōn, book, < ankōs, bend.*] **di-an-clis'ter.** 1. di-an-clis'ter; 2. di-an-clis'ter, n. Bot. A diandrous plant or flower. [*< DI- + Gr. ander (andri), man.*]  
**DI-an-dri-a.** 1. di-an-dri-a; 2. di-an-dri-a, n. pl. Bot. The second class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those whose flowers are perfect, and provided with two equal, distinct, and unanthered stamens. [*< DI- + Gr. ander (andri), man.*]  
**di-an-dri-an.** 1. di-an-dri-an; 2. di-an-dri-an, n. Bot. Having two stamens; of or pertaining to or like the class *Diandra*.  
**di-an-dri-n.** 1. di-an-dri-n; 2. di-an-dri-n, n. Chem. A crystalline phenol or benzene derivative used as a source of various dyes. [*< DI- + L. antum, anse.*]  
**di-an-dri-n.** 1. di-an-dri-n; 2. di-an-dri-n, n. A variety of columbite: once supposed to contain a new metal, dianium, since identified with columbite. [*< L. Diana, the goddess.*]  
**di-a-no'dal.** 1. di-a-no'dal; 2. di-a-no'dal, o. Math. Passing through nodes: said of a sextic surface determined by seven points arbitrarily assumed as nodes on a quartic surface.

**di-a-no-ē-tic.** 1. di-a-no-ē-tic; 2. di-a-no-ē-tic, o. Logic. Of or pertaining to the rational or discursive faculty or its products or acts; intellectual, discursive. [*< Gr. dianōētikos, < dia, through, + noōs, mind.*]  
**di-a-no-ē-tic.** 1. di-a-no-ē-tic; 2. di-a-no-ē-tic, n. Logic. 1. Logic as treating of reasoning. 2. The branch of stoicism which treats of the general laws of conception, judgment, and reasoning: so used by Sir Wm. Hamilton.

**di-a-nol'a-o.** 1. di-a-nol'a-o; 2. di-a-nol'a-o, n. That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties (Sir Wm. Hamilton). [*< Gr. dianoia, thought (< dia, through, + noos, mind), + -log, < -logia, a.*]  
**di-a-nome.** 1. di-a-nome; 2. di-a-nome, n. Math. A quartic surface having seven arbitrary points taken as nodes and an eighth node, which is any point whatever on the dianodal surface of the others. [*< dianomē, distribution.*]

**di-an'thine.** 1. di-an'thin or -thin; 2. di-an'thin or -thin, n. A dye. Saint Denis red. [*< DIANTHUS.*]  
**DI-an'thus.** 1. di-an'thus; 2. di-an'thus, n. Bot. A large genus of ornamental herbs of the pink family - the pinks - with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 2. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 3. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 4. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 5. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 6. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 7. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 8. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 9. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 10. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 11. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 12. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 13. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 14. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 15. *Ceryth* with narrow grass-like leaves 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leaves and fragrant flowers. 229. *Ceryth* with

sensibility of parts. [*< dia- + Gr. haphē, touch (< haplamoī, touch), + metron, measure.*]  
**di-aph'er-lin**, 1 dai-af'ar-lin; 2 di-af'ar-lin, *n. Chem.* An amber-colored crystalline compound of aspherol (G<sub>1</sub>H<sub>10</sub>ONH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), used in surgery as an antiseptic.  
**di'a-pho'n'ic**, 1 dai-fō-n'ik; 2 di-fō-n'ic, *a. 1.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating diaphony. *2.* Same as *diacoustic*. [*< Gr. diaphōnos, < dia, through, + phōnē, sound.*]  
**di'a-pho'n'ic-ist**, di-fō-n'ic-ist, *n.* Same as *diacoustics*.

**di-aph'o-ny**, 1 dai-af'o-ny; 2 di-af'o-ny, *n.* [*NIEE, 1 -ny; 2 -ny, pl.*] *Mus.* 1. The parallel movement of voices at definite musical intervals from one another; the primitive form of harmony. *2.* Anciently, dissonance; opposed to *sympathy*. [*< Gr. diaphōnē, < diaphōnos; see diaphony.*]

**di'a-pho-re'sis**, 1 dai-fō-rē'sis; 2 di-fō-rē'sis, *n. Med.* Copious perspiration, especially when produced artificially. [*< Gr. diaphoresis, < dia, through, + phorē, freq. of phērō, carry.*]

**di'a-pho-ret'ic**, 1 dai-fō-rē'tik; 2 di-fō-rē'tic, *Med.* **di'a-pho-ret'ic**, 1 dai-fō-rē'tic; 2 di-fō-rē'tic, *Med.* **di'a-pho-ret'ic**, 1 dai-fō-rē'tic; 2 di-fō-rē'tic, *Med.* **di'a-pho-ret'ic**, 1 dai-fō-rē'tic; 2 di-fō-rē'tic, *Med.*

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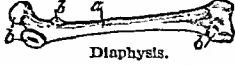
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ventive of disease; hygiene. [*< dia- + Gr. phylasseō, guard.*]

**di-aph'y-sis**, 1 dai-af'y-sis; 2 di-af'y-sis, *n.* [*-sis, 1 -sis; 2 -ses, pl.*] *Anat.* The sheath of a long bone, or the part that ossifies from the primary center.



Diaphysis.

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sule and covered by cartilage. See *illus.* under *JOINT*. The specific forms of diarthrosis are (1) the *arthrodia*, (2) the *condylarthrosis*, (3) the *enarthrosis*, (4) the *ginglymus*, and (5) the *trochoia*. **ab'ar-thro'st**, *n.* Same as *abarthriculation*.

**2. Echin.** A muscular articulation, when the articular ridge, whether vertical or transverse, is perforate, as in an articulate crinoid. [*< Gr. diarthrosis, < dia, through, + orthron, joint.*]

**di'a-ry**, 1 dai-af-ry; 2 di-af-ry, *n.* [*-ries, 1 -ry; 2 -rys, pl.*] *1.* A record or register of daily duties or events; especially, a systematic account of one's daily occupations, observations, or experiences; journal. *2.* A book for recording daily events; as, a *diary* for 1912. [*< L. diarium, < dies, day.*]

**di'a-sch'is-ma**, 1 dai-fō-skiz'ma; 2 di-fō-skiz'ma, *n. 1.* In ancient Greece, a very small statue. *2.* See *schisma*. [*< Gr. dia, through; + schisma, < schizein, to split.*]

**di'a-sch'is'tic**, 1 dai-fō-skiz'tik; 2 di-fō-skiz'tic, *a.* Designating rocks differing in material but having a common magma; opposed to *aschistic*. [*< Gr. diaschidō, separate.*]

**di'a-scope**, 1 dai-fō-skōp; 2 di-fō-skōp, *n. Med.* A glass plate which, when pressed against the skin, forces back the blood, and enables the tissues to be examined.

**di'a-scor'di-um**, 1 dai-fō-skōr'di-um; 2 di-fō-skōr'di-um, *n. Med.* An opiate, astringent electrolytic containing a preparation of the water-cress, *Scorodiscus*. [*< dia + Gr. skordion, plant with a garlicy smell, < skordon, garlic.*]

**di'a-si-a**, 1 dai-fō-shi-a; 2 di-fō-shi-a, *n. Gr. Antig.* A festival of Zeus Melichios, celebrated at Athens in March. [*< Gr. Diosia, < Dios, gen. of Zeus, Zeus.*]

**di'a-skeu-a-sis**, 1 dai-fō-skū-fō-sis; 2 di-fō-skū-fō-sis, *n.* Critical revision; recension. [*< Gr. diaskewō, revise, < dia, through, + skeuos, implement.*]

**di'a-skeu-a-sist**, 1 dai-fō-skū-fō-sist; 2 di-fō-skū-fō-sist, *n.* One who makes a recension; an ancient reviser; an editor, as of the poems of Homer.

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**di-car-bon'ic**, 1 dai-kar-ben'ik; 2 di-car-bon'ic, n. **Chem.** Dicarboxylic.  
**di-car-box'y'ic**, 1 dai-kar-ben'ik; 2 di-car-bon'ic, n. **Chem.** Containing two carboxyl radicals.  
**di-car-pel-la-ry**, 1 dai-kar-pel-la-ry; 2 di-car-pel-la-ry, a. **Bot.** Having two carpels.  
**di-cast**, 1 dai-kast; 2 di-cast, n. One of the citizens selected annually in ancient Athens to sit in the diasteries; a heliast; resembling a modern jurymen, with functions of a judge.  
The whole body amounted to six thousand, who were liable to be called upon as *dicastes*, or jurymen, during the year.  
[*Gr. dikastes*, < *dike*, justice.] **di-cas'ter-y**, n. **Gr. Antiq.** A law-court in Athens; specif., one of the juries or bodies of citizens representing the whole body of citizens, but varying in number according to the importance of the case.—**di-cas'tic**, o.

**di-ca-ta-lex'is**, 1 dai-kat-a-lex'is; 2 di-ca-ta-lex'is, n. **Pros.** Catalexis both in the middle and at the end of a line; double catalexis.—**di-cot-a-lex'ic**, a.

**dice**, 1 dnis; 2 die, v. [*nice*, *die*, *ing*.] **I. 1. 1.** To weave in a pattern resembling dice leaning on one another in horizontal rows. **2.** To ornament (leather) in squares or lozenges, by pressure with a tool or between dies. **3.** To sew a wavy pattern on; said of the edge of a garment. **4.** To cut in cubes.  
**II. i.** To play with dice.  
That species old sinner,  
Who would dice with the devil, and yet rise up winner.  
OWEN MERRICK *Lucile* pt. II, can. 2, st. 1.

**dice**, n. pl. [*die*, 1 dai; 2 di, *ing*.] **1.** Cubes, usually of bone or ivory, marked on each side with one to six black spots, 1 being opposite 6, 2 opposite 5, and 3 opposite 4; used in gaming. **2.** A game played with dice by shaking them in a box and turning them to view. He who plays at dice with death must expect the dog's throw.  
BUTLER—*Lyrron Pompeii* p. 325, l. 7, c. 1.  
[*ME. dice*, irreg. spelling of *die*, pl. of *die*; see *die*, n.]—**di-cas'ter-y**, n. A small box, usually of wood or leather, from which dice are thrown.—**dice**, n. [*ENG.*] A coat that plays readily in cubes, or cubical blocks or fragments.—**d. play**, n.—**d. ployer**, n.—**d. top**, n. A top with numbers on its sides so that one will be topmost when it has ceased spinning.—**loaded d.**, dice having one side weighted, so that the opposite side will appear when the cast is made; a device for cheating.—**die**, n. **1.** A player of dice. **2.** [*Slang.* U. S.] A high bet, but in England any sum bet.

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**di-cel'ic**, 1 dai-cel'ic; 2 di-cel'ic, a. **Bot.** Forked; applied to the spicules of certain sponges. [*< di- + cell*.]  
**Di-cel'io-cep'h'ous**, 1 dai-cel'io-cep'h'ous; 2 di-cel'io-cep'h'ous, n. **Paleont.** A genus of Cambrian trilobites characterized by a crescentic cephalon. [*< Gr. dikella*, matted, & *kephala*, head.]

**Di-cen'tra**, 1 dai-cen'tre; 2 di-cen'tra, n. **Bot.** **1.** A genus of perennial herbs with compound leaves and rose-colored or yellow heart-shaped flowers. The bleeding-heart (*D. spectabilis*) and Dutchman's breeches (*D. cucullaria*) are well known. Often improperly called *Delytra*, *Delytra*, or *bleeding-heart*. [*< di- + cent*.]  
**2.** [*< di- + cent*.] A plant of this genus. [*< Gr. dikenon*, with two knots, < *di-* (see *di-*) + *kenon*; see *center*.]  
**di-cep'h'a-lous**, 1 dai-cep'h'a-lous; 2 di-cep'h'a-lous, n. Having two heads. [*< Gr. dikephalos*, < *di-*, n. i., & *kephala*, head.]—**di-cep'h'a-lism**, n. Two-headedness.—**di-cep'h'a-lous**, n. [*< di-*, pl.] A monster with two heads.

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**Di-cer'as**, 1 dai-cer'as; 2 di-cer'as, n. **Paleont.** An extinct genus of unsymmetrical bivalves of the Jurassic period, having prominent hinge-teeth, and deriving their name from the grotesquely curled heads, which suggest rams' horns; usually included in the family *Chemizidae*. [*< Gr. diceron*, double horn.]  
**di-cer'at-on**, 1 dai-cer'at-on; 2 di-cer'at-on, n. **Gr. Ch.** A two-branched candlestick for two lights, used by a bishop in benedictions. [*< Gr. diceron*, two-horned, < *di-* (see *di-*) + *keras*, horn.]

**di-cer'ous**, 1 dai-cer'ous; 2 di-cer'ous, a. Having two horns or antennae. [*< Gr. dikerös*, < *di-* (see *di-*) + *keras*, horn.]  
**di-cet'yl**, 1 dai-cet'yl; 2 di-cet'yl, n. **Chem.** A hydrocarbon ( $C_{12}H_{22}$ ) whose molecule is a union of two cetyl radicals. [*< di-*, & *cetyl*, dig a goat, *di-cet*.]  
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**di-chia-myd'e-ous**, 1 dai-kha-mid'e-us; 2 di-chia-myd'e-ous, o. **Bot.** Having a perianth composed of both calyx and corolla. [*< di-*, & *chia-mys*, cloak.]  
**di-chlor'**, 1 dai-klor'; 2 di-chlor', n. **Chem.** Indicating the presence of two atoms of chlorine in a molecule; as, dichlorobutyric acid ( $CH_2ClCH_2CO_2H$ ); combining form. [*< di-*, & *chlorin*.]—**di-chlor'ra-ce'ic**, o. **Chem.** Relating or referring to the chlorinated acetic acid ( $CHCl_2CO_2H$ ).—**di-chlor'ben'zene**, n. Any one of three isomeric dichloro-substitution products of benzene ( $C_6H_4Cl_2$ ), of which two are liquids, one a solid.  
**di-chlor'id**, 1 dai-klor'id; 2 di-chlor'id, n. Some as *BICHLORIN*.  
**di-chlo'**, 1 dai-klo'; 2 di-chlo', n. From *Gr. dichon*, in two (< *di*, twice, & *cho*, two); o combining form.—**Di-chlo'bu'ne**, n. **Mam.** A genus typical of *Dichodontidae*. [*< di-*, & *chlo'*.]  
**di-chlo'bu'nd**, 1 dai-klo'bu'nd; 2 di-chlo'bu'nd, n. **Pl. Ant.** An early Tertiary family of arctodactyls having a complete nearly uninterrupted dentition and upper molars with two anterior and three posterior columns.—**di-chlo'bu'nd**, n.—**di-chlo'bu'nd**, n. & n.—**di-chlo'cal'trop**, n. **Spong.** A caltrop having bifurcated arms. See *SPICULE*.—**Di-chlo'don**, n. **Mam.** A genus typical of *Dichodontidae*. [*< di-*, & *chlo'*.]  
**di-chlo'don'tid**, 1 dai-klo'don'tid; 2 di-chlo'don'tid, n. **Pl. Ant.** An early Tertiary family of arctodactyls having a complete uninterrupted dentition and the upper molars and four premolar upper molars.—**di-chlo'don'tid**, n.—**di-chlo'don'tid**, n. & n.—**di-chlo'gam'ic**, a. **Bot.** Of or relating to diaphragm.—**di-chlo'gam'ism**, n. The presence of both the male and female gonads and reproductive organs in an organism.—**di-chlo'gam'y**, n. **Bot.** A condition, brought about by the asynchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas, for promoting intercrossing between hermaphrodite flowers and the asynchronous production of male and female gonads. Compare *PROGYNANDRY* and *PROGYNANDRY*.—**di-chlo'gam'y**, n. & n.—**di-chlo'gam'y**, n. In an organism, the normal growth of cells and tissues as modified by the surrounding conditions.—**di-chlo'grap'tus**, n. A genus of fossil arthropods usually found in the Lower Silurian rocks.—**di-chlo'phyl'lo'tri'ent**, n. **Spong.** A phylotriane with forked flattened cladisks.—**di-chlo'phyl'lo'tri'ent**, n. **Entom.** Descriptive of wings when cut or notched.

**di-chlo'phyl'lo'tri'ent**, 1 dai-klo'phyl'lo'tri'ent; 2 di-chlo'phyl'lo'tri'ent, n. Having the eyes divided; said of insects that have compound eyes. Compare *DIOPHTER*. [*< Gr. dichlo'*, apart, & *ophthalmo*.]  
**di-chlo'rd'**, 1 dai-klo'rd'; 2 di-chlo'rd', n. The ancient two-stringed lyre. **2.** Any musical instrument that has two strings to each note. [*< Gr. dichordon*, < *di-* (see *di-*) + *chorde*, string.]

**di-chlo're'us**, 1 dai-klo're'us; 2 di-chlo're'us, n. [*< di-*, & *chlo'*.] **Pros.** A trochaic dipody, or two trochees regarded as a single foot (— — —). See *PROCHORE*. [*< Gr. dichoreos*, < (*di-* + *choros*) + *choros*, choreus, < *choros*, dance.]—**di-chlo're't**, n.

**Di-chlo'ri-san'dra**, 1 dai-klo'ri-san'dra; 2 di-chlo'ri-san'dra, n. **Bot.** A genus of tropical American perennial herbs of the spiderwort family (*Commelinaceae*), with handsome, often variegated, foliage and panicles of rich blue flowers. Several are in greenhouse cultivation.

**di-chlo'st**, 1 dai-klo'st; 2 di-chlo'st, n. **Ich.** A bone situated behind the hoes over the myodome. [*< Gr. dichla*, in two, & *stoma*, mouth.]  
**di-chlo'st**, 1 dai-klo'st; 2 di-chlo'st, n. Being able to detect with both ears simultaneous tones of different pitch. [*< Gr. dichla*, in two, & *stoma*, ear.]

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grown by lateral branches which replace the original stem and develop successively in like manner, as in the mistletoe, elderberry, and meadow-sweet. A variant form of *true dichotomous* d., in which one fork is suppressed and the growth is continued by the other, as in *hellebore* d., in which the suppression is always on the same side, and in *scorpioid* d., in which the suppression alternates or varies from side to side, as in the vine and lime. See *HELICOID*; *SYMPODIOUS*.  
**6.** The place where something branches; o fork. [*< Gr. dichotomia*, < *dichotomos*; see *DICHOTOMOUS*.]—**bostri-choid dichotomy**, same as *HELICOID* *DICHOTOMY*. See *HELICOID*.

**di-chro'tri'ene**, 1 dai-kro'tri'en; 2 di-chro'tri'en, n. **Spong.** A triene spicule with short bifurcated rays. [*< DICHO-* + *Gr. triene*, trident, < *tri*, three.]—**di-chro'tri'ene**, 1 dai-kro'tri'en; 2 di-chro'tri'en, n. **Spong.** A triene spicule with short bifurcated rays. [*< DICHO-* + *Gr. triene*, trident, < *tri*, three.]—**di-chro'tri'ene**, 1 dai-kro'tri'en; 2 di-chro'tri'en, n. **Spong.** A triene spicule with short bifurcated rays. [*< DICHO-* + *Gr. triene*, trident, < *tri*, three.]

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dic'cr', n. [U. S.] A petty business negotiation; a trade; hargain; deal.

For peddling dicker, not for honest sales.  
WARRIOR The Panorama et. 16.  
dic'cr', n. 1. [Archaeol.] Originally, ten; especially, ten blades or skins; now extended to various quantities, particularly twelve; a number. Compare DECURY. 2. A number; quantity; lot; as a dicker of news. dā'crēt; dā'crēt.

dic'cr', pp. Dickered.  
dic'cr', n. 1. [U. S.] A detached linen shirt.  
dic'cr', front; false bosom. 2. A driver's outside seat of a carriage; also, one behind the body of the vehicle, for servants. 3. A pinafore or bib. 4. [New Eng.] A high shirt-collar. 5. [Slang.] An under-petticoat. 6. [North. Eng.] A leather apron; dīk. 7. [North. Eng.] A loose jacket of coarse linen worn by workmen; a slop. 8. [Slang. Gt. Brit.] A donkey. 9. [Sailors' Slang.] A ship's officer; mate. 10. [Old Slang.] A worn-out shirt. [Perhaps < D. dek; see DECK, n.]

Dick'cr', n. A county in S. E. North Dakota; 1,146 sq. m.; county-seat, Ellendale.

Dick'in'-son, 1 dīk'in'-sōn; 2 dīk'in'-sōn, n. 1. Anna Elizabeth (1815-1842), an American author, reformer, and playwright. 2. Daniel Stevens (1800-1856), an American lawyer and statesman; leader of the "Hunker" Democrats. 3. Emily (1830-1885), an American poet. 4. John (1732-1808), an American lawyer, patriot, and statesman; opposed the Declaration of Independence, yet served against the British; became President of Pennsylvania and founder of Dickinson College. 5. Philmore (1739-1809), an American patriot and statesman who commanded New Jersey militia at Monmouth; U. S. Senator. 6. A county in N. W. Iowa; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Spirit Lake. 7. A county in N. E. Kansas; 842 sq. m.; county-seat, Abilene. 8. A county in N. Michigan; 756 sq. m.; county-seat, Iron Mountain. 9. A city in Stark county, N. Dak.

dic'cr'-son, 1 dīk'in'-sōn; 2 dīk'in'-sōn, it. Mineral. A siliceous green hydrous phosphate (3Mn, Fe, Na, Ca) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O, found massive and in monoclinic crystals. [C. Wm. Dickinson.]

dic'cr'-son, 1 dīk'in'-sōn; 2 dīk'in'-sōn, n. [Ir.] A euphemism for dick. Compare DICKENS.

Dick'son, 1 dīk'sōn; 2 dīk'sōn, n. 1. A county in N. central Tennessee; 600 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlotte. 2. A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa. 3. A town in Dickson county, Tenn.

Dick-so'-al-a, 1 dīk-sō'-al-a; 2 dīk-sō'-al-a, n. Bot. A genus of tropical ferns of the polypoid family, with large, twice- or thrice-pinnate fronds, and marginal or submarginal fruit-dots. D. antardica and D. berteriana are large and tree-like. [C. James Dickson (1737-1822), British botanist.]

dic'cr', 1 dīk'; 2 dīk'y, n. [Incr'ter; dīk't-er.] [Slang or Colloq., Eng.] 1. Dubious; risky; precarious. 2. Insecure; unsafe; tumble-down. 3. In poor health; unsound; queer;—all dīk'y with all over with.

dic'cr', n. 1. A diminutive of Richard. 2. A name applied to animals as (1) [Local, Eng.] a donkey; male ass. (2) [Dial., Eng.] a small bird. (3) [Dial., Eng.] A caged bird. (4) [Dial., Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.—dic'cr'-bird', n. Any small bird, especially a canary; a pet name.—Dic'cr' Sam [Slang, Eng.], Liverpool, or a Liverpoolian.

dic'cr'-sūm, 1 dōi-kīl'-sūm; 2 dīc'-sūm, n. Bot. A fruit composed of an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp invested by a persistent and indurated perianth. HENSLÖW. [C. dīc' + Gr. klēis, closing, < klēō, close.]

dic'cr'-sūm, 1 dōi-kīl'-sūm; 2 dīc'-sūm, n. Bot. Having two of the three axes inclined to the third and perpendicular to each other. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [C. dīc' + Gr. klēis, incline.] dīc'cr'-natet; dīc'cr'-nōus.

dīc'cr'-nism, 1 dōi-kīl'-nism; 2 dīc'-nism, n. Bot. The state or condition of being diclinous.

dīc'cr'-nism, 1 dōi-kīl'-nism or dāi-kīl'-nism; 2 dīc'-nism or dīc'cr'-nism (xīn), n. Bot. Having stamens in one flower and pistils in another; unisexual. [C. dīc' + Gr. klēis, hed, < klēō, recline.] dīc'cr'-ny, n.

dīc'cr'-cous, 1 dōi-kōk'-cous; 2 dīc'-cous, o. Bot. Composed of two cocci.

dīc'cr'-lous, 1 dōi-kēl'-lous; 2 dīc'-lous, n. Anat. Possessing two cavities; applied to a bodily organ, as the heart. [C. dīc' + L. celum, vault.] dīc'cr'-lous.

dīc'cr'-lous, 1 dōi-kēl'-lous; 2 dīc'-lous, n. 1. Pros. Composed of two cola or members; as, a dīc'cr'-verse. 2. Rhet. Composed of two clauses, as a sentence.

dīc'cr'-lous, 1 dōi-kēl'-lous; 2 dīc'-lous, n. [L. a. pl.] Pros. A verse or rhythmic period with two members or cola. [C. Gr. dikōlos, having two members, < dīc' + dīc' + kolon, member.]

Dīc'cr'-dyl'-a, 1 dōi-kēn-dīl'-a; 2 dīc'-dyl'-a, n. pl. Zool. A series of amniote vertebrates with two occipital condyles, including only the mammals. [C. Gr. dikondylous, double-knuckled, < dīc' (see DI-) + kondylōs, knuckle.]

Dīc'cr'-dyl'-a, 1 dōi-kēn-dīl'-a; 2 dīc'-dyl'-a, n. pl. Mam. A mammal with two occipital condyles, as a mammal with an amphibian skull. 2. Of or pertaining to the Dicotyledonae.

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headed cervical ribs, as in Plesiosauridae. [C. Gr. dikranos, two-headed, & pteira, rib.]—dīc'cr'-nō-pīn'rous, a.

dīc'cr'-nō-pīn'rous, a. Same as DIACRANIAN.

dīc'cr'-nō-pīn'rous, 1 dōi-kēn-nūm; 2 dīc'-nūm, n. Bot. A large genus of acrocarpous, dicranaceous mosses, having a cucullate calyptra, cernuous capsule, and a single peristome of 16 cleft teeth. D. scoparium is common in forests. [C. dīc' + Gr. kranton, skull.]—dīc'cr'-nōm, a.

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In short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative style, a frigid or an argumentative style, or of the style of Macaulay or Prescott, etc.

dic'tion-ā-ry, 1 dīk'shān-ā-ry; 2 dīc'shōn-ā-ry, n. [Rare.] A lexicographer.

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Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read. There is no cant in it, no excess of explanation, and it is full of suggestion. Emerson *Spirit and Solitude*, Books p. 169. [H. M. A. C. 1890.]

Richard Huloet was the first to produce an English dictionary. This work, which he issued in 1552, was the first in which the meanings of English words were explained in English.

FRANK H. VITTEL in *Develop. of the Dictionary* p. 19.

2. Same as VERBARIUM, 1. [C. L. L. dictionary, < L. dictio(n)-, word; see DICTIO.]

Syn. encyclopaedia, encyclopaedia, glossary, lexicon, vocabulary. An encyclopaedia, as the name implies, aims to sweep the whole circle of knowledge; a dictionary simply to define words. An encyclopaedia commonly contains comprehensive articles by specialists on a wide range of subjects













existing in digestion; departing from the main purpose or object. *di-gres'iv*, 1 di-*or*-di-gres'iv, 2 di-*or*-di-gres'iv, a. *di-gres'sive*, 1 di-*or*-di-gres'siv, 2 di-*or*-di-gres'siv, a. *di-gres'sive*, 1 Given to or characterized by digestion; as, a *digestive* orator.

Many introductions in the practice of the modern pulpit . . . are loose, disjointed, *digestive*.

AUSTIN Phelps *Theory of Preaching* lect. xvii, p. 242. [s. 1832.]

[< LL. *digestivus*, < L. *digestus*; see *digest*, v. - *di-gres'sive*(-iv), *odr.* -< *di-gres'siv*(e-ness), n.

*di-gres't*, pp. Digressed. S. S.

*di-guan'id*, 1 di-*gwan'id*; 2 di-*gwan'id*, n. *Chem.* A derivative of guanidine (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>). *di-guan'idet*, n. A dike; bank.

*di-gyn'*, 1 di-*gyn'*; 2 di-*gyn'*, n. *Bot.* A plant of the obsolete Linnean order *Dygyna*.

*di-gyn'-at*, 1 di-*gyn'-at*; 2 di-*gyn'-at*, n. *pl.* *Bot.* An order (now obsolete) in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by the flowers having two pistils. [*di-gyn'* + Gr. *gynē*, woman.] - *di-gyn'-ous*, o. *Bot.* Having two pistils, or flowers with two pistils. *di-gyn'-ant*.

*di-hal'-n*, gen, 1 di-*hal'-o*-jen; 2 di-*hal'-o*-gēn, a. *Chem.* Containing two halogen atoms.

*di-hē'dral*, 1 di-*hē'dral*; 2 di-*hē'dral*, a. 1. Two-sided; formed by or having two plane faces; as a *dihedral* angle, or a *dihedral* plane, as the first V-shaped Santos Dumont flying-machine. 2. *Math.* Denoting a group of substitutions, either 2n nonhomogeneous or 4n homogeneous, which correspond to the rotations that make a figure extend on the equator between two hemispheres and consists of two-sided regular polygons which are coincident, coincide with itself without being identical.

*di-hē'dron*, 1 di-*hē'dron*; 2 di-*hē'drōn*, n. A figure with two sides or surfaces. [*di* + Gr. *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]

*di-hē'li-um*, 1 di-*hē'li'-um*; 2 di-*hē'li'-um*, n. *Astron.* The parameter of an elliptic orbit which passes through the sun. [*di* + Gr. *hēlios*, sun.] *di-hē'li-ost*; *di-hē'ly*.

*di-hex-ag'o-nal*, 1 di-*hēks-ag'o-nal*; 2 di-*hēks-āg'o-nal*, a. Twelve-sided in cross-section, as a simple form of the hexagonal system; also, consisting of two hexagonal parts united.

*di-hex-a'hē'dral*, 1 di-*hēks-a-hē'dral*; 2 di-*hēks-n-hē'dral*, n. Having the form of or pertaining to a *dihexahedron*.

*di-hex-a'hē'dron*, 1 di-*hēks-a-hē'dron*; 2 di-*hēks-a-hē'drōn*, n. *Crystal.* A six-sided prism having three planes on the extremities.

*Di-hing'*, 1 di-*hng'*; 2 di-*hng'*, n. A branch of the Brahmaputra river, India.

*di-hy'dric*, 1 di-*hōi'-drik*; 2 di-*hōi'-drik*, n. *Chem.* A cross-breed from individuals differing in two characters. - *di-hy'dri-sm*, n.

*di-hy'drate*, 1 di-*hōi'-dret*; 2 di-*hōi'-drit*, n. *Chem.* A compound containing two molecules of water.

*di-hy'dra-zone*, 1 di-*hōi'-drazōn*; 2 di-*hōi'-drazōn*, n. *Chem.* A hydrazone in which the oxygen of two carboxyl groups has been replaced.

*di-hy'dric*, 1 di-*hōi'-drik*; 2 di-*hōi'-drik*, n. *Chem.* 1. Having two hydroxyl groups. 2. [Rare.] Having two acid hydrogen atoms.

*di-hy'dri-o-did*, 1 di-*hōi'-dri-o-did*; 2 di-*hōi'-dri-o-did*, n. *Chem.* A compound containing the elements of two hydriodic acid molecules. *di-hy'dri-o-dide*.

*di-hy'dro*, 1 di-*hōi'-droit*; 2 di-*hōi'-drit*, n. *Mineral.* A green hydrous copper phosphate (H<sub>2</sub>CuP<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>) crystallizing in the monoclinic or triclinic system. [*di* + Gr. *hydōr* (hydr-), water.]

*di-hy'dro*, 1 di-*hōi'-dro*; 2 di-*hōi'-dro*. Designating a combination with two hydrogen atoms: a combining form. *di-hy'dr-*.

*di-hy'dro-brō'mid*, 1 di-*hōi'-dro-hrō'mid*; 2 di-*hōi'-dro-hrō'mid*, n. *Chem.* A compound containing the elements of two hydrogen bromide acid molecules. *di-hy'dro-brō'midic*, *di-hy'dro-chlo'rid*, 1 di-*hōi'-dro-klo'rid*; 2 di-*hōi'-dro-klo'rid*, n. *Chem.* A compound containing the elements of two hydrochloric acid molecules. *di-hy'dro-chlo'ridet*.

*di-hy'droxy'-y*, 1 di-*hōi'-droskē*; 2 di-*hōi'-droskē*-y. Same as *monox* + a combining form and adjective. - *dihydroxy* acid (*Chem.*), an acid, as tartaric, that contains two hydroxyl groups which are not carboxyl group constituents.

*di-hy'droxyl*, 1 di-*hōi'-droskē*; 2 di-*hōi'-droskē*, o. *Chem.* Same as *monox* + a combining form and adjective.

*di-hy'drox'y-far-tar'ic*, 1 di-*hōi'-droskē-far-tar'ik*; 2 di-*hōi'-droskē-far-tar'ic*, o. *Chem.* Designating the colorless, crystalline, tetrahydroxy acid, [C(OH)<sub>4</sub>COOH], resulting from the oxidation of dihydroxyacetic acid.

*di-i'-amh'*, 1 di-*oi'-amh'*, -*nm'hns*; 2 di-*i'-amh'*, 1 di-*am'hns*, 1 di-*am'hns*, n. -[*amns* or -*am'h*] - 1 *ambz* or -*am'boi*; 2 -*ambz* or -*am'h*, *pl.* *Anc. Pros.* A double iambus, or iambic dipody used as a compound foot, forming a meter in iambic verse (— — —). [*di* + L. *diambus*, < Gr. *diambos*, < *di*, nr- + *iambos*, iamna.]

*di-i'-o-did*, 1 di-*oi'-o-did*; 2 di-*oi'-o-did*, n. *Chem.* A compound having two atoms of iodine with an element or radical.

*di-i'-o-dro-car'ba-zol*, 1 di-*oi'-o-dro-kār'ba-zōl* or -*zōl*; 2 di-*oi'-o-dro-kār'ba-zōl* or -*zōl*, n. *Chem.* A yellow, odorless, crystalline antiseptic (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>NI<sub>2</sub>) formed by the action of iodine on carbazol.

*di-i'-o-do-form*, 1 di-*oi'-o-do-fōrm*; 2 di-*oi'-o-do-fōrm*, n. *Chem.* A yellow, crystalline antiseptic (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>I<sub>2</sub>) formed by the action of iodine on acetylindole.

*di-i'-o-do-sal'til*, 1 di-*oi'-o-do-sāl'til* or -*zōl*; 2 di-*oi'-o-do-sāl'til* or -*zōl*, n. *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, crystalline antiseptic (HO(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) formed by the condensation of phenol and diiodoacetic acid.

*di-i'-o-nic*, 1 di-*oi'-o-nik*; 2 di-*oi'-o-nic*, o. *Phys. Chem.* Designating the formation of two ions by electrolytic dissociation. [same as *DIIONIC*.]

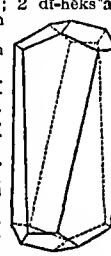
*di-i'-pol'i-a*, 1 di-*oi'-pol-i-a*; 2 di-*oi'-pol-i-o*, n. [*di* + Gr.]

*di-i'-pol'o-gen*, 1 di-*oi'-sāl'o-jen*; 2 di-*oi'-sāl'o-rēn*, n. *Chem.* A red crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) readily convertible into indigo, as by reduction with ammonium sulfide. [*di* + Gr. *polios*, gray.]

*di-i'-so-am'y*, 1 di-*oi'-sō-am'i*; 2 di-*oi'-sō-am'y*, *Chem.* I. a. Indicating that two isomyl radicals are present in a compound: n emnifm form. II. n. One of the isomeric decanes.

*di-i'-so-hu'tyl*, 1 di-*oi'-sō-hū'til*; 2 di-*oi'-sō-hū'tyl*, *Chem.* I. a. Indicating that two isobutyl radicals are present in a compound: as, *dihydroxyisobutyl* acid, (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>. [*di* + Gr.]

*di-i'-so-nm'yl*, 1 di-*oi'-sō-nm'i*; 2 di-*oi'-sō-prō'yl*, n. [*di* + Gr.]











*Edeloida*. DI-noch'a-ris, n. (t. g.) | < DI-no- + Gr. *choris*,  
grace.]

DI-noe'ra-tis, 1 dol-noe'ra-tis; 2 di-noe'ra-tis, n. A Mace-  
donian architect, 3d century B. C. Del-noe'ra'tis [Gr.]  
DI-noe'flag-el-la'ta, 1 dol-noe'flag-el-la'ta; 2 di-noe'flag-el-  
la'ta, n. pl. *Protos*. A class of infusorians having a bilat-  
erally asymmetrical form, without a cantracite vacuole,  
and generally a single large nucleus. — DI-noe'flag-el-la'te,  
a, & n.

DI-noe'ma-ni-a, 1 dol-noe'ma-ni-a; 2 di-noe'ma-ni-a, n. *Pathol*.  
A form of mania characterized by an excessive desire for  
dancing; n form of chorea.

DI-nom'ie, 1 dai-nom'ie; 2 di-nom'ie, a. Occurring in  
two of the six great divisions of the globe: said of plants.  
[< nri- + Gr. *nomos*, district.]

DI-no-my't-dre, 1 dol-no-my't-dre; 2 di-no-my't-dre, n. *pl. Mam*.  
A family of hystricomorphic rodents having a cleft  
upper lip, four digits to the feet, and rootless molars with  
folds dividing them into transverse lobes. DI-na-my'est-  
DI-no-my'id, n. — DI-no-my'id, a, & n. — DI-no-mys, n.  
*Mam*. 1. A genus typical of *Dinomys*. 2. [d-] A rodent  
of this genus.

DI-no-per'ca, 1 dol-no-per'ca; 2 di-no-per'ca, n. *Ich*. A  
genus of fishes of the family *Serranidae*, found in the Indian  
ocean, of which *D. petrosi* is the only species. [< nri- +  
Gr. *perke*, perch.]

DI-no-phill'd-dre, 1 dol-no-phill'd-dre; 2 di-no-phill'd-dre, n. *pl. Zool*.  
A family of minute archannelidan worms with 5 or 6  
absurd segments encircled by bands of cilia, a ciliated ven-  
tral surface, and a broad prostomium. DI-noph'l-lus, n.  
(t. g.) — DI-noph'l-le'a, n. *pl.*

DI-nor'la-da, 1 di-nor'la-da; 2 di-nor'la-da, n. *pl. Arach*. A  
family of salticid spiders. DI-na-plis, n. (t. g.) [< Gr.  
*dēnēpos*, here-eyed.] — DI-n'o-plis, o, & n. — DI-n'o-  
poid, a.

DI-nor'nis, 1 di-nor'nis; 2 di-nor'nis, n. *Ornith*. 1. A  
genus typical of *Dinornithidae*. 2. [d-] A bird of this genus;  
a moa. [< DI-no- + Gr. *ornis*, bird.] — DI-nor'nis, — DI-  
nor'nithes, n. *pl. Ornith*. The *Dinornithidae*. — DI-nor-  
nithic, a, — DI-nar'nithic, a.

DI-nor-nith'la-da, 1 dol-nor-nith'la-da; 2 di-nor-nith'la-da, n. *pl. Ornith*.  
A family of recently extinct rattlebirds; moas.  
[< DI-nor-nis + Gr. *ornis*, bird.] — DI-nor-nith'la-da,  
DI-nor'nith'la-da, n. *pl. Ornith*. The *Dinornithidae* as a superfamily  
of rattlebirds. — DI-nor'nith'la-da, a, & n.

DI-nos, 1 di-nos; 2 di-nos, n. [nri- + n-; 2-ni, pl.] [Gr.]  
*Gr. Antiq*. A large rounded goblet or crater.

DI-no-sau'ri-a, 1 dol-no-sau'ri-a; 2 di-no-sau'ri-a, n. *pl. Herp*.  
A Mesozoic order of reptiles existing on all the continents  
in the Jurassic and Cretaceous epochs and com-  
prising the *Iguanodontia* or *Ornithomiridae*, *Sauropoda*,  
*Chelon* or *Cetiosauridae*, and *Megalosauridae*.

The best known genera have been found in the  
western United States as fossils of  
great size in good state of preserva-  
tion. A complete skeleton of one of  
them is now in Yale University Mu-  
seum at New Haven, Conn. In some  
of the genera the pelvis and hind legs  
were birdlike, and the mode  
of progression  
was bipedal.  
The earlier rep-  
tiles were car-  
nivorous but in the later epoch massive forms of herbi-  
vorous appeared in all places except in New Zealand and  
Australia and were said to have attained from 55 to 80 feet  
in length. Compare *CRETACEOUS*; *TRIASSIC*.

Some dinosaurs had the outward configuration of lizards or  
alligators with four small limbs supporting an elongated body  
which terminated in a long pointed tail. In others the legs were  
large and strong, while the fore limbs were small. . . . They  
must have been somewhat like a kangaroo or even a bird. . . .  
The dinosaurs include some of the most gigantic animals that  
have inhabited the globe. Many of them were 30 ft. in length,  
and not less than 12 ft. high. *Nelson's Perpetual Encyc.* iv, 63.  
[< DI-no- + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.] — DI-no-saur, n. — cham-  
bered dinosaur, an extinct reptile, the camarasaurus.  
— duck-billed dinosaur, an extinct iguanodontian reptile,  
the hadrosaurus. — DI-no-saurian, a, & n.

DI-no-the'ri-l'dre, 1 dol-no-the'ri-l'dre; 2 di-no-the'ri-l'dre,  
n. *pl. Mam*. A Miocene family of proboscideans with a  
normal diphyodont dentition of three pairs of molars and  
two at premolars, and tusk-like lower incisors deflected  
downward. [< DI-notherium.] — DI-no-the'ri-l'dre, n.  
— DI-no-the'ri-l'dre, a, & n.

DI-no-the'ri-um, 1 dol-no-the'ri-um; 2 di-no-the'ri-um, n.  
*Mam*. 1. A genus typical of  
*Dinotheriidae*. 2. [d-] (nri-a,  
pl.) A large, extinct, ele-  
phant-like mammal of this  
genus from Europe and Asia.  
[< DI-no- + Gr. *therion*, < *ther*,  
wild beast.] — DI-no-the'ri-um, a, & n.

DI-no-the'ri-a, n. [nri-a, pl.] *Chem*.  
Dioxid. di-nor'idol.

DI-n'same, 1 di-n'same; 2 di-n'same, a. [nri-a, pl.] Full of din;  
noisy.

DI-n't, 1 di-n't; 2 di-n't, ct. Same as *DI-n't*.

DI-n't, 1. A depression made by a blow; a dent.  
Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet  
Fired point-blank at my heart.

DI-n't, 2. Active agency; force; efficiency; effort; as, by dint of  
hard work.

DI-n't, 3. A blow or stroke. [< *As. dynt*, blow.] dynt't. — DI-n't-  
less, a. Without dint or dent.

DI-n't-ner-a'tion, n. 1. A counting over. 2. *Rhet*. Apa-  
rhithesis.

DI-n't-o-ro, 1 di-n't-o-ro; 2 di-n't-o-ro, n. *pl. Mus*. A new;  
on injunction to repeat.

DI-n'u, 1 di-n'u; 2 di-n'u, n. *Med*. Lack of balance or  
stability; dizziness; vertigo. [< Gr. *dinos*, whirling.]

DI-n-wid'dle, 1 di-n-wid'dle; 2 di-n-wid'dle, n. 1. Robert (1690-  
1770). A colonial governor at Virginia. 2. A county in  
Va.; Virginia. 321 sq. mi. county-seat, Dismal.

DI-n'w'id, 1 di-n'w'id; 2 di-n'w'id, n. *Gr. Antiq*. The sum  
of two oblique walls to each other by the state an festival  
days to pay for a seat at the theater. [< Gr. *dibolia*, two  
obols.]

DI-o'e'-san, 1 dol-o'e'-san; 2 di-o'e'-san, n. 2 di-o'e'-san  
or di-o'e'-san (XIII). 1. a. Of or pertaining to a  
diocese.

II. n. 1. One having authority over a diocese; a bishop.

The Apostles were not *diocessan*, restricted in jurisdiction to a  
particular territory. C. Hopen *Romans* p. 31. [w. m. 1864.]

2. [Archaic.] A priest or worshiper as belonging to n  
diocese. [< F. *diocésain*, < LL. *diocessanus*, < *diace-*  
*sis*; see *DIACESIS*.]

DI-o'-cese, 1 dai-o'-cese; 2 di-o'-cese, n. 1. *Ecol*. The territory  
of the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction. In  
England each *diocese* is divided into archdeanries, and  
these again into rural deaneries and parishes. 2. *Rom*.  
*Hist*. After Constantine, a prefecture or division of a  
prefecture, consisting of several provinces. 3. A  
province or division of territory. [OF., < LL. *diocesis*,  
< Gr. *diokēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *oikē*, dwell, < *oikos*,  
house.] DI-o'-cessit; DI-o'-ciset.

DI-o'-ck, 1 dai-o'-ck; 2 di-o'-ck, n. The crimson-beaked Afri-  
can weaver-bird (*Quelea sanguinirostris*).

DI-o'-cles, 1 dai-o'-cles; 2 di-o'-cles, n. A Greek geometer.  
DI-o'-cles't [Gr.]

DI-o'-cle's-tan, 1 dai-o'-cle's-tan; 2 di-o'-cle's-tan, Calvis V. A.  
(243-313). A Roman emperor, 284-305.

DI-o'-cle's-tan, 1 dai-o'-cle's-tan; 2 di-o'-cle's-tan, n. *pl. Zool*.  
A family of minute archannelidan worms having four  
planes, on each extremity, — DI-o'-cle's-tan, a.

DI-o'-cle's-tan, 1 dai-o'-cle's-tan; 2 di-o'-cle's-tan, n. *pl. Zool*.  
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DI-o'-cle's-tan, 1 dai-o'-cle's-tan; 2 di-o'-cle's-tan, n. *pl. Zool*.  
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DI-o'-cle's-tan, 1 dai-o'-cle's-tan; 2 di-o'-cle's-tan, n. *pl. Zool*.  
A family of minute archannelidan worms having four  
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DI-o'-cle's-tan, 1 dai-o'-cle's-tan; 2 di-o'-cle's-tan, n. *pl. Zool*.  
A family of minute archannelidan worms having four  
planes, on each extremity, — DI-o'-cle's-tan, a.

masculine personal name. Den'tst; Den'nist. Dan. D.  
DI-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us; 2 di-o'-ny'si-us, F. De-nis',  
De-nys', 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us; 2 di-o'-ny'si-us, G. DI-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us, 2 di-o'-  
ny'si-us; Gr. DI-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us, 2 di-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us, 2 di-o'-  
ny'si-us; Eg. Sp. DI-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us, 2 di-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us, 2 di-o'-  
ny'si-us. 2. "The Elder" (430-367 B. C.), a tyrant of  
Syracuse; wrote poems and tragedies. 3. "The Younger"  
(395?-after 343 B. C.), a tyrant at Syracuse; expelled. 4.  
D. Exigius (c. -545), a Christian theologian; author of  
the *Dionysian*. 5. D. of Colophon, a Greek painter  
at the 5th century B. C. 6. D. of Hecarassus (65-7  
B. C.), a Greek historian and rhetorician. 7. D. Perle-  
tes, a Greek geographer and poet at the 3d century B. C.  
8. D. the Areopagite (c. -95?), a judge in Athens before  
whom Paul appeared; converted by Paul. 9. D. Thrax,  
"the Thracian," a Greek grammarian of the 1st century  
B. C. 10. Saint, see DENIS, SAINT. [Gr., belonging to  
Dionysos, or Bacchus, the god of wine.]

DI-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us; 2 di-o'-ny'si-us, n. *Gr. Myth*.  
The god of wine and of the drama, adopted by the Romans  
as Bacchus; originally, the god of vegetation or fruitfulness  
also known as Erys, and Sabazios, from cries uttered  
by his worshippers; Bacchante, from the form of dress  
(baccara), worn by the Bacchantes; Bromius, the god of  
revelry; Iacchus and Eleutherios, names by which he was  
apostrophized at the Eleusinian mysteries; Liknites and  
Dithyrambos, epithets applied to his early youth;  
Zagreus, the hulk-god; Dendrites, the tree-god; and  
Lentulus, the patron at vine-cultivation and at civilization.  
See also under Bacchus. [L., < Gr. *Dionysos*, Bacchus.]

DI-o'-ny'si-us, 1 dai-o'-ny'si-us; 2 di-o'-ny'si-us, n. In Shakespeare's  
*Pericles*, Cleon's wife, to whom Pericles commits his child,  
Marina.

DI-o'-an, 1 dai-o'-an; 2 di-o'-an, n. *Bot*. A genus of low, rigid,  
palm-like Mexican plants of the cycad family, extensively  
cultivated in greenhouses. There are only two species, *D*.  
*culm* being the more common. [< nri- + Gr. *don*, egg.]

DI-o'-phan'tine, 1 dai-o'-phan'tine; 2 di-o'-phan'tine, a. Relating  
to or invented by Diophantus. — Diophantine analysis,  
n process of finding ar defining the integers that satisfy a  
single algebraic equation with two unknown quantities.

DI-o'-phan'tus of Alexandria, 1 dai-o'-phan'tus; 2 di-o'-phan'tus.  
A Greek mathematician of the 4th century. DI-o'-  
phan'tist [Gr.]

DI-o'-ph-thal'mus, 1 dai-o'-ph-thal'mus; 2 di-o'-ph-thal'mus,  
n. *Surg*. A binocular, or bandage for the eyes. [<  
nri- + Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

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it by heat. [*< LL. dipyros, < Gr. dipyros, twice put in the fire, < di-, nī-, + pyr, fire.*]  
**dipyrrenous**, 1 *doi-pir'ē-nūs*; 2 *dī-pyr'ē-nūs*, a. Bot. Having two stones or pyrenes; said of a fruit. [*< nī- + Gr. pyrēn, stone of fruit.*]

**dipyr'ī-dīn**, 1 *doi-pir'ī-dīn*, -dīn or -dīn; 2 *dī-pyr'ī-dīn*, -dīn, -dīn or -dīn, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) obtained by heating pyridin with sodium.

**dipyr'ī-dīl**, 1 *doi-pir'ī-dīl*; 2 *dī-pyr'ī-dīl*, n. Chem. One of a number of compounds with the formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, whose molecule consists of a double pyridyl radical.  
**dī-quīn'ī-dīn**, 1 *doi-kwīn'ī-dīn*, -dīn or -dīn; 2 *dī-kwīn'ī-dīn*, -dīn, -dīn or -dīn, n. Chem. An alkaloid found in cinchona-bark. [*< nī- + QUININ.*]

**dīr**, abbr. Director. [Radiation.  
**dī-rā'dī-ōn**, 1 *doi-rā'dī-ōn*; 2 *dī-rā'dī-ōn*, n. The Eumenides or Furies.  
**dīr'ca**, 1 *dīr'ca*; 2 *dīr'en*, n. Bot. 1. A genus of North-American shrubs having jointed branches, strong-veined leaves, alternate, deciduous leaves, numerous clusters of small yellowish flowers, and berry-like fruits. There are only two species, *D. occidentalis*, found in the Pacific coast States, and *D. puberula*, the leatherwood, mosswood, or swampwood. 2. [*< D.*] A plant of this genus. [*< Gr. dīrē, fountain in Boeotia.*]

**dīr-cā'an**, 1 *dīr-sī'an*; 2 *dīr-cā'an*, a. Class. Relating to the fountain of Dirce near Thebes, by the side of which was the house of the poet Pindar, whom Horace (Odes IV, ll. 25) called *Dirceus cygnus* or the Dircean swan. **Dīr'ca**.

**dīr'ce**, 1 *dīr'ce*; 2 *dīr'ce*, n. Gr. Myth. Second wife of Lycus. Because she hated her children, she was changed into a lioness, and her mother, Amphion and Zethus bound her to the horns of a wild bull by which she was dragged to death. See FARNES BULL, under FARNES.

**dīr'd**, 1 *dīr'd*; 2 *dīr'd*, n. [Scott.] An achievement; a stroke.  
**dīr'dūm**, 1 *dīr'dūm*; 2 *dīr'dūm*, n. [Scott.] 1. A tumult; uproar; outcry. 2. A blow; hence, any unfortunate outcome or event. 3. A scolding; raving. **dīr'damit**; **dūrdūm**.

**dīr'e**, 1 *dīr'e*; 2 *dīr'e*, a. [*nīr'e*; *nīr'e*; *nīr'e*.] Extremely calm; mitis; dreadful; terrible; as, *dīr'e* distress; a *dīr'e* omen. The direct cure that can befall a young man is to be the recipient of charity; to lean, while his character is forming, on others for support. MATTHEW Getting On p. 83. [*< L. dīr'e, fearful.*]

**dīr'ect**, 1 *dīr'ect*; 2 *dīr'ect*, v. I. t. 1. To determine the direction of; especially, to cause to point or to go straight toward a thing; aim; as, to *direct* the fire of a battery against a redoubt; his remarks were *directed* at you. It is impossible to conceive the intense interest with which the philosopher (Galileo) directed for the first time his wonderful tube to the inspection of the heavens. O. M. MITCHELL *Flower and Star World* p. 108. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

2. To point out a way to; indicate a course to; advise concerning a course or procedure. None but a woman could a man direct To tell us women what we most affect. DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's Tale* l. 297.

3. Hence, to regulate the course or conduct of; control; govern; as, to *direct* the counsels or proceedings of a party. And with him, directing his household, Gentle Eva came lived. LOWELL *Conscience* pt. I, l. 1, et. 2.

4. To instruct or guide with authority; order; command. The taxes, when collected, may be devoted to any purposes which the government may direct. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 495. [MACM. 1874.]

5. Mus. To lead (singing or playing) as conductor. 6. To place an address upon, as a letter or the like; as, he *directed* the parcel correctly. 7. Astron. To compute the arc of direction of. 8. To write to; communicate with; impart to; also, to dedicate. 11. v. I. To act as a guide; point out n way; specifically, to act as the conductor of an orchestra or the leader of a band. 2. Astron. To calculate an arc of direction. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

**dīr'ect**, a. 1. Having or being the straightest course in a given instance; being in a straight line; straight; hence, also, shortest; nearest; as, the *direct* route. From . . . Greek astronomy the astronomy of our own time may be considered as coming by direct descent. 8. Newcomen *Popular Astronomy* intro. p. 6. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

2. Of a character or relation like that of straightness or conditions; hence, characterized by immediateness of relation or of action; not mediate; as, *direct* perception. Direct commerce was, however, in some degree established between the producer of wool and corn, and the consumer of cloth. H. C. CARVER *Social Science* p. 180. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

(2) Mech. Without intervening connections or intermediate power-transmitting machinery; as, n *direct* coupling; a *direct*-driven shaft. 3. Straightforward, as in meaning, statement, or intention; plain; without circumlocution; unambiguous; candid; as, a *direct* answer; n *direct* accusation.

Everything about them [Shakespeare's women] is direct, entire, and inexpressive. H. N. HUTTON *Shakespeare* vol. 1, p. 203. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

4. Elec. (1) Continuous as opposed to alternating; said of currents. (2) Having the same direction as the primary; said of an induced current; opposed to *inversed*. 5. Astron. (1) Designating motion on the celestial sphere from west toward east, in the direction of the sun's movement among the stars. (2) In accordance with the parallel sphere. 6. Biol. Antitoxic. 7. Dying. Not being a mordant; said of a dye. 8. Math. Pertaining to the simplest or natural method, order, etc.; opposed to *inversed*. 9. Coincident

with one of the cardinal points: said of a sun-dial. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

**dīr'ect**, n. Mus. The character of, placed at the end of a staff to call attention to the first note of the next. **dīr'ect**, adr. In a straight line; directly.

A journey from Bombay to Calcutta *direct* during the warm months is a severe trial to the strongest constitutions. E. MARION CRAWFORD *Ind. Travels* p. 255. [MACM. 1882.]

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pendent clause *directly* becomes, through the omission of *when* or *as soon as*, a quasi-conjunction; as, *directly* he comes, send him to me: an incorrect English usage.

Many English novelists use this word as the equivalent of 'as soon as'; thus, *directly* he arrived, he called for ale. 'I gave him the letter directly I saw him' (18th c.), this use of the word has not gained currency in the United States; and as it has been used in England since the days of Pelham, that is, for nearly forty years, we may hope to escape it altogether. E. S. GOSNOLD *Good English, Misused Words* p. 107. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

I should have written you *directly*. The whole subject changes its aspect directly we institute the distinction between Metaphysics and Metempsychosis. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* vol. 1, p. 25. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

5. Exactly; precisely: with regard to place, position, or movement of any kind; as, stand *directly* in his path. I am well aware that I have expressed myself *directly* against what some distinguished men have stated as their deliberate opinion. F. LIEBEN *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 356. [*< L. dīr'e, direct.*]

6. Astron. From east to west. 7. Openly. Syn: see *INDIRECTLY*.

**dīr'ect**, n. 1. *dīr'ect*; 2. *dīr'ect*; 3. *dīr'ect*; 4. *dīr'ect*; 5. *dīr'ect*; 6. *dīr'ect*; 7. *dīr'ect*; 8. *dīr'ect*; 9. *dīr'ect*; 10. *dīr'ect*; 11. *dīr'ect*; 12. *dīr'ect*; 13. *dīr'ect*; 14. *dīr'ect*; 15. *dīr'ect*; 16. *dīr'ect*; 17. *dīr'ect*; 18. *dīr'ect*; 19. *dīr'ect*; 20. *dīr'ect*; 21. *dīr'ect*; 22. *dīr'ect*; 23. *dīr'ect*; 24. *dīr'ect*; 25. *dīr'ect*; 26. *dīr'ect*; 27. *dīr'ect*; 28. *dīr'ect*; 29. *dīr'ect*; 30. *dīr'ect*; 31. *dīr'ect*; 32. *dīr'ect*; 33. *dīr'ect*; 34. *dīr'ect*; 35. *dīr'ect*; 36. *dīr'ect*; 37. *dīr'ect*; 38. *dīr'ect*; 39. *dīr'ect*; 40. *dīr'ect*; 41. *dīr'ect*; 42. *dīr'ect*; 43. *dīr'ect*; 44. *dīr'ect*; 45. *dīr'ect*; 46. *dīr'ect*; 47. *dīr'ect*; 48. *dīr'ect*; 49. *dīr'ect*; 50. *dīr'ect*; 51. *dīr'ect*; 52. *dīr'ect*; 53. *dīr'ect*; 54. *dīr'ect*; 55. *dīr'ect*; 56. *dīr'ect*; 57. *dīr'ect*; 58. *dīr'ect*; 59. *dīr'ect*; 60. *dīr'ect*; 61. *dīr'ect*; 62. *dīr'ect*; 63. *dīr'ect*; 64. *dīr'ect*; 65. *dīr'ect*; 66. *dīr'ect*; 67. *dīr'ect*; 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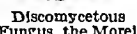






KEY 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; a=final; i=habit, renew;  
KEY 2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fern; hit, ice; I=ō; I=ē; gū, nôt, ör, wòn, wolf, do,

uproar or mingling of sounds; harsh or discordant medley of noises. [F., < L. *discordia*, < *dis-* + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] *des'cordet*; *dis'cordet*.



Discomycetous  
Fungus, the Morel







**dis'en-dow', vt.** To take away an endowment or endowments from.—**dis'en-dow'ment, n.**  
**dis'en-fran-chise', vt.** [Rare.] To disfranchise.—**dis'en-fran-chise'ment, n.** [Rare.]  
**dis'en-gage', 1 dis'en-gēi', 2 dis'en-gāg', v. I. t. 1.** To break the connection or attachment of; set free, as from mechanical obstruction or connection, chemical union, or something that engages the mind or affections; release; unloose; disentangle; as, to *disengage* a boat from the weeds; to *disengage* the mind from study.  
 The total amount of this gas (carbon dioxide) in the whole atmosphere probably exceeds what would be *disengaged* if all the vegetable and animal matter on the earth's surface were burnt.  
 ARCH. GEORGE Text-Book Geology n. 31. [Macm. 1882.]  
**2.** To free from pledge or vow; as, to *disengage* a man from the promise of marriage.  
**II. i. 1.** To free oneself; become detached; withdraw; as, to *disengage* from evil associations.  
 From a friend's grave, how soon we *disengage*!  
 YOUNG Night Thoughts v. 1. 371.  
**2.** Fencing. To pass the point of one's weapon quickly to the opposite side of an adversary's blade. SYN: see SEPARATE.

**dis'en-gaged', 1 dis'en-gēid', 2 dis'en-gāgd', pa. 1.** Separated or disjoined from that which has been in union; released; disentangled. **2.** Not secured to any object, party, or side; not bound by appointment; especially, not engaged matrimonially.  
 People... imagine that no *disengaged* man can approach a rich woman without matrimonial hopes and intentions.  
 CHRISTIAN REID Heart of Steel pt. 1, ch. 18, p. 142. [L. 1853.]  
**3.** Free from care or occupation; at leisure; at ease; as, I shall be *disengaged* on Friday.  
 Nothing is more beautiful than to see a man hold his art, trade, or function in an *disengaged* manner, seeing it as a soldier his sword. MATTHEW Getting On in the World n. 77. [L. c. a. 1873.]

**dis'en-gag'd', 1 dis'en-gēi', 2 dis'en-gāgd', v. I. t. 1.** To free oneself; become detached; withdraw; as, to *disengage* from evil associations.  
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**dis-fa'vor, n. 1.** Lack of favor; disregard; disesteem; as, the *disfavor* of the reading public.  
 Statesmen... knew that they had to choose between submission and his [Jackson's] *disfavor*.  
 CANT. SCOTCH Henry Clay p. 323. [L. M. & Co. 1888.]

**2.** The state of being frowned upon, disliked, or opposed; displeasure; odium; as, packed caucuses have gone into *disfavor*. [3.] [Rare.] An unkind act. [*OF. desfavor, < L. dis- (see DIS-) + favor, FAVOR.*] *dis-fa'vor-a-bly, adv.*

**dis-fa'vor'd, pp.** Disfavored. S. S.  
**dis-fa'vor't, etc.** Disfavor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

**dis-fa'c-ture, 1 dis-fē'chur or -tiur, 2 dis-fē'chur or -tūr, rt. [TUNEN; -rūn-ING.]** To deprive of a feature or features; mar the visage of; disfigure.—**dis-fa'c-ture, n.** Disfigurement.—**dis-fa'c-ture'ment, n.**

**dis-fel'low-ship, 1 dis-fel'o-ship; 2 dis-fē'l'o-ship, rt. [U. S.]** To exclude from fellowship, or refuse to admit to fellowship; used especially with reference to ecclesiastical standing or church communion.—**dis-fel'low-ship, n.**

**dis-fen', 1 dis-fen', 2 dis-fē'n, rt. [Rare.]** To reclaim from the condition of a fen; strip of peat.  
**dis-fē-ver, 1 dis-fē-var; 2 dis-fē-ver, rt.** To relieve from fever, or reduce fever in.

**dis-flig'ure, 1 dis-flig'yur; 2 dis-flig'yur, rt. [UNEN; -vūn-ING.]** 1. To impair or injure the beauty, symmetry, or appearance of; render unsightly, misshapen, or imperfect; deform in any manner; as, to *disfigure* a painting.  
 It is the duty of every educated man to set his face against the innovations which *disfigure* the language.  
 O. B. FORTINOUNOF George Ripley p. 217. [L. M. & Co. 1883.]

**2.** To disfigure. [*OF. desfigurer, < L. dis- (see DIS-) + figura, FIGURE.*] **dis-flig'ure-a'tion, n.—dis-flig'ured, pa. Physically marred in any manner. dis-flig'ure-ment, n.** 1. That which disfigures. 2. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured.—**dis-flig'ure, n.—dis-flig'uret, n.** Deformity; disfigurement.

**dis-flesh', rt. [Rare.]** To reduce the flesh of, or to divest of flesh; make aspic.

**dis-flo'rage, rt. [Rare.]** To defoliate.  
**dis-for'est, 1 dis-for'est; 2 dis-for'est, rt. 1.** To clear of forest; cut away the timber of; strip of trees. 2. To disafforest.—**dis-for'es-ta'tion, n.**

**dis-form', 1 dis-fōrm; 2 dis-fōrm, rt.** To deform.  
**dis-fran'chise, 1 dis-fran'chuz or -choiz; 2 dis-frān'chis or -chiz (XIII), rt. [CHISEN; -chis-ING.]** To deprive or dispossess of a citizen's privileges, especially of the right to vote; deprive of any privilege granted by government; as, a law to *disfranchise* the illiterate. **dis-fran'chise't, n.—dis-fran'chise'ment, n.**

The hallo is given to express public opinion on public questions, and he who cannot so speak is counted *disfranchised*.  
 W. T. MILLS Science of Politics n. 139. [L. & W. 1888.]

**dis-frock', 1 dis-frok; 2 dis-frok, rt.** To deprive of a frock; depose from friarhood or from the clergy; unrook.  
**dis-fur'nish, rt. [Rare.]** To render destitute of furniture or of belongings.—**dis-fur'nish-ment, n.**

**dis-gal'ant, rt.** To deprive of courage; dispirit.  
**dis-gar'land, rt. [Rare.]** To divest of garlands or of ornaments.

**dis-gar'nish, rt. [Rare.]** To strip of garniture; disfigure.  
 The extreme right of the Federal line had been almost *disgarnished* by the withdrawal of troops to reinforce the left.  
 NICOLAY AND HAY Abraham Lincoln vol. III, p. 258. [L. c. 1890.]

**dis-gar'ri-son, rt. [Rare.]** To remove a garrison from.  
**dis-gav'el, 1 dis-gav'el; 2 dis-gav'el, rt. Eng. Law.** To exempt (an estate) from the law of gavelkind.

**dis-ge'ner'le, 1 dis-ge'ner'le; 2 dis-ge'ner'le, a.** Of different genera, as two species; not congeneric.  
**dis-ge'st', rt.** To digest.—**dis-ge'stion, n.**

**dis-glo'ri-fy, rt.** To deprive of glory.—**dis-glo'ry, n.**  
**dis-gorge', 1 dis-gōr; 2 dis-gōr, v. [dis-gōroen; dis-gōroen-ING.] I. t. 1.** To throw out from or as if from the throat or stomach; vomit forth or throw out, as from a volcano; eject; discharge; generally with the implication of a previously stuffed condition. 2. To make restitution of unwillingly; restore, as plunder or dishonest gains; surrender; as, to *disgorge* stolen goods.

How easily a miser swallows a lead, and how difficultly he *disgorges* a grain!  
 ORATOR Charles of Seaport act II, sc. 1.

**II. i. 1.** To vomit. 2. To yield up anything; make restitution. [*OF. desgorger, < des- (see DIS-) + gorge, GORGE.*] **dis-gorge'ment, n.** A disgorging.—**dis-gorg'er, n.** 1. Any device for loosening, as a ring to hold a knife down the handle, as in the illustration, etc. 2. One who disgorges.

**dis-gown't, rt. & vt. [Rare.]** To strip of a gown; hence, to renounce or deprive of clerical orders.

**dis-grace', 1 dis-grēs; 2 dis-grāc' (XIII), vt. [dis-gracen; dis-grac-ING.]** 1. To bring reproach, ignominy, or shame upon; affect dishonorably, or in a manner to lower greatly in the estimation of others or of the public; as, he *disgraced* himself by his continued profanity. 2. To cause to lose favor; dismiss with ignominy; as, to *disgrace* a public officer. 3. To upbraid; revile; accuse. [*F. disgracier, < OF. disgrace; see DISGRACE.*] SYN: see ABASE.—**dis-grace'ment, n.—dis-grac'et, a.** Tending to disgrace; disgracing.

**dis-grace', n. 1.** The state of being disgraced; a condition of reproach, dishonor, or infamy; ignominy; disrepute; as, *disgrace* followed discovery.  
 When in *disgrace* bore  
 N. F. WILLIAMS House Writings, Female Ward p. 107. [L. 1885.]

**2.** That which disgraces or brings into disrepute; as, the condition of the streets is a *disgrace* to the town.  
**3.** [Rare.] Lack of grace of person or character. 4. An unkind act. [*OF. < LL. disgratia, < L. dis- (see DIS-) + see GRACE, n.*] SYN: see BLEMISH; IGNOMINY.

**dis-grace'ful, 1 dis-grēs'ful; 2 dis-grāc'ful, a.** Characterized by or causing disgrace; outrageous; shameful.  
 SYN: see DISREPUTABLE; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—**dis-grace'ful-ly, adv.—dis-grace'ful-ness, n.**

**dis-grace'clout, a.** Ungarmented.  
**dis-gra-da'tion, 1 dis-grā-dā'shon; 2 dis-grā-dā'shon, n.** *Gras d'at.* Deposition; degradation; specif., a stripping of one's *Gras d'at.* Deposition; degradation; specif., a stripping of one's titles and privileges.

**dis'gre-ga'tion, 1 dis-grē-gā'shon; 2 dis-grē-gā'shon, n. 1.** Physics. Separation; dissociation, as of molecules within a substance. 2. Thermodynam. The averages index of probability of configuration of a system, which, added to the transformation-value of the heat in such system, is equivalent to its entropy. [*< LL. disgregatus, pp. of disgrepo, separate, < dis-, DIS-, + grex (greg-), flock.*]

**dis-grun'tle, 1 dis-grun'tl; 2 dis-grūn'tl, rt. [TLEN; dis-grun'tl; -tūno.]** [Colloq.] To make the appearance of sulky; disappoint and vex; usually in the past participle. [*< DIS- + GRUNT.*] **dis-grun'tle'ment, n.**

**dis-guise', 1 dis-goiz; 2 dis-gis, rt. [dis-guizen; dis-guize', 1 dis-goiz; 2 dis-gis, rt.]** 1. To change the appearance of, as of one's person, figure, or bearing, by an unusual costume or by some arrangement of the hair, the wearing of a mask, etc., so as to make recognition difficult; as, he was effectually *disguised* by a false beard; he *disguised* his handwriting; hide or conceal, as by or in anything intended to cover up, alter in appearance, or give another semblance to; alter; change.

The policy of wise rulers has always been to *disguise* strong acts under popular forms.  
 MACAULAY England vol. I, p. 57. [L. & Co. 1849.]

**2.** To change, as in manner, by intoxication; a euphemism. 3. To know by a change of guise. [*< OF. desguiser, < des-, DIS-, + guise; see MASK.*]

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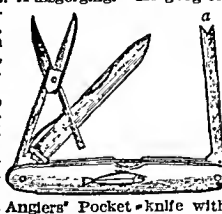
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Angers' Pocket-knife with Scissors, Blade, and Disgorg'er (c).

**dis-junc'ture**, 1 dis-junk'tchur or -tiur; 2 dís-junc'tchur or -túr, *n*. The condition of being disjoined or out of joint, or the act of disjoining or separating; disjunction.



A decorative horizontal emblem featuring a central white circle flanked by symmetrical, stylized wings or feathered patterns. The wings are composed of numerous fine, radiating lines, giving them a textured, feather-like appearance. The entire design is rendered in a black and white, woodcut-style aesthetic.

**dis-may'd**, *pp.* Dismayed. S. S.  
dis-me, 1 dim; 2 dim, *n.* [Archale.] A tenth part; a tithe.  
dimet.

**dis-mem'ber**, 1 dis-mem'ber; 2 dis-mem'ber, *rt.* 1. To separate limb from limb or part from part; cut or pull to pieces, as a carcass; divide into parts and distribute, as an empire.  
Swear not so sinfully, in *dismembering* of Christ, by soul, heart, bones, and body. CHAUCER C. T., *Person's Tale*, De Ira.  
2. [Rare.] To cut off or separate from membership.  
Roger Williams . . . was at first a Puritan, but adopting Baptist and Independent views, he was *dismembered*.  
J. F. HUNST *Short Hist. Ch. in U. S.* pt. i, p. 30. [CHART. 1890.]

< OF. *dismembrer*. < LL. *dismembro*, < *L. dis-* (see *NIS*) + *membrum*, member.] — **dis-mem'ber'er**, *n.*

**dis-mem'ber-a-tion**, *n.* Dismemberment.

**dis-mem'bered**, 1 dis-mem'ber'd; 2 dis-mem'ber'd, *a.* [Rare.]

**dis-mem'ber'd**, 1 *Her.* Divided into several pieces, which are separated from one another a little, as a lion represented in a bearing; or having some principal part cut off and wanting. **de-mem'bered**; **de-mem'ber'd**; **de-mem'bred**.

**dis-mem'ber-ment**, 1 dis-mem'ber-ment or -ment; 2 dis-mem'ber-ment, *n.*

1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; a cutting up or division into parts, or the cutting off of an important part. 2. [Rare.] A break; tag or cutting off from membership. *Syn.*: see *ANATOMY*.

**dis-mem'brate**, *rt.* [Rare or Obs.] To break up into parts; dismember; disintegrate.

**dis-mem'bra-tor**, 1 dis-mem'hra-ter; 2 dis-mem'bra-tor, *n.* In milling, a machine for removing flour from bran. [LL. *plunderer*, < *dismembro*; see *DISMEMBER*.]

**dis-miss**, 1 dis-mis'; 2 dis-mis', *vt.* 1. To put out of office or service by an act of authority: usually implying disgrace; *ns.* the clerk was *dissmised*. 2. To cause or allow to depart; send away; *as*, to *dissmiss* a congregation.

Lord, *dissmiss* us with thy blessing.  
W. SMILEY *Lord, Dissmiss Us* st. 1.

3. To put away or aside; reject; put beyond consideration; set aside; *as*, *dissmiss* that idea. 4. *Law*. To send out of court; reject without further hearing; *as*, the case was *dissmised*. 5. To reject; abandon; especially, to turn away or disclaim (a wife); hence, to divorce, *as* under ancient Hebrew law or Moslem law. 6. [Rare.] To disregard; pardon. 7. To exclude from; get rid of. [*< dis-* + *L. missus*, *pp.* of *mittere*, send; *cp.* *NEMIT'*, *v.* *dis-mitt'*.] *Syn.*: shandon, adjourn, banish, cashier, discard, discharge, dissolve, reject, remove, send away. See *DISPERSE*; *SEND*. — *Ant.*: accept, assemble, convene, convolve, employ, engage, enlist, receive, take up.

**dis-mis'sal**, 1 dis-mis'al; 2 dis-mis'al, *n.* 1. The act of dismissing. 2. Displacement by authority from an office or an employment; discharge. 3. Liberty or permission to go away; freedom; *ns.* the youth was kept busy, and impatiently awaited his *dissmissal*. 4. The act of rejecting or discharging. **dis-mis's't**.

**dis-mis's'l-bl**(er), 1 dis-mis'l-bl; 2 dis-mis'l-bl, *a.* Capable of being dismissed.

**dis-mis's'ing-ly**, 1 dis-mis'ing-ly; 2 dis-mis's'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner of dismissal; in a dismissing manner.

**dis-mis's'ion**, 1 dis-mis'h'en; 2 dis-mis'h-on, *n.* 1. The act of permitting or commanding to depart; a sending off or away. 2. The discharge or ejection of a person from office or employment; also, a cutting off from the right to attend an institution of learning without the extreme disgrace and penalty of expulsion; *as*, the *dissmission* of a clerk or of a sabboteur.

In *dissmission* the action of the agent is the more prominent thought; in *dissmissal*, the effect of that act upon its object.

**dis-mis's'o-ry**, 1 dis-mis'o-ry; 2 dis-mis'o-ry, *a.* 1. Dismissing or sending away, *as* from membership in an ecclesiastical or other body; *as*, letters *dissmissory*. 2. Granting permission to depart. Compare *MISSORY*.

**dis-mis's'iv**(e), *ss.* Dismissed.

**dis-mis't**, *pp.* Dismissed. S. S.

**dis-mount**, 1 dis-mount; 2 dis-mount, *v.* I. t. 1. To throw down, push off, or otherwise remove from a horse or the like; unhorse; *as*, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary. 2. To displace or remove from a mounting, *as* a cannon from its carriage, a machine from its frame or support, or a stone from its setting, or to destroy the mounting of and render useless; also, to remove mounted instruments from; strip of appliances. 3. To get afoot. 4. [Rare.] To throw or bring down from any elevation, *as* from a post of dignity or honor.

II. i. 1. To get off or alight, *as* a rider from his beast. 2. To come down; descend from an elevation; *as*, he *dismounted* from the auction-block. [*< OF. desmonter*, < *dissmonto*, < *L. dis-* (see *NIS*); and see *MOUNT*, *v.*]

< **dis-mont'**, *n.* The art or manner of dismounting.

**dis-mount-a-ble**(er), *a.*

**dis-na**, 1 dis'na; 2 dis'na, *v.* [Scot.] Does not.

**dis-nat'n-ral-ize**, *rt.* [Archale.] To make alien or render unnatural. — **dis-nat'u-r-al-iz-a'tion**, *n.*

**dis-na-ture**, 1 dis-n'chur or -t'ur; 2 dis-n'chur or -t'ur, *rt.* 1. [Archale.] To render unnatural; change the nature of. 2. To become disordered or unnatural. — **dis-na't'u-r'al**, *a.*

**dis-nest'**, *rt.* To dislodge or eject *as* from a nest; clear out or free from one *as* a nest.

**dis-o-be-di-ence**, 1 dis'o-h'i-di-ens; 2 dis'o-h'o'di-enc, *n.* The act of disobeying, or refusing obedience; the state of being disobedient; a doing of what is forbidden, or the omission to do what is commanded to be done; neglect or refusal to comply with an authoritative injunction, or violation of prohibition or order.

Of Man's first disobedience, . . . Sing, heavenly muse.  
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 1.

[*< OF. desobedience*, < *desobediens*; see *DISOBEDIENT*.]

**dis'o-be'di-ent-ly**, **dis'o-h'i-di-ent**; 2 **dis'o-h'e'di-ent**, *a.*

1. Not observant of the commands or prohibitions of authority; neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory; *as*, a disobedient child; citizens *disobedient* to the laws. 2. Not easily acted upon; unyielding; refractory. [*< OF. desobediens*, < *des-* + *obediens*, and see *OBEDIENT*.]

**dis'o-be'sant**, 1 dis'o-be'di-ent-ly, *adv.*

**dis'o-be'y**, 1 dis'o-h'e'; 2 dis'o-h'e', *v.* I. t. To neglect or refuse to obey; disregard or ignore the authority or commands of, *ns.* of a parent or other person having authority; willfully fail to comply with; *as*, to *dissobey* the rules of the church.



powered to grant, dispensations; granted by dispensation. [*L.L. dispensatorius*, < *L. dispensator*; see *DISPENSATOR*]. — *dis-pen-sa-to-ri-ly*, *adv.*  
*dis-pen-sa-to-ry*, *n.* [*BIES*, *pl.*] 1. A book in which medicinal substances, their origin, nature, preparation, and use, are described; pharmacopoeia. 2. A dispensary.  
*dis-pense*, *v.* [*dis-pens*; < *dis-pens*, *r.* [*DISPENSER*; *DISPENSER*; *DISPENSER*]. 1. To deal out or divide in portions; give forth diffusively; distribute; diffuse; as, to *dis-pense* rations; to *dis-pense* warmth and light; to *dis-pense* wisdom.

The executive [department] not only *dis-penses* the honors, but holds the sword of the community.

HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. 78, p. 356.

2. To administer or execute, as laws; carry out; enforce; as, the courts *dis-pense* justice. 3. To grant exemption to; relieve or excuse, as from obligation.

No axioms, though divine and inspired, will *dis-pense* us from looking straight at the facts.

W. BARRETT in *The Forum* Apr. 1, 1889, p. 170.

4. To make atonement for.

II. i. 1. To grant dispensation. 2. To make amends. 3. To seek or to grant freedom from obligation by bargaining; compound. [*F. dispenser*, < *L. dispenso*, freq. of *dispendo*, < *dis-* (see *DIS-*) + *pendo*, weigh.] *dis-pence*, *v.*

*Syn.*: see *APPORTION*. — *Pred.*: to *dis-pense* signifies to give out freely; to *dis-pense* with signifies to do without altogether; to *dis-pense* a person from an obligation, etc., is sanctioned by good usage, but is now rare. We *dis-pense* charity or medicine to those who need it; the service of incompetent persons may be *dis-pensed* with. The truth may be *dis-pensed* (spoken); or it may be *dis-pensed* with (left unuttered, done without). — to *dis-pense* with. 1. To waive the observance of, as customary rules or regulations; suspend; as, to *dis-pense* with formalities; to *dis-pense* with an oath from a witness.

For rhyme with reason may *dis-pense*.

PATON *Alma* can. 1. l. 433.

2. To give up or relinquish; forego; as, to *dis-pense* with luxuries. 3. [Archaic.] To excuse and tolerate; condone; as, *dis-pensing* with shameful conduct. 4. To allow.

*dis-pense*, *n.* Freedom from obligation; exemption.  
*dis-pens'er*, 1 *dis-pens'er*; 2 *dis-pens'er*, *n.* 1. One who dispenses, manages, or administers. 2. Wireless *Telegraph*. A transmitter for the conversion of the Morse code into a corresponding series of electric waves. No longer used.

*dis-pens'ing-ly*, 1 *dis-pens'ing-ly*; 2 *dis-pens'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a dispensing manner.

*dis-pen'siv'e*, *a.* Same as *DISPENSATIVE*.

*dis-pen'si-ple*, *n.* 1. To depopulate. 2. To take away the character of (a nation or people). — *dis-pen'si-ple-ment*, *n.*

*dis-pen'si-ple*, 1 *dis-pen'si-ple*; 2 *dis-pen'si-ple*, *n.* Same as *DISPENSATIVE*.

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*dis-pen'si-ple*, 1 *dis-pen'si-ple*; 2 *dis-pen'si-ple*, *n.* Same as *DISPENSATIVE*.

*dis-place*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* [*RARE*] To tear into bits. *dis-plac*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* [*RARE*] To tear into bits. Stage of mitosis in which each daughter-nucleus has given rise to a spireme. See *ILLUS* under *KARYOKINESIS*. [*dis-plac* + *L. spira*, coil.] *dis-plac*, *v.*

*dis-plac*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* 1. To render cheerless or hopeless; depress in spirits; cast down; dishearten. 2. To instill the spirit of, as a book; followed by *into*. 3. To deprive of force; take away the character of a spirit. *Syn.*: see *DISHEARTEN*.

*dis-plac*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* 1. Showing depression of spirits; dejected; as, a *dis-plac* manner. 2. Lacking in spirit; tame; as, a *dis-plac* style of expression. — *dis-plac*, *n.* 1. The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; dejection. 2. That which displaces, as a sorrow.

*dis-plac*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* Possessing double *dis-plac*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* Possessing double *dis-plac*, 1 *dis-plac*; 2 *dis-plac*, *v.* Possessing double

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dant: said of a beast represented in a bearing. 2. *Print*. Printed in more prominent type than the rest of the matter.

*dis-plet*, *v.* To correct; discipline. *dis-pleas*, 1 *dis-pleas*; 2 *dis-pleas*, *v.* 1. To excite a sense of dislike or annoyance in; provoke to aversion or disgust; vex; annoy; offend; as, the man's persistency *dis-pleased* me. 2. To prove insufficient for; fail of satisfying. 3. To prove displeasure; give offense. [*dis-pleas*, < *L. displicere*, < *dis-*, nis-, + *placere*, please.] *dis-pleas*, *n.* Displeasure or offense.

*Syn.*: see *ARRORT*; *MOUR*. — *Pred.*: *dis-pleas* with a person: *ant* (rarely *with*) a thing. — *dis-pleas*, *n.* — *dis-pleas*, *ant*, *a.* — *dis-pleas*, *ant-ly*, *adv.* So as to displease. — *dis-pleas*, *ed-ly*, *adv.* — *dis-pleas*, *ed-ness*, *n.* Displeasure. — *dis-pleas*, *er*, *n.* — *dis-pleas*, *ing*, *adv.* — *dis-pleas*, *ing-ly*, *adv.* — *dis-pleas*, *ing-ness*, *n.* The quality of being displeasing or disagreeable; unpleasantness.

*dis-pleas*, 1 *dis-pleas*; 2 *dis-pleas*, *v.* To dis-

*dis-pleas*, 1 *dis-pleas*; 2 *dis-pleas*, *v.* To dis-

*dis-pleas*, 1 *dis-pleas*; 2 *dis-pleas*, *v.* To dis-

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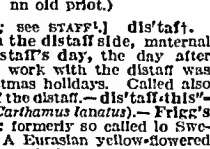




ganot *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 363. [w.w.1890.]



Women of the Medieval Period Spinning with the Distaff fixed in the Belt. (From



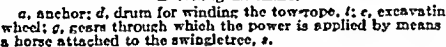
7. 1. To stain or tinge with  
r stain; sully; defile: chiefly  
color or effect of; to die by







**dit-tol'-o-gy, n.** A twofold reading or rendering, as of a Scriptural



Dittany (*Cunilo mariana*).

1. Flowering spray. 2. Roots.  
3. Single flower.

An Austrian violin virtuoso

ny fabric, as canvas or duck,

dl't'ma-rit, n. *Mineral*. A

os, 1 -oz; 2 -ōz, *pl.*] 1. The  
[...]; a substitute for

fore said: a substitute for  
s in a list of goods; as, silk

to at \$2. In commercial or  
or expressed in the United  
the in England by two

Intended to be duplicated.

23. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel De-*  
22 [H. 1876.]

she is the very ditto of her  
coat, waistcoat, and trou-

coat, waistcoat, and trousers. ditto suit. Ht. < L.

in the same manner; likewise;  
... of things or in similar

ession of things as in similar  
racter.

ONTÉ Shirley ch. 1, p. 21. [H.]

orm.—dlt-tob'o-lo, n. See  
dlt-tob'o-lo, n. See

manuscript. dit'to-graphy.—

ra-phy, n. 1. The absence of words by a copyist. 2. A speech consisting of such repetition — dif-tol'-

rendering, as of a Scriptural



**ditty**, *v. i. t.* To sing; warble, as a song. **II. t.** To sing a ditty; warble a tune or song.

**ditty**, *1 ditty*; *2 ditty*; *n. [MUSICAL, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.]* 1. A short simple air; little tune or song; lay. 2. A short saying or utterance that is often repeated; refrain. 3. The verbal part of a song, as opposed to the air or melody. 4. Clamor; outcry. [*< OF. dicitie, < L. dictum; see DICTATE, n.*]

**ditty-bag**, *1 ditty-bag*; *2 ditty-bag*, *n.* A sailor's small bag for needles, thread, etc. See **DITTIES**.

**ditty-box**, *1 ditty-box*; *2 ditty-höks*, *n.* A small box used in place of a ditty-bag.

**Di'u**, *1 di'u*; *2 di'u*, *n.* A Portuguese island and seaport town on S. coast of Kathiawar Peninsula, Bombay.

**di-u-ra-nate**, *1 di-u-rä-nät*; *2 di-u-rä-nät*, *n. Chem.* A salt of diuranic acid, a hypothetical acid. See **DIURANIC**.

**di-u-ran-ic**, *1 di-u-rä-nik*; *2 di-u-rä-nik*, *o. Chem.* Pertaining to diuranic acid, (H<sub>2</sub>UO<sub>7</sub>), a hypothetical acid. [*< di- & URANIC*]

**di-u-re-id**, *1 di-u-rä-id*; *2 di-u-rä-id*, *n. Chem.* A compound containing two urea molecules, as uric acid.

**di-u-re-sis**, *1 di-u-rä-sis*; *2 di-u-rä-sis*, *n. Med.* Excessive excretion of urine. [*< Gr. diouresis, urinate, < dia, through, & oures, urinate, < ouros, urine.*]

**di-u-ret-ic**, *1 di-u-rä-tik*; *2 di-u-rä-tik*, *1. a.* Efficacious in stimulating the secretion of urine. **II. n.** A diuretic medicine. **di-u-ret-ic-ness**, *n.*

**di-u-ret-ün**, *1 di-u-rä-tün*; *2 di-u-rä-tün*, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound derived from coal-tar, used as a diuretic.

**di-u-rä-nä**, *1 di-u-rä-nä*; *2 di-u-rä-nä*, *n. pl. Entom.* Rhopaloceros Lepidoptera; butterflies. [*< L. diurnus, daily, < dies, day.*]

**di-u-rä-nä**, *1 di-u-rä-nä*; *2 di-u-rä-nä*, *n.* 1. Happening every day; daily; ns, a diurnal task. 2. Performed in or measuring a day; as, a planet's diurnal revolution. The diurnal motion is that apparent motion of the sun, moon, and stars from east to west in consequence of which they rise and set. [Newcom and Holden Astron. p. 21, (u. h. & co. 1887.)]

3. Pertaining to the daytime, or the time of daylight; opposed to nocturnal.

Ere this diurnal art leaves cold the night.  
MILTON P. L. h. k. z. 1. 1069.

4. Specif: (1) Med. Increasing in violence by day; as, a diurnal fever. (2) Zool. Active during the day; as, the diurnal birds of prey (as the eagles, hawks, vultures, etc.); diurnal lepidoptera or butterflies. (3) Bot. (a) Expanding during daylight and closing at night, as certain flowers. (b) Lasting or living only one day or for twenty-four hours; ephemeral, as certain flowers. [*< L. diurnus, < diurnus; see DIURNA*]

**di-u-rä-nä**, *1 di-u-rä-nä*; *2 di-u-rä-nä*, *n.* A diurnal arc, the arc described by the sun or other heavenly body from rising to setting.

**di-u-rä-nä**, *1 di-u-rä-nä*; *2 di-u-rä-nä*, *n.* A diurnal motion, see quotation under **di-u-rä-nä**, above.

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The fountain of sentiment and fancy in the uncultured nations of Europe discarded, so to speak, into two channels.

G. F. FISKE'S Supernat. Origin Christianity n. 345. [A. 1887.]

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**di-ver-si-fi-cious**, *a.* Having flowers of two or more kinds.

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